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MBFR HOLDS 40TH ROUND OF TALKS ON TROOPS, ARMS

'Simplified Accord' Urged

AU041824 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Laurence Lecallier report]

[Excerpt] Vienna, Dec 4 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact negotiators Thursday urged that a simplified accord be signed with NATO to get the East-West Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks here out of their 13-year deadlock.

Talks on troop and weapons levels in central Europe are now in the final session of their 40th round and analysts said the new proposal was aimed at getting even a symbolic accord, so East-West talks can move on to conventional force reductions in all of Europe as the Warsaw Pact wants.

But North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) spokesman Jan van de Mortel said NATO wanted to come to a "significant accord" at the MBFR talks and was not prepared to sign a "symbolic agreement aimed at ending these negotiations."

"We could examine an accord in its most simple form, to withdraw at least 11,500 Soviet troops and 6,500 American soldiers from central Europe," said Soviet delegation head Valeriyan Mikhailov during a news conference.

"The idea is to come to a very simple accord which will not engage us in talks for several years," said Mr. Mikhaylov.

"This measure could be completed by political engagements by the two sides not to increase their weapons and forces in central Europe while waiting for talks on the reduction of conventional arms in all of Europe," he added. [passage omitted]

Mikhaylov at Primary Session

LD041233 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 4 TASS -- By Tass correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev:

The scheduled round of talks on the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe has ended. The head of the Soviet delegation, Valerian Mikhaylov, addressed the plenary session today.

Dwelling on the causes of the unfavourable situation at the talks, he pointed at the continuing attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to distort the subject and objective of the talks at the expense of the security interests of the socialist countries.

The draft agreement proposed by the Western participants was rendered without meaning from the viewpoint of real disarmament. It in no way resolved the tasks of reducing and limiting arms, lowering the level of military confrontation or at least suspending the arms race in Europe.

At the same time it was accompanied by arbitrary and unjustified measures of control and verification the adoption of which would place the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries in the conditions of unequal security compared with the NATO countries.

The Western-proposed version of the agreement did not contribute to reaching a mutually acceptable accord and it did not seem to be intended for that.

The Warsaw Treaty countries, said the Soviet representative, were and remain opponents of the use of talks for creating a semblance of dialogue and the less so as a screen to cover up military programmes.

"We resolutely oppose the use of the 'Vienna impasse' as an obstacle in the way of an all-European reduction of conventional arms and armed forces."

"We still believe that the socialist countries' February 20, 1986 draft agreement meets the aims of achieving a positive result in Vienna. It is sufficiently balanced, takes into account to an equal extent the security interests of the sides and is feasible.

It can become a suitable basis for a mutually acceptable agreement.

If, however, it proves impossible to overcome the difference between the sides with regard to such an agreement, it would be possible to look for another way out of the present situation.

One could think, for instance, of the simplest form of agreement and on a certain reduction of the troops of the USSR and the U.S. in central Europe, say, by 11,500 and 6,500 men respectively given reciprocal observation over the reduction.

Such a step could be supplemented by mutual political commitments of the sides to the effect that in advance of the talks on the reduction of conventional arms on the all-European scale they will not build up their troops and arms in central Europe," said the Soviet representative.

"This would be useful in itself and in respect to the establishment of a more favourable atmosphere for all-European talks."

OBUKHOV REAFFIRMS POSITION ON ARMS 'PACKAGE'

HK040146 Hong Kong AFP in English 0134 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Alexei Obukhov, a senior Soviet negotiator at the Geneva arms talks, reaffirmed here Wednesday Moscow's refusal to reach separate agreements on the "package" of four major nuclear arms issues.

Mr. Obukhov, who has responsibility for strategic weapons in the talks, said the four elements -- space weapons, strategic missiles, medium-range missiles and a nuclear test ban -- were inseparable. His comments here came on the eve of the twice-yearly meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) defence ministers in the Belgian capital.

The package constituted a "balance of compromises", he said, and only agreement on all of these issues would lead to a "nuclear-free world".

Mr. Obukhov, speaking at a press conference after talks here with Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, criticised the United States for exceeding the Salt-2 treaty Friday.

"It is a decision which certainly will have a negative impact on the efforts to reach effective agreements," he said. It was a gesture "not in favour of limiting arms but in favour of accumulating arms."

The United States exceeded the unratified treaty by deploying a B-52 bomber capable of carrying nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, taking it over the limit of 1,320 strategic nuclear delivery systems.

He said an additional series of "working meetings," of the Geneva negotiators was being held this week with the aim of "reaching a solution to the problems we face in the negotiations." The next scheduled round of talks in Geneva is in mid-January.

The Soviet Union had made "fresh" proposals in the talks on November 7, based on the near-agreement in Reykjavik, and he accused the United States of back-peddling over proposals on eliminating strategic missiles within 10 years.

The Soviet side was prepared to agree on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, he said, and to open negotiations on short-range missiles -- of a range under 1,000 kilometres (600 miles) -- and freeze them at current levels. Soviet short-range missiles vastly outnumber those of the Americans.

Asked if the current controversy over arms sales to Iran had any influence on the talks, he said the Soviet Union regarded the negotiations as "independent of the internal affairs" of the United States.

COMMENTARIES CONTINUE ON U.S. SALT II VIOLATION

Shishlin: U.S. 'Renunciation'

LD042359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Public and political figures abroad have been criticizing the U.S. Adminstration's renunciation of its compliance with the Soviet-U.S. SALT II Treaty. Here is a Mayak commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

[Shishlin] The U.S. actions are directed at moving away from the Reykjavik accords. This is nothing new. In point of fact one's attention was drawn immediately after Reykjavik to the fact that there are political and business circles in the United States that have no liking either for an improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relations or for a general leveling-out in international affairs as such. However, one cannot at the present fail to mention the fact that by bringing into service its 131st B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles the United States has de facto departed from the SALT II Treaty, although that treaty was not ratified by the United States in the first place.

The question now arises as to what is the significance of this. After all, from the military viewpoint this will not upset the military-strategic parity. But it can be said that there are economic motives here as well. The U.S. military-industrial complex is interested in escalating the arms race and by no means in its curtailment. This is true, but again the overall cost of a present-day strategic bomber, though it is expressed in fairly large amounts, will in the final analysis not fill the pockets of these greedy U.S. military monopolies.

I believe that the political reasons are the most important thing here. The United States took fright at the possibility of a breakthrough to major accords that appeared at Reykjavik. It is this fear that is dictating all these U.S. actions, which are directed at moving away from the Reykjavik accords and making the world forget that major decisions were just a stone's throw away at Reykjavik. But I rather believe that this policy of fear -- a policy that is characterized by a certain amount of confusion, although in certain cases and in the case of exacerbating the international situation the United States does act deliberately -- this policy simply cannot have a future.

Indeed, however paradoxical it may sound, it is precisely this fear of the U.S. Administration to reach compromise decisions which shows that the Soviet State has chosen the correct course, and that it is to this course that the future belongs.

'Pointed' Violation Condemned

LD032249 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, a TASS military news analyst:

Washington's pointed violation of the SALT-2 Treaty is condemned worldwide, including in the USA itself and in the countries allied to it. That move is described with good reason as one undermining the process of limitation and reduction of arms, as a serious blow to the Soviet-American Geneva talks, as an offensive by the current U.S. President against the fundamentals of the limitation of strategic weapons, the fundamentals into which each of Ronald Reagan's four predecessors in the White House laid his own brick. One can hardly assess as a hyperbole the statement by the U.S. ABC Television Company that albeit the talks are continuing both powers have entered the world without SALT, with no contractual limitations on offensive nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, was apparently right in saying that the administration's decision was clearly aimed at winning support from ultra-rightist circles. Proof of that has been, for example, the letter of Senator Robert Dole to the President applauding the destruction of SALT-2. This is not astonishing, since that spokesman for the rightists recently said in setting forth his views in the journal policy review that detente was a "dangerous myth", and the USA would have a real chance to achieve its aims only if it was able to put an end "once and forever to detente."

A buildup of U.S. power, in the first place of military power, is, in the opinion of that "philosopher" of anti-detente, one of the indispensable preliminary conditions for successful relations with the Soviet Union.

That is precisely why he called for ensuring a considerable superiority over the USSR both as regards nuclear and conventional weapons, for "forcing" the Soviet Union to "strike a deal" on the American terms.

Such figures stubbornly refuse to draw lessons from history, to wake up to the realities of the nuclear space age and realize where the obsession with the cult of force may lead their own country and the whole world. The U.S. Administration's offensive against the existing agreements containing the weapons race can be described only as triumph of anti-Soviet ideology over common sense. One cannot help asking in that connection whether the current administration has set out to make every effort over the remaining time of its stay in office to put an end to the existing treaties and agreements and totally wreck the existing regime of arms control.

Lomeyko Criticism

AU011106 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Nov 86 p 1

["M.S." report: "This is Kohl's Baby"]

[Text] At a press conference in Vienna, Soviet special envoy Vladimir Lomeyko called yesterday, Friday, a "black day" because yesterday the United States violated the Soviet-American SALT II treaty by putting into service its 131st B-52 bomber. Other topics of the press conference were the relationship between the USSR and the FRG, Afghanistan, and the U.S. arms deals with Iran.

Lomeyko had come to Vienna to brief Chancellor Franz Vraniazky and Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch on the state of the Geneva disarmament talks. Due to the fact that just yesterday the United States exceeded the contractually fixed upper limited of strategic nuclear weapons systems, his mission acquired unwanted topicality.

Lomeyko harshly criticized U.S. President Reagan, who had caused this violation "not inadvertently but with the desire for further armament." Previously, Reagan had criticized his predecessor Carter, who had signed SALT II, because Reagan did not consider the treaty to be comprehensive enough, Lomeyko said. Now he had done "what he had criticized Carter for doing." For the Soviet Union the principle of "pacta sunt servanda" (treaties have to be kept) is sacred. Lomeyko: "We do not understand one President signing a treaty and his successor not considering a valid for himself." For the Soviet Union the treaty had been valid as long as it had not been violated, but "that has now happened."

Lomeyko rejected as "slander" American accusations that the USSR itself has been violating the treaty for a long time. He referred to American-Soviet expert committees, which had always been able to refute such accusations.

Lomeyko also spoke about the Vienna Force Reduction Talks, which have been going on for 13 years without success. He suggested discussing conventional disarmament during a new stage of the Stockholm negotiations in order to come to a solution.

Asked about the relationship between the FRG and the USSR, Lomeyko said that Kohl's statements had not been just a single gaffe but "a policy line of those ruling in Bonn." (As is known, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had compared Kremlin leader Gorbachev with Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels and the Soviet Union with Nazi Germany.) Lomeyko recalled the "terrible history that lies between our two peoples" and the 20 million Soviet victims in World War II.

The Soviet Union has not heard any apology from Kohl, only explanations, said Lomeyko. Moscow does not "demand" an apology; that must come without demand. For: "This is not our baby."

Another topic at the press conference was the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Lomeyko said that he can imagine a total withdrawal of Soviet troops only if Pakistan gives a guarantee that "armed gangs will no longer be sent into the country" from its territory. The rebels are paid by the United States and equipped with American weapons, stressed the Kremlin's special envoy.

Asked whether Reagan is still credible for the Soviets after the revelations concerning the arms deals with Iran, Lomeyo answered rather evasively. He said it is much more important whether Reagan is still credible for the Americans themselves after he has violated his own promises and the laws of his own country.

LOMEYKO DISCUSSES CURRENT DISARMAMENT SITUATION

AU281552 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 28 Nov 86 pp 6-7

["Exclusive" interview given by Vladimir Lomeyko, special Soviet envoy to the Vienna CSCE conference, to NEUE AZ editor in chief Manfred Scheuch in Vienna; date not given]

[Text] Scheuch: Mr Ambassador, how do you asress the situation after Reykjavik and the "Vienna summit" of the foreign Ministers?

Lomeyko: After Reykjavik, the situation in the world has become even more complicated. In Reykjavik, an attempt was made to reach a breakthrough in the biggest and most important issue of our time, that is, disarmament. Our General Secretary Gorbachev is guided by a new manner of political thinking. He believes that one must find a way out of this situation because we are pressed for time to solve global problems -- the north-south problem, the ecological time-bomb. Instead of solving these problems, money and strength are wasted for unnecessary, amoral armament. We want to put an end to that.

Unfortunately, no breakthrough was reached in Reykjavik because of SDI, and now the American side attempts to revise this [as published]. The last round of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons has shown that the American side is, unfortunately, not ready for concrete, mutually acceptable agreements.

Regrettably, some West European states, which pleaded so much for disarmament that they criticized the Soviet Union because it did not agree witdh Reagan's zero-option, are now, when Gorbachev has said yes, no longer showing any interest. Some politicians, even those in Europe, obviously do not understand that it is not a Soviet-American relationship and not an agreement between two superpowers that matters but a question which is vitally important for all people. We are all actors in this drama, there is no audience. We are all acting on this world stage. Whether we are leaders or not, we all play a role. Even if this role is played mutely it has a certain function: A big chance could be missed.

The American positions consist of the old American proposals and the new Soviet concessions. An attempt has been made to pick out these compromises as somebody picks raisins out of a cake, but, of course, this is impossible because the only possible basis for agreements is parity; that is, one must accept not only one's own security interests but also those of the other side and the security interests of the whole world. There is no other way.

Unfortunately, there are followers of so-called technological supremacy, who believe it is possible to solve the problem on the basis of technological supremacy -- by means of the so-called SDI; we consider this a new channel of the arms race.

Scheuch: Well, let us speak about SDI: Just now a British military magazine has stated that the Soviet Union has already made great progress in the development of space defense systems.

Lomeyko: There is no doubt that this is a report that serves a certain purpose. It simply belongs to certain rules of the game. If one wants to achieve something one immediately says that the Soviet Union has been doing this already for quite some time. The fact that, on the one hand, it is said we are technologically underdeveloped and, on the other, we are advanced, shows that this is not true. But, what is even more important is that it does not fit into our plans. We need money for socioeconomic development in our country.

Scheuch: You said that the West European countries are obviously playing the role of spectators and are partly revising their original attitude. Now, the West European public is still afraid that in case of large-scale disarmament in the nuclear sector, the conventional forces of the Soviet Union would gain superiority. How can this fear be disminished?

Lomeyko: We are also against any further arms race in the conventional field. We are in favor of nuclear disarmament together with disarmament of conventional weapons down to the lowest-possible level that is necessary for defense. In order to realize this, the Soviet Union, together with other countries of the Warsaw Pact, put forth proposals in Budapest this summer to reduce forces by 25 percent next year, by a total of 1 million men. If one wants an agreement it can be reached there, because at present the Soviet Union is showing the will to very great, sincere concessions -- for instance, concerning the unilateral nuclear test moratorium. For 1 and 1/2 years we have not carried out any nuclear tests, although the Americans have already conducted 28 tests. Then our concessions in Stockholm that, also according to the assessment of Foreign Minister Genscher and other Western politicians, contributed very much to the positive results. One should not speak about fear, one must try to reduce this fear, together with the arms.

Scheuch: What was the intention behind dismantling intermediate-range missiles on the Kola Peninsula and in Karelia just a few weeks ago?

Lomeyko: This is further evidence of our willingness to disarm and an attempt to make concessions to the countries in northern Europe. You know that the ideal of nuclear-free zones in Europe has been in existence since 1963. The northern European countries appealed to the Soviet Union that the Soviet Union has to join in this project. We repeatedly stated that the matter is not so easy for the Soviet Union, because the Soviet Union is the opponent of the United States and not of the northern European countries. Nevertheless, here too, we have made an attempt to achieve a breakthrough with a unilateral advance concessions. But, in the end, it needs two to dance a disarmament tango.

Scheuch: In Europe there have doubtless been measures to reduce distrust. But what about Afghanistan? As the votes in the UN General Assembly, which demand the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, have repeatedly shown, there is a great distrust in this area.

Lomeyko: It is not mainly the situation in Afghanistan that matters, but the situation all around Afghanistan. We are in favor of a political settlement and are willing to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible. But guarantees must be created against the interference of outside forces.

The U.S. Administration has officially allocated $100 million for aid to the Afghan resistance fighters.

Officially they are criticizing us and call on us to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan, but in reality they do not want that. They do everything possible so that our troops remain there.

Scheuch: How do you explain the American attitude that you have described toward the questions of armament and disarmament?

Lomeyko: Of course, we have been very interested in this question, and I have often discussed this with experts in our country and also in the West, and also with military men. Even the Americans themselves -- if they are not totally hardened demagogues -- say: You must understand, our President is a prisoner of the military-industrial powers, this California Mafia, the monopolies. For them, SDI is a guarantee that for 25 or 30 years new weapons will be developed -- that is guaranteed big business. In addition, DER SPIEGEL, too, has published a rather well-founded series. It is, unfortunately, a fact that disarmament is a danger for very influential forces, in the sense that they get fewer profits, have less influence on politics and in particular on the economy.

I also believe that there are two parties in America. Not Republicans and Democrats, but the Balance Party and the Supremacy Party. The first one has understood that negotiations with the Soviet Union and all over the world are only possible on the basis of parity. The other "party" wants to achieve supremacy again and to dictate policy with its wishes and wants the Soviet Union to be simply "armed to death" in this race. For these hardened conservatives even the idea of social justice is unacceptable. The idea of social justice denies the ideas of a meritocracy and the spirit of profit, and therefore, they do not want this system of social justice to be practiced and to succeed. This is a global struggle of ideas, and although everyone knows that the Soviet Union will never wage a war -- because the Soviet people and all Europeans know what war means -- armament is kept up through an atmosphere of fear.

MAKSIMOV SAYS ANTI-SDI MEASURES BEING DEVELOPED

AU011417 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 1 (AFP) -- Soviet experts are developing dozens of measures to counter the U.S. Strategic Space Initiative (SDI) -- the so-called "Star Wars" space-based missile defense system, the head of the Soviet Union's strategic missile forces said Monday. In an interview published by the semi-official Novosti news agency, General Yuriy Maksimov said the SDI had been developed by Washington as a "first strike weapon." "From a military point of view, a space shield would only be useful if the party that has it attacks first," Gen. Maksimov said. With this in mind, Soviet scientists "have already studied dozens of counter-measures which would pose very complex problems to SDI," making Washington's aim of military superiority "illusory," he said. "In any case," added Gen. Maksimov, "reprisals would be imminent and terrible."

Among the measures being studied are small space missiles, space mines and other weapons to destroy missile-launching space stations. Experts are also considering ways of "exhausting" the space-based defense system, by launching intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) together with "decoy" missiles, or by firing ICBM's with widely varying trajectories, he said. The number of missile warheads could also be increased to sharply reduce the efficiency of the U.S. interception systems, the general added.

Gen. Maksimov also said that since the advent of the SALT-2 arms limitation treaty in June 1979, the Soviet Union had taken out of service 72 ICBM launch pads and 21 heavy bombers. This brought to 540 the number of strategic units dismantled by Moscow under SALT-1 and -2, against 168 dismantled by Washington, he said.

The United States announced last week it planned to exceed the limits of the SALT-2 treaty by dispatching its 131st bomber equipped to carry Cruise missiles. The U.S. had until last week abided by the terms of SALT-2, although the U.S. Senate never ratified the treaty.

BOGACHEV CLAIMS U.S. 'MANIPULATES' ABM TREATY

LD032228 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst: While intensively working to create a large-scale anti-missile space based defence system, the current U.S. Administration is trying to remove or at least shatter the legal barriers in the way of the U.S. "Star Wars" programme. Thus they in Washington are advancing casuistic "broad" and "narrow" interpretations of the treaty of 1972 on the limitation of ABM systems, which are aimed at demonstrating that this agreement allegedly allows a militarisation of outer space.

Last year, the U.S. State Department dragged out an obscure lawyer named Abraham Sofaer, who was to "reassess" the ABM treaty and discover in it a meaning that would suit the book of the "Star Wars" apologists. For a good fee, Sofaer, who had never before engaged himself in disarmament problems, began "proving", in disregard of the spirit and letter of the ABM Treaty, that this agreement allows any tests and creation of anti-ballistic missile systems based on new physical principles. The meaning of the sordid manipulations of the State Department lawyer was clear from the very outset. His "investigation" was designed to help the U.S. Administration give the "green light" to the creation of space-based and nuclear pumped laser anti-ballistic missile weapons.

"Sofaer's view" was so much in conflict with the explicit and unambiguous text of the treaty and the supplement to it that several American senators decided to study independently the materials to which Sofaer referred. Carl Levin, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, carried out his own study of Sofaer's conclusions and addressed a letter to the U.S. secretary of state saying that the lawyer deliberately presented in a distorted light the course of the talks on the limitation of the anti-missile defence system in order to justify the testing of new ABM technology. The Senate described the U.S. Administration's "new interpretation" of the treaty as being "wrong" and "totally vicious".

They in Washington are clearly banking on removing all obstacles from the way towards implementing the "Star Wars" plans in order to use the SDI as a means of whipping up the arms race, as a channel for experiments designed to create new space weapons, which, on top of all, will play a considerable role in strengthening the offensive nuclear potential of the USA.

The way to genuine security lies not through the construction of a space anti-missile shield. Lasting peace can be guaranteed only through the elimination of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has faith in the possibility of a world without nuclear weapons and is tirelessly pressing ahead towards the attainment of that goal.

AUSTRALIA HINDERS WARSAW PACT PURCHASE ATTEMPTS

BK041033 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Australian Defense Department officials claimed that Warsaw Pact countries have made a number of unsuccessful attempts to buy restricted computer and electronic equipment from Australian firms.

The department says it is increasing its efforts to inform Australian business people about the restrictions imposed on sophisticated technology by the United States and NATO countries.

From Canberra Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin Dobell recording] The Defense Department says some Australian firms are not fully aware of Australia's voluntary adherence to the Western controls on commercial technology which could have military applications. One official said that on a number of occasions deals to sell computer and communications equipment had been stopped just in time. He said firms which had been approached by Warsaw Pact countries had checked with Canberra or had been warned by American suppliers.

The department said that export controls have been introduced this year to maintain Australia's reputation as a guardian of sensitive Western technology. But Professor Don (Lamberton) of the Information Research Unit at Queensland University says Canberra has gone further and in April agreed to abide voluntarily by even stricter American export controls. He says this could give the U.S. Commerce Department direct access to Australian high tech firms and could harm Australia's technology growth. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES PACT MEETING DELEGATES

LD041022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Army General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of Poland's State Council, and commander in chief of the armed forces, received the heads of delegations of the fraternal armies of the socialist countries. They had been taking part in a regular session of the Ministers of Defense Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The Polish leader was briefed on the results of the session, and on the recommendations on the issues of further promotion and expansion of the socialist cooperation and strengthening of the defense capability of the Joint Armed Forces, with the purpose of ensuring reliable security and peaceful development of the Warsaw Pact member states, which were adopted at it.

GERASIMOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 4 DECEMBER

Speaks on SALT II

LD042214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report on 4 December Moscow press conference led by Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate; Gerasimov shown addressing journalists]

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center. It was addressed by Comrade Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate. He dwelt on some points in the international situation. The USSR Foreign Ministry representative said in particular:

[Begin Gerasimov recording] On 28 November the U.S. State Department officially informed the Soviet Union Embassy in Washington of the U.S. administration's decision to bring into service the 131st heavy bomber equipped with cruise missiles, thereby exceeding the limit established by the SALT II Treaty for strategic launchers with multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles.

The U.S. Administration has thus embarked on practical actions which destroy the basic international legal structure restraining the nuclear arms race. This step is evidence of the U.S. intention, along with the continuing work on implementing the Star Wars programs, to also build up its strategic offensive arms. This step contradicts the logic of the Reykjavik meeting and has been taken at a time when it appeared that concrete paths toward a radical reduction and elimination of nuclear arms had begun to take shape. By the same token, the U.S. Administration has taken upon itself the full weight of responsibility for these actions and for its negative influence on the atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. contacts on issues of limiting nuclear arms.

I will remind you that the Soviet Government's 31 May statement contained a warning that should this treaty be violated by the U.S. side the Soviet Union will consider itself to be free of the appropriate obligations of this treaty. [end recording]

Other problems of the present time were also touched upon.

Supports 'Raratonga Treaty'

LD041442 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1419 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- The Soviet Union is once again confirming its positive attitude toward both the treaty itself on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, which has come to be called the "Raratonga Treaty," and toward its protocols which envisage undertakings by the nuclear states not to use and not to threaten to use nuclear weapons within the boundaries of the treaty's area of operation, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the information department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet side expresses the hope, stressed the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry, that all nuclear powers will join in guaranteeing the status of the nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, and will apend their signatures to the appropriate protocols of the "Raratonga Treaty."

Addresses UK CBW Storage

LD041435 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1404 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of a directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry today commented in the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Center on the British press reports that preparations are underway at U.S. bases in Great Britain for the possible storing of binary chemical weapons.

The move toward a new round of the arms race, be they nuclear, chemical or conventional, cannot make the process of attaining an agreement on their reduction and elimination any easier, said the USSR Foreign Ministry's spokesman. On the contrary, the commencement of the production of binary warheads would create additional difficulties in the working out of the conventional banning chemical weapons.

The preparations for the possible storing of binary chemical weapons in Great Britain, in particular at the USAF Welform [as received] base 60 miles from London, where, according to a report published in TODAY paper, special equipment has already been delivered, is taking place precisely at a time when the working out of an international convention to ban chemical weapons and to eliminate the industrial base for their production has entered the final stage.

A perfectly natural question arises: Do the United States and its allies take the talks on concluding the convention seriously, or do they regard them as a screen to modernize their chemical arsenals?

GENERAL ASSEMBLY URGES U.S. TO HOLD JOINT TALKS

LD041840 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: The U.N. General Assembly has called on the Governments of the USA and the USSR in accordance with their special duties and responsibilities as the two biggest states that they should conduct bilateral talks with maximum determination to achieve agreements on specific and effective measures to end the nuclear arms race, ensure a radical reduction of nuclear arsenals, nuclear disarmament and prevention of the arms race in outer space.

The General Assembly has carried today a resolution on bilateral talks on nuclear weapons by 140 votes. The international community has stressed that in this nuclear age the choice is not between war and peace, but between life and death. Therefore, prevention of nuclear war is becoming the main objective of the present.

The resolution on international cooperation for disarmament says that the USA and the USSR having the biggest nuclear arsenals should jointly display initiative and set a good example in curbing the nuclear weapons race, refraining on a mutual basis from placing weapons in outer space. In this nuclear space age, the resolution stressed, reliable security of all countries can be ensured only through political methods, through joint efforts by all states.

This opinion, apparently, is not shared only by the USA and a number of its closest partners. In voting on the first resolution they abstained, and on the second resolution they voted against that call by the international community.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRAN ARMS DEALS

TASS Links Speakes Resignation

LD041832 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 4 TASS -- Larry Speakes, first deputy assistant to the President and deputy press secretary, announced today his resignation. He said at a regular briefing that he would take a job at Merrill-Lynch, a major New York brokerage firm, starting with February 1.

The decision to leave the White House after six years of work as the President's main spokesman was taken by Speakes at a height of the flagrant political scandal triggered off by the exposure of secret arms deliveries to Iran and the transfer of some profits to Nicaraguan contras. He alleged that these events were not connected with each other.

Congressional Inquiry Approved

LD041347 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 4 TASS -- The Washington administration is anxious to limit the scale of congressional investigations into "Irangate," a big political scandal caused by secret American arms shipments to Iran and transfer of some of the profits from the sale to the Nicaraguan Contras. Speaking in the White House on Wednesday, President Reagan said he had approved the idea of a joint Congressional inquiry. What he had in view was establishment on the Capitol Hill of a special committee to investigate the scandal which has struck a serious blow at U.S. prestige. Larry Speakes, White House spokesman, said that an unofficial discussion of the question of staffing such a committee had already been held in the presence of the President and the newly appointed assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Frank Carlucci. In his statement Reagan admitted that the Administration's main task now was to have the credibility of U.S. foreign policy fully restored.

Pozner Commentary

LD041502 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 4 Dec 86

["Daily Talk" by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] Hello. To watch what is happening in Washington is upsetting. To follow the uproar, the invective, the ever-growing murmur of impeachment, is unsettling. To read about the long hours of testimony behind closed doors through which deep dark hints of deliberate falsehoods, comtempt for international and domestic law, double-dealing and outright knavery, is anguishing, especially to such compassionate person as I. The world being what it is and people being what they are, I know some of you may suspect I'm being less than honest, that I'm speaking tongue in cheek. Well you're wrong. The tongue in cheek impression is only the result of poor pronunciation and faulty elocution on my part, nothing more. If you doubt that, try sticking your tongue in your cheek while talking. No, no, my discomfort is genuine, for I look back to a decade (?and some time ago), I recall Watergate, the chaos it led to, leaving U.S. presidential prestige in shambles, both in America and elsewhere. I think of that, I shudder. And I think to myself this should not happen again, not even to my mother-in-law, God rest her soul.

Yes, I am a compassionate man. But I'ms more than that. I am a constructive-minded individual. This is no empty statement. Far from it. For what follows now is my personal contribution to closing the Irangate before it's fully open. You have no doubt heard of, if not read Oliver Sacks' current best-seller, The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat. You are hopefully aware that Mr Sacks is an accomplished neurologist, which may in turn lead you to ask what that has to do with the current scandal. Bear with me. One of Mr Sack's essays, The President's Speech, concerns the reaction of a group of aphasics to appropriately enough, a speech by President Reagan. Aphasia, explains Dr Sacks, is a mental ailment that leads to a person's loss of power to understand words per se. This loss though is compensated by something totally new. Something has gone, has been devastated, he writes, but something has come in its stead, has been mentally enhanced, so that at least with emotionally- laden utterance, the meaning may be fully grasped even when every word is missed. What that adds up to in words that we can all understand, is that it is impossible to lie to an aphasic. Do I spy a glimmer of understanding in your eyes? Well, wait. There's more coming.

Aphasics were, as Sacks found, either moved to mirth by the president or stirred to contempt, and he concludes: We normals, aided doubtless by our wish to be fooled, were indeed well and truly fooled. And so cunningly was deceptive word use combined with deceptive tone that only the brain damage remained intact, undeceived.

Was the President aware of the illegal sales of weapons to Iran and the funnelling off the profits to the Contras? Were all of the President's men in the know? The search for the answer to these and related questions must lead to endless hearings, special committees, tons of paper, who knows how great expenses in both the material and moral sense. My suggestion is put them all before a panel of aphasics. Better yet hold the hearings in an aphasia ward. If the patients are hilarious or show disdain, you've got the clinical goods on you know who. If they're serious, you've got a verdict of not guilty. Considering the President's support of polygraph tests, he should be the first to endorse my proposal. I concede that the idea of being judged by the brain damage might seem offensive to some, but I think that's a fair price to pay for attempting to brainwash an entire nation.

BESSMERTNYKH VIEWS FUTURE OF U.S. RELATIONS

AU041112 Rome ANSA in English 1038 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, December 4 Dec -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said that the U.S. - Soviet summit in Iceland in October marked "a step ahead" and will be considered a "point of reference" in that in future there will be discussion of "from Reykjavik on" in talk with a visiting Italian undersecretary at foreign affairs, Susanna Agnelli.

The Soviet official affirmed that despite the impasse in disarmament negotiations and the inability of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to make progress in Vienna last month, U.S. - Soviet contacts are continuing.

What is important for the Soviet Union, Bessmertnykh said, is that in Reykjavik the level of armaments which cannot be exceeded was established as was the point that this level must be lowered.

Among other issues discussed during what informed Italian sources said was Agnelli's courtesy visit were the situation in Central America and the political storm breaking over Washington as a result of U.S. arms sales to Iran and the channeling of proceeds from these sales to Nicaraguan "contras".

Later Wednesday, the Italian undersecretary left Moscow for Leningrad where she will take part in a meeting of the World Commission for the Environment and Development scheduled for the weekend.

U.S. TO DENY VISAS TO SYRIAN PASSPORT HOLDERS

LD050903 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 5 TASS -- The Reagan administration has taken another hostile action against Syria as part of the anti-Syrian campaign being intensively revived up in the West against that Arab country.

A state department spokesman announced here that starting today the United States halts the issue of visas to Syrian citizens with a definite category of passports. He stressed that "the Department of State will no longer issue visas to holders of services passports issued by the Syrian Government". He tried to warrant this discriminating action by references to a certain involvement of Syria in terrorism.

JOINT TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. OPEN 4 DEC

LD042045 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 4 TASS -- The 9th session of the Soviet-American trade commission opened here today. The Soviet delegation to the session is led by Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov and the American by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge. The commission will discuss various aspects of business cooperation.

American businessmen and public figures show much interest in the session, especially in view of improvements in the Soviet external economic activities. The Soviet delegation plans to discuss ways of broadening external economic relations and possibilities for expanding Soviet exports to the U.S.

The sides will exchange views of ways of removing obstacles to the development of Soviet-American trade and possibilities for broadening cooperation today and in the longer term.

CLARK SAYS 300 SUBMARINES IN CANADIAN WATERS

LD042302 Moscow TASS In English 1912 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Ottawa December 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan writes:

You will not believe it but the Canadians feel perfectly at ease nowadays. Why haven't they rushed to cellars to find haven? Did not they hear Foreign Minister Joe Clark say in Parliament that there are about 300 Soviet submarines in the Canadian territorial waters? Yes, no fewer than 300.

No one knows where the ministers took that fantastic figure. Perhaps, from another statement of the White House chief or from the Pentagon's "secret data" on a "Soviet military threat." Clark did not explain either why the Soviet submarines had laid siege to Canada.

One of the parliamentarians, amazed by what he had heard, asked where precisely those submarines were. Clark did not go into details and declined to answer, letting his colleagues in Parliament imagine for themselves how the Soviet submarines were elbowing for room in the mouth of the St Lawrence River, the Hudson Bay or even across from the fashionable Pan Pacific Hotel in the Vancouver Port.

Why did the minister want to scare the population of the country with a tall tale about 300 Soviet submarines in the Canadian territorial waters? Perhaps, he merely needed an "argument" to protect the foreign policy course pursued by the Conservative government. It is now becoming increasingly difficult to convince the Canadians that Ottawa has a good reason to allow the United States to test its cruise missiles over Canadian territory. On the eve of the Parliament session, the delegates to the conference of the Liberal Party, Canada's largest oppostion party, demanded an end to the testing of nuclear-capable American cruise missiles in Canada.

The foreign minister has found no better rejoinder than this uncouth canard.

PRAVDA REPORTS PRC AMITY SOCIETY CONFERENCE

PM030925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society Conference"]

[Text] The fourth all-union conference of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was held in Moscow 25 November.

The delegates stressed that the Soviet people value the traditions of Soviet-Chinese friendship and cooperation. Soviet people support the consistent courses of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at developing relations of friendship and good neighborliness with the PRC in the interest of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

The conference summarized the results of the society's activity, outlined areas of its further work, ratified the society's statutes, and elected a new Central Board. Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy was reelected board chairman.

The conference was addressed by Li Fenglin, counselor-envoy of the PRC Embassy in the USSR, who read out a greetings message to the conference from the Central Board of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society.

PRC'S YE LIN, FINANCE DELGATION VISIT GEORGIA

PM041407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC Parlimentarians in Georgia"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 3 Dec -- A delegation from the Financial and Economic Committee of China's National People's Congress, headed by Ye Lin, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice president of the Financial and Economic Committee, has been on a 3-day visit here. The Chinese parliamentarians are on an offical visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Budget and Planning Commissions.

The guest visited the "Elva" Science and Production Association and the Gori experimental sovkhoz and technical college, and saw the sights in Tbilisi and Mtskheta.

During a visit to the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, the guests were briefed on the activity of the republic's supreme organ of state power and on how Georgia's working people are implementing the economic and social development tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the program for the economy's intensification.

"The meetings with Soviet people," Ye Lin told a TASS correspondent, "convince us that they have deep feelings of friendship for the Chinese people. We were accorded a warm and friendly reception everywhere. Mutual visits by parliamentarians are very useful and help to establish good neighborly cooperation between China and the Soviet Union."

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ARMY'S LIZICHEV

LD041734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read TASS report]

[Text] Kim Il-song today received Army General Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who is in Pyongyang on a visit at the invitation of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Armed Forces.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the importance of Soviet-Korean summit meetings and the talks that took place in October 1986 in Moscow for the further all-round development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and for strengthening combat cooperation between Servicemen of the two countries, was stressed.

U.S. MISSILES 'DESTABILIZING' KOREAN PENINSULA

PM040847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Complicating the Situation"]

[Text] As already reported, Pentagon strategists intend to deploy operational-tactical Lance missiles in South Korea.

It is known that the south of the Korean peninsula was long ago turned into a source of constant tension in the region. The American military has deployed on that bridgehead hundreds of nuclear warheads and numerous delivery vehicles for them -- from artillery pieces to the latest aircraft. The Pentagon hotheads are planning to add to that mighty potential by deploying a new class of arms in South Korea -- mobile operational-tactical missiles capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear, chemical, or neutron charges.

Although Lance missiles have a limited range, their transfer to South Korea could prove to be one more dangerous step on the way to a buildup of increasingly destructive kinds of nuclear missile arms there. The United States is essentially introducing new destabilizing factors into the military and political situation in the Far East and challenging the peoples of the region, who are seeking to limit the arms race.

In this connection, Washington's timing of this action is obviously not accidental. The missile decision was announced at the very moment that valid optimism concerning the prospects for the radical reduction and elimination of nulcear arms has emerged among the world's peoples, including those inhabiting Asia and the Pacific basin, as a result of the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives. Let us recall that our country has advanced constructive proposals aimed at including the Asia-Pacific region in the overall process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Other socialist states in Asia have also advanced new peace-loving initiatives.

Washington's present decision cannot fail to arouse just condemnation and protest. The new missiles in the south of the Korean peninsula are one more factor seriously complicating the situation in the region.

VOSS MEETS NAKASONE, JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD030008 Moscow TASS in English 2257 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo December 2 TASS -- Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting here today with Masaaki Fujita, speaker of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet, and a group of deputies of the parliamentary chamber.

Voss, who is heading a Soviet delegation to the "round-table" conference currently under way in Tokyo, drew the Japanese parliamentarians' attention to the USSR's large-scale proposals advanced at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

He set out the Soviet Union's principled assessment of the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative."

The sides examined questions of expanding ties between the parliaments of the two countries, including a colloquium of Soviet and Japanese parliamentarians.

On the same day Voss met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The Soviet side expressed the USSR's consistent course towards developing all-round relations with Japan and readiness for their further expansion if the Japanese side showed a similar approach.

The Japanese prime minister pointed at the substantial possibilities for deepening ties between the two countries.

VOSS STRESSES JAPAN'S ROLE IN WORLD PEACE

OW040203 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Dec 86

[By Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Fifth Japanese-Soviet Roundtable Conference opened in Tokyo on 1 December, attended by representatives of various circles of the Soviet Union and Japan. Our station correspondent in Tokyo, Pavel Potapov, makes the following report on the first-day session of the conference:

The first roundtable conference was held in Tokyo in 1979. The theme of the fifth conference is the Japanese and Soviet peoples' role in ensuring peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The first plenary session of the conference was held on Monday afternoon, 1 December. The session was held at the Tokai University Friendship Hall on the 33d floor of the Kasumigaseki Building and attended by over 400 people, including politicians, scholars, representatives of social organizations, and reporters of the two countries. A message from Soviet Premier Ryzhkov was read. Messages from Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Kuranari were also read at the session.

The gist of speeches given at this plenary session by the heads of the Soviet and Japanese delegations was that the current turbulent international situation requires us to step up efforts for world peace and restraining the nuclear arms race. Mr Voss, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, called the attention of the participants to recent Soviet peace proposals. He pointed out that Japan can make a great contribution to totally abolishing nuclear arms and resolving the issue of preventing space militarization.

He said: As a sufferer from atomic bombings, Japan has a moral right to express its own independent view on this issue, which has a life-or-death significance to the Japanese people as well as all mankind. It is Japan's historical responsibility to fully tap its potential and exercise its rights in order to establish a world free of nuclear arms and to prevent space militarization. There can be no mutual understanding if one does not open up his mind. Frankly speaking, the Soviet Union feels misgivings about Japan's agreement to participate in the U.S. Star Wars plan. We believe that Japan's participation in Star Wars will contribute to strategic military instability both on a global scale and in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan's participation is likely to encourage others, who are willing to use force to settle issues, to harbor unfounded and dangerous expectations. This will consequently lead to impairing the security of Japan and the United States.

Mr Voss, head of the Soviet delegation, then contended that the Japanese and Soviet peoples should cooperate for detente in Asia and the world.

Dietman Sakurauchi, chief of the Japanese delegation and chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japanese-Soviet Friendship, noted the great significance of the roundtable talks and stressed that a positive task today is to lead the present world toward detente.

The roundtable conference will hold discussions in five subcommittees on 2 December. At these subcommittees, the two sides will discuss various important issues including the peace struggle and promotion of political dialogue, economic exchange, cultural interchange, and city-to-city sisterly ties between Japan and the Soviet Union.

1987 FISH QUOTAS PROTOCOL WITH DPRK SIGNED

PM041507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] The 17th session of the Soviet-Korean Joint Fisheries Commission has ended in the DPRK capital. It was held in accordance with the 18 January 1974 agreement on cooperation in the fisheries sphere between the USSR and the DPRK.

The sides signed a protocol for 1987 establishing mutual fishing quotas and providing for the exchange of scientific information and joint research by scientists from the two countries.

The commission adopted a working plan of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in the fisheries sphere in 1987.

KABUL APPOINTS NEW FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD041725 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1618 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, 4 Dec (TASS) -- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo session held today in the Afghan capital considered personnel questions. In accordance with the proposals of the DRA Council of Ministers, the appointments of Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo as first vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Mohammad Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo as the DRA minister of defense; and Abdol Wakil as the minister of foreign affairs, were approved. Shah Mohammad Dost, who had been the foreign affairs minister, has become DRA minister of state for foreign affairs and DRA representative extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Nations.

Other questions were also discussed at the PDPA Central Committee Politburo session.

U.S., PRC MEDIA CITED ON GORBACHEV DELHI REMARKS

PM041426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading "Firmly Following a Course of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 28 Nov -- The Soviet Union and India, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, called for the imposition of an international ban on nuclear weapon tests, and this is just one of the important initiatives which crowned the Soviet leader's stay in Delhi. M.S. Gorbachev emphasizes that the Soviet Union is a champion of peace and nuclear disarmament, calls on Washington to change its stance, and lays on the United States the blame for the lack of progress on disarmament issues. Moscow emphasizes that the USSR desires to reach agreements on nuclear disarmament at a time when the Reagan administration is unwilling to take this path.

"The Indian Parliament," NBC-TV notes, "gave an exceptionally warm reception to Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev, acclaiming him as an outstanding fighter for peace throughout the world." [passage omitted]

Beijing, 28 Nov -- "M.S. Gorbachev Calls for Peace Talks in Asia" -- this is the headline beneath which CHINA DAILY front-paged a Delhi report on M.S. Gorbachev's speech to the Indian Parliament. "The Soviet leader called for talks to be held in order to diminish the threat of war in Asia and the oceans adjoining its coastline, including discussion of questions involving the advance notification of transfers of and maneuvers by ground, naval, and air forces. In his Indian Parliament speech, M.S. Gorbachev proposed the start of talks with the United States and other nonlittoral states which have warships on permanent station in the Indian Ocean on a substantial reduction in the size and activity of naval forces there. [closing quotes not published]

GANDHI STATEMENT ON GORBACHEV VISIT CITED

PM041431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Trust"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 Dec -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has read a statement in the republic's parliament on the results of the official friendly visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to India.

M.S. Gorbachev's visit to India, the prime minister stressed, was held in accordance with the established traditions of exchanging contacts between India and the Soviet Union at the highest level. It became an important landmark in our relations and made a significant contribution to the strengthening of stability in the region and of peace throughout the world.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and I had a long and intensive exchange of opinions on a broad range of bilateral, regional, and international questions, Gandhi said. Talks were held simultaneously at the ministerial level. These exchanges of opinions proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, which was distinguished by mutual trust and responsibility. We discussed broad plans for our future cooperation in the long term. The rich experience of our previous cooperation enabled us to explore new avenues in order to raise our bilateral cooperation to a qualitatively new level. Several accords were signed, and statements were made in parliament.

The accords in the economic, trade, consular, and cultural spheres, the prime minister declared, reflect the growing strength and dynamism of our relations. Agreement was reached to review the structure of our commercial and economic exchanges in order to materialize the broad and unutilized potential of economic cooperation. We also decided to give a powerful boost to cooperation in the sphere of science and technology.

During the visit, the head of the Indian Government went on to note, M.S. Gorbachev and I had a useful exchange of opinions on questions of security in our region and confirmed the immutable effect of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation concluded between India and the USSR. The joint statement published on the conclusion of the visit reflects the close proximity or identity of the two countries' views on international questions. In addition, this visit demonstrated our peoples' firm commitment to international peace.

India, Gandhi pointed out, consistently pursues peace and disarmament in the United Nations, in the Nonaligned Movement, and through the initiatives of the six countries from five continents (the "Delhi Six"). During M.S. Gorbachev's visit the Soviet Union joined India in a joint vision of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons. The Delhi Declaration expresses the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and V.I. Lenin. The Delhi Declaration is a vitally important initiative. It lays down principles which will be universally recognized if our planet is fated to have a peaceful future. The declaration has been distributed as an official document in the United Nations. We recommend to the world community that it adopt this declaration.

The visit by General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to India, Gandhi stressed in conclusion, will be of abiding importance for the further development of Indo-Soviet relations and for the two countries' contribution to the cause of peace and stability.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV SPEECH AT DELHI DINNER

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian carries in its First Edition on 27 November on page 2 an article on the speech given by M.S. Gorbachev at a dinner ceremony in New Delhi on 25 November 1986. The PRAVDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev Speech" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 November 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages D 3 and D 4, revealing the following variations:

Page D 3, paragraph seven, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...Gandhi of India:

Esteemed Mr. Prime Minister!
Esteemed Mrs. Gandhi!
Ladies and Gentlemen...(picking up paragraph eight, sole line, supplying "esteemed" twice)

Penultimate paragraph, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ...leaders and its state and public figures... (substituting "state" for "official")

Page D 4, paragraph one, line two reads in PRAVA: ...and intentions, both in the sphere of domestic development and on the international plane. My meeting today...(rewording)

Paragraph five, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...being subjected to major [seryeznyy] tests. Every day armed...(substituting "major" for "harsh", and supplying vernacular)

Penultimate paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...and problems.

The Indian leadership has put before... (picking up last paragraph, line one, substituting "Indian leadership" for "Government of India")

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV INDIAN PARLIAMENT SPEECH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 28 November 1986 carries in its Morning Edition on pages 2 and 3 a TASS report on the speech given by M.S. Gorbachev on 27 November 1986 to the Indian Parliament. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Stability and Security in Asia -- a Common Concern. Meeting With India's Parliamentarians" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 November 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages D 6 through D 12, revealing the following variations:

Page D 6, paragraph seven, penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...like to believe that what I am... (omitting "this time, too")

Page D 7, paragraph three, penultimate and last lines read in IZVESTIYA: ...and this reality. The entire problem, however, is that... (rewording)

Paragraph five, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...those principles in the specific practice of international relations... (substituting "the specific practice of international relations" for "practical international action")

Paragraph six, line four reads in IZVESTIYA: ...on nuclear explosions, and the package of... (substituting "and the package of" for "our various")

Page D 8, last paragraph, line six reads in IZVESTIYA: ...What is more, there is not only talk but also actions calculated to actually hamper...(rewording)

Page D 10 paragraph two, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: ..and the Straits of Hormuz and Malacca...(substituting "Malacca" for "Molucca")

Paragraph eight, penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...also to relate them to universal security...(inserting "them")

Page D 11, paragraph two, penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...because of the disagreement essentially of one... (substituting "disagreement" for "opposition")

Paragraph six, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: ...has many dimensions. It requires a solution from all viewpoints. But what is... (rewording)

Penultimate paragraph, second line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...our treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation... (inserting "peace")

Same paragraph, penultimate and last lines read in IZVESTIYA: ...reciprocal commitment to react should a complicated situation arise for one... (substituting "react" for "act")

Last paragraph, last line, and first paragraph, page D 12, line one read in IZVESTIYA: ...test of time. An important role in this has been played by the ties and... (rewording)

PRAVDA CITES NHAN DAN ON SRV-PRC RELATIONS

PM031653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Vietnamese-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Dec -- "It Is Always Better To Be Friends Than To Fight" -- under this headline the newspaper NHAN DAN pubished an editorial article concerning Vietnamese-Chinese relations.

The leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese state, NHAN DAN writes, have repeatedly confirmed their readiness to resume talks with China anywhere and at any level to settle differences in bilateral relations. However, Vietnam's goodwill has not met with the due response from China. What is more, anti-Vietnamese statements are being stepped up, and calles are being issued for the continuation of armed actions on the border.

The international public, the newspaper points out, welcomed the results of the routine conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, at which the fraternal republics of Indochina clearly declared an agreed time frame for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK and stated the need to eliminate the Pol Pot clique as a political and military force. These sensible steps will undoubtedly promote the settlement of the situation around Cambodia. However, this was countered merely by a one-sided demand for the Vietnamese volunteers' withdrawal and a simultaneous expression of support for the Pol Pot leaders who committed very serious crimes against their own people and are still conducting subversive activity against them.

Defending our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and our combat solidarity and all-round cooperation with the USSR, Cambodia, Laos, and other fraternal socialist countries, we reaffirm our desire for the speediest restoration of friendship with the Chinese people and for the establishment of normal relations with China in the interests of peace and stability in Asia and in the interests of the two countries' peoples, the organ of the Communist Partv of Vietnam Central Committee emphasizes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CHEBRIKOV TO SFRY

LD042002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, who is in Yugoslavia on a visit, has met with Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium [date not specified]. The conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, concerned the further development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY. Other questions of mutual interest were also discussed.

On the same day there was a meeting with Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. In the conversations that took place the conviction was expressed that the visit will serve the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Talks End, Tour of SFRY Begins

LD042215 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Shakin video report]

[Text] A contribution to the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations -- that is what the Belgrade newspapers write in connection with Comrade Chebrikov's visit here. [Video shows street scenes]

A meeting at the LCY Central Committee. [Video shows Chebrikov shaking hands with Renovica and others, then both delegations at a table] Milanko Renovica, president of the Central Committee Presidium, noted that this visit is viewed on the broad plane of the development of good relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between our two countries.

The question of bilateral cooperation was also discussed at a meeting with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the country's government. The mutually beneficial nature of Soviet-Yugoslav ties was noted. [Video shows building exterior, then Chebrikov talking with Mikulic]

During the visit the Soviet delegation visited the memorial to the liberators of Belgrade. [Video shows Chebrikov laying wreath in cemetery at the memorial to the unknown Soviet soldier, with close-up of stone tablets on memorial; the wreath ribbon reads "From a delegation of the USSR KGB"] This place is dear to the hearts of every inhabitant of Belgrade. In October 1944 Soviet divisions and units of the People's Liberation Army fought shoulder to shoulder for the Yugoslav capital. The Belgrade operation was a shining demonstration of our brotherhood in arms. On the marble tablets are the names of the heroes, Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen, and the unknown Soviet soldier. The memory of those who liberated the country's main city is carefully preserved here.

The Soviet-Yugoslav talks ended today. The Soviet delegation has left on a tour of the country.

ARRESTS FOLLOWING COUP ATTEMPT IN EGYPT NOTED

LD041742 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo December 4 (TASS) -- Egypt's security forces have arrested more than thirty people, including four officers, Procurator-General Muhammad al-Guindi has announced.

His statement, transmitted by MENA News Agency today, said that they planned to stage a coup d'etat.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK RECEIVES DEMENTSEV DELEGATION

LD022118 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo December 2 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation led by Viktor Dementsev, chairman of the Board of the USSR's state bank, currently in Cairo, was today received by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

The sides discussed the course of talks under way here on questions of crediting and financing and trade and economic relations between the two countries.

LIBYAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO DEMICHEV

PM041017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 28 November Mahmud Humud, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Libyan Republic, presented his credentials to P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches between P.N. Demichev and M. Humud a friendly conversation took place. Taking part in it were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister.

SOMALI OFFICIALS CONFER IN MOSCOW 27-28 Nov

PM041053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet-Somali Consultations"]

[Text] By mutual agreement by the sides, Soviet-Somali consultations were held in Moscow 27-28 November during which the sides discussed practical questions of the development of bilateral ties between the Soviet Union and Somalia in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Taking part in the consultations for the Soviet side was A.L. Adamshin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and for the Somali side Mohamed Ali Hamud, Somali minister of state for foreign affairs.

There was also an exchange of opinions on some international problems, including the situation in the Horn of Africa. The consultations were held in a frank and constructive atmosphere.

TEXT OF FRIENDSHIP ACCORD SIGNED WITH BENIN

PM011515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

["Declaration on Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Declaration on Friendship and Cooperation Between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Benin

Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB), president and head of government of the People's Republic of Benin, visited the Soviet Union 21-27 November 1986 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

During the visit a meeting took place between M. Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The leaders of the two countries exchanged opinions in a comradely conversation on issues of the international situation, the struggle of the peoples for peace and disarmament, and on the development of liberated countries on the road to national and social progress. Essential issues of Soviet-Benin relations and the prospects for their further development were also discussed.

The delegations at the Soviet-Benin talks were led from the Soviet side by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from the Benin side by M. Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB, president and head of government of the People's Republic of Benin.

The talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, showed the unity of views on issues of bilateral relations, African, and international problems, including the need to:

Strengthen and develop bilateral relations;
Eliminate the threat of nuclear war;
Strengthen the cohesion and solidarity of all progressive forces;
Struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism, and apartheid in all their manifestations;
Strict observance of the main principles of the UN Charter.

Both sides state:

I

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin, resting upon the accumulated experience of the fruitful development of bilateral links, will continue to deepen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between them in various spheres on the basis of respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, equal rights, and mutual advantage with the aim of a more profound mutual acquaintance with the achievements of the peoples of both countries, and of facilitating the extension of contacts and cooperation between party and state bodies, various public organizations, and also cultural and scientific establishments.

II

The USSR is positively disposed toward the progressive socioeconomic transformations being undertaken in the People's Republic of Benin, while providing political and material support for the efforts of the Benin people in their just struggle for liberation from domination by international imperialism, and the implementation of the decisions of the 2d regular national congress of its vanguard party -- the PRPB.

The People's Republic of Benin supports the program of speeding up the socioeconomic development of Soviet society adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the foreign policy course approved by the congress, the implementation of which will help to consolidate the positions of the forces of peace and progress in the international arena.

III

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin express profound concern in connection with the tension of the international situation which is being maintained through the fault of imperialist forces which are hostile to progress and peace.

The continuing arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, the growing danger of it spreading to space, and also the aggravation of crisis situations in various regions of the world require decisive and persistent efforts by all states -- large and small - in strengthening international peace and security, in eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and renunciation of the policy of confrontation.

Both sides are convinced that the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security, taking in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres, meets the fundamental interests of all states and peoples without exception. They believe it is vitally important that a complete and universal elimination of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction should be ensured before the end of this century, and that the spreading of the arms race into space should be prevented.

The Benin side notes the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives and highly values the Soviet observance of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions for the past 1 and 1/2 years. It believes that the constructive proposals on disarmament put forward in Reykjavik by M.S. Gorbachev open a real path to a nuclear-free world.

IV

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin express serious concern in connection with the conflicts existing in various parts of the globe which are being used by imperialist circles for whipping up tension and increasing the danger of war, and for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Both sides advocate a political settlement of conflicts and disputes between states on just principles, without interference from outside, in accordance with the UN Charter and the generally recognized norms of international law.

V

Touching on the situation in Africa, the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin again express their firm support for the struggle of the peoples of this continent for their final liberation from the colonial yoke, against apartheid, and for building a new, independent, and flourishing Africa.

They emphasize the need for strengthening the cohesion and cooperation of Africa's progressive forces with the countries of the socialist community.

Both sides resolutely condemn the Pretoria racist regime's repeated acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as all actions aimed at demonstrating force toward the "frontline" states.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Benin express solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, and reaffirm their firm support for the just liberation struggle by the peoples of these two countries under the leadership of SWAPO and the ANC. They also advocate an early implementation of the UN resolutions on granting Namibia independence.

They speak in favor of a settlement of the problem of the Western Sahara in accordance with the decisions of the UN and the OAU on the basis of its peoples exercising their right to self-determination.

Condemning the imperialist maneuvers around Chad, the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin proceed from the fact that the conflict should be settled by the Chadians themselves, in the interests of national unity, by political means and without interference from outside.

VI

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin are convinced that a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict should provide for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the implementation of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including that people's right to exercise self-determination and to set up an independent state of their own, as well as safeguarding the right of all states of the region to an independent existence and free development with secure and recognized borders. They advocate working out and adopting international guarantees for such a settlement and confirm their position in favor of convening an international conference on the Near East under the aegis of the United Nations with all the interested parties, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization, taking part.

VII

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin note with satisfaction the growing contribution by the Nonaligned Movement to international development, to the struggle for elimination of the threat of nuclear war, disarmament, for safeguarding the right of the peoples to independent and autonomous [samostoyatelnyy] development, and for restructuring international economic relations on just principles, and express their support for the decisions of the 8th Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare.

Both sides highly appraise the work of the OAU and the contribution of this organization and the peoples of Africa to the struggle for the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, for further strengthening the political and economic independence of African countries, and the establishment of peace and stability on the continent.

They advocate an increasingly active participation by African countries in tackling the key questions of international life.

VIII

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin advocate:

The establishment of a new world economic order, guaranteeing equal economic security for all states, a just solution of the foreign debt question, and a cessation of the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries by imperialism.

The holding within the framework of the United Nations of global talks with all states taking part with a view to solving the most important international economic problems.

Both sides note that a close link exists between disarmament and development. They proceed from the fact that curtailing the arms race is the most realistic and effective method of releasing vast additional resources for the socioeconomic development of all states, including developing ones.

IX

Both sides will promote the further strengthening of the role of the United Nations Organization in every possible way, believing it to be an important instrument for preserving and strengthening peace, which makes it possible to tackle many acute problems of international life.

They confirm their complete adherence and support for the aims and principles of the United Nations, their readiness to cooperate within the framework of the prestigious organization on the basis of strict observance of its charter, making efforts to raise the efficiency of its work to strengthen peace, security and international cooperation.

X

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin, attaching great importance to concerted actions in the international arena in the interests of detente, preventing nuclear war, safeguarding peace and security, and also believing it necessary to further develop political cooperation between them, have agreed to make the consultations on international problems of mutual interest, and also on questions of bilateral relations which are being held between the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin, a regular event.

The consultations will take place alternately in the capitals of both countries, in principle each year, and also every time the need for this arises.

The Soviet and the Benin sides state their profound satisfaction with the results of the official visit to the USSR by Comrade Mathieu Kerekou and regard them as an important contribution to strengthening cooperation, friendship, solidarity, and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Beninese peoples.

Done in Moscow on 25 November 1986 in two copies, each in the Russian and French languages, with both texts having identical force.

[Signed] For the USSR, For the People's Republic of Benin

A. Gromyko, M. Kerekou

NAVY CHIEF ADDRESSES CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD031026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A solemn meeting of the representatives of Moscow public and servicemen of the Moscow garrison devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba took place in the Red Banner Hall of the Soviet Army Central House today.

Fleet Admiral Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy, spoke to those present. He said, in part:

[Begin Chernavin recording] Cuba is rightly called the Island of Freedom, the island where social equality has been put into practice and the working man is held in high respect. The further the country progresses along the way of socialism, the deeper the significance of the Cuban people's revolution for the fortunes of liberation movements in Latin America and the entire world is being appreciated. The example of the Island of Freedom has vividly demonstrated that even a numerically small people, when liberated from the imperialist yoke, is capable of defending its independence, overcoming economic backwardness, and ensuring impressive progress in all spheres of life [while] being supported by the fraternal help of the countries of socialism and all revolutionary and progressive forces.

Cuban servicemen are approaching the 30th anniversary of their Revolutionary Armed Forces with new successes in combat and political training. It is joyous to see that there is not today a single sphere of life of the republic not affected by the fruits of the Soviet-Cuban cooperation. The Soviet people and Cubans speak the same language -- the language of friendship, internationalism, and communist fraternity. The friendly ties and contacts between the armed forces of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba are strengthening and developing constantly. Mutual visits of military delegations are being carried out systematically. Their aim is to exchange experience in organizing combat training and ideological-political tempering of servicemen. There are frequent friendly and business visits of Soviet Navy ships to the ports of the Republic of Cuba.

The servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces -- in joint combat formation with the servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries' armies -- will reliably guard the peaceful, creative work of the Soviet people and fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty in the future too. [end recording]

CHILEAN CP COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY

PY211944 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] today issued the following declaration:

Chile has been shaken by serious repressive actions during the past few days through which President Pinochet seeks to take revenge against the democratic forces and to create the necessary conditions to perpetuate himself in power and maintain for life the power he has usurped.

Following the U.S. imperialists' instructions, and in keeping with his anticommunist mania, Pinochet is determined to begin by attacking the PCCH.

In addition to resorting to crime and state terrorism by mobilizing his Gestapo -- the CNI [National Intelligence Center] -- and fascist paramilitary commandos, Pinochet is carrying out desperate maneuvers and resorting to plots that seek to isolate Recabarren and Neruda's political party and to divide the opposition in order to make it ineffective. All these plans clash against the general feelings of Chileans, as expressed ina national call for freedom.

The open letter addressed to the people of Chile by the Christian Left, the PCCH, the Socialist Party, and the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], all of them members of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], refutes the regime's anticommunist speech and states that the struggle for democracy, now or in the future, can only be implemented by a force that represents at least a third of the population. This fact was confirmed during the recent university elections and represents an unwavering criterion within the social organizations. The endurance of each and everyone is put to test at times like these. The fury with which Pinochet unleashes his attacks against the PCCH as a means to undermine and destroy the democratic opposition proves that that party is fulfilling its duty by struggling without respite against the tyranny. The party's prestige grows and the reactionary theory that it should be excluded becomes abominable as innummerable communists die or endure horrendous tortures in Chile due to their loyalty to patriotism, to the cause for democracy and social progress, and to their revolutionary ideals. It is an indestructible and indivisible party. It is in the hearts of the Chilean people. Nobody and nothing will be able to eliminate the great role it plays in our society. We make an urgent appeal for solidarity to the democratic conscience of the world. We call not only for solidarity with the Chilean communists but also with all the women and men who are enduring a brutal fascist repression within our country.

The declaration is signed by Luis Corvalan, Julieta Campusano, Maneul Cantero, Hugo Fazio, Jorge Insunza, Gladys Marin, Orlando Millas, Jorge Montes, Mario Navarro, Rodrigo Roa, Volodia Teitelboim, and America Zorrilla. 20 November 1986

ARGENTINE AIDE COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST BLOC TIES

PM261431 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 17 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Nesterov distpatch under the rubric "Latin America": "Sovereign Right"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Victor Martinez, vice president of the republic and chairman of the Senate, said at a press conference that Argentina intends to continue to develop normal relations with socialist countries.

Citing U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' words that Buenos Aires should approach with caution the expansion of relations with the USSR and Cuba, V. Martinez emphasized that since his government does not offer advice to the United States as to how the latter should organize its relations with other states, it must be allowed to determine its foreign policy independently, without the assistance of the United States.

The vice president also announced that the republic's congress will ratify the fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria within the next few days. Members of parliament have already passed this agreement, but because the Senate has introduced a number of amendments another vote must be taken.

POLITBURO APPROVES GORBACHEV'S VISIT TO INDIA

PM051117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] On 4 December the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered and fully approved the results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's official friendly visit to India. The exceptionally warm reception the people and government of India gave the Soviet visit was noted. The talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi analyzed in depth the major issues of the present time, questions of the interaction of the two great peace-loving powers in the cause of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and the improvement of all-round Soviet-Indian cooperation.

Confirmation was given to both countries' fidelity to the 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty, the consistent implementation of which provides a convincing example of the beneficial significance of peaceful coexistence between two states with different social systems both for themselves and for international relations as a whole.

The Soviet-Indian summit meeting in Delhi again showed the closeness of the two countries' views on the main international issues. It advanced the cooperation between the Soviet Union and India to qualitatively new bounds, both in bilateral matters and in international affairs.

The Delhi Declaration on the principles of a nonviolent world, free from nuclear weapons, is a document of new political thinking, in tune with the conditions of the nuclear-space age. The principles and ideas formulated in it express the interests of the whole world community and the aspirations and hopes of all peoples, and are directed toward a peaceful future for mankind. The USSR and India, and many other states already implement them in concrete foreign-policy practice.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's talks with Rajiv Ghandi confirmed their common interest in an improvement of the political climate in the continent of Asia and on other regions, and their readiness to seek the resolution of conflict situations, the normalization of interstate relations, and the development of mutually beneficial economic ties. Progress toward these objectives could be accomplished in stages through the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The atmosphere of the visit and the nature of the talks, especially the dialogue between the two leaders, and the documents adopted as a result, testify to the unique character of the relations taking shape between the two major powers, which belong to different social systems, and to the immense significance and broad prospects of their cooperation for the benefit of their own peoples and in the interest of universal progress and peace.

A detailed decision was adopted by which ministries and departments are charged, in contact with their Indian partners, with immediately embarking on the fulfillment of the accords and agreements reached in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields, acting with initiative and creatively, and taking account of modern requirements.

There was a discussion of the question of the tasks of Party and State cadres in strengthening discipline and organization, and enhancing responsibility for ensuring safety in production, particularly in the use of complex technical facilities in branches of the national economy.

Noting the shortcomings that exist in this sphere, the Politburo proposed that party committees devote more attention to work connected with preventing production injuries and accidents, and increase the efficiency of Party control over the strict implementation of the decisions of the Party and the government regarding labor protection and ensuring safety in production. The need to resolutely improve organizational and political work in labor collectives, to react sharply to any cases of indiscipline and irresponsibility in the performance of one's duty at work, and to pursue a principled line in this important matter, was stressed.

The Politburo heard a report on the conversations of comrades Gorbachev and Ryzhkov with Lubbers, the Netherlands prime minister, and the results of the Soviet-Netherlands talks. In this respect it was noted that the talks provided a fresh impetus to the development of mutually-beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands, and a readiness was expressed for a further development of the dialogue with West European countries in the quest for solutions to the pressing problems of security for Europe and the world.

Reviewing the results of the talks of Soviet leaders with Kerekou, chairman of the Benin People's Revolutionary party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Benin, the Politburo noted the common character of the views of the two countries' leaderships on ways to improve the international situation, including the existence of a direct link between disarmament and economic development. There was reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's principled line of further consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Benin and other liberated states that have chosen the progressive path of development.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting considered information on the friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Kapitonov, and also discussed certain other issues regarding implementtion of the economic policy drawn up by the 27th Party congress, the development of production and improvement of supplies to the population, and a deepening of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS REPORTED

PM041051 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No. 32, 1986, carries on pages 582-584 three USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, or V. Murakhovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [title as published], and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs, to the following effect:

L.A. Bibin is appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR State Construction Committee and is relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 21 August 1986);

N.V. Garetovskiy is appointed USSR first deputy minister of finance, and V.S. Pavlov is relieved of his duties as USSR first deputy minister of finance "in connection with transfer to other work" (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 5 September 1986);

V.Ye. Orlov is appointed USSR deputy minister of finance (Murakhovskiy and Smirtyukov, 10 September 1986).

SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) No. 33, 1986 carries on pages 596-598 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, V. Murakhovskiy, or G. Aliyev [also described as "deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"], and M. Smirtyukov, to the following effect:

I.K. Mulkidzhanov is appointed deputy chairman of the State Commission for Civil Aviation Flight Safety under the USSR Council of Ministers and chief of the USSR State Aviation Register (Murakhovskiy and Smirtyukov, 10 September 1986);

A.N. Chilingarov is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environemental Control, and Ye.I. Tolstikov is relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control "in connection with his retirement on pension" (Aliyev and Smirtyukov, 26 September 1986);

L.N. Zarubkin, I.I. Ishchenko, Yu.I. Nazarov, D.A. Pankovskiy, and A.V. Chernyshev are appointed deputy chairmen of the USSR Gosstroy (Aliyev and Smirtyukov, 26 September 1986);

D.M. Gvishiani is relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan "at his own request" (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 26 September 1986).

LENINGRAD OBKOM MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

PM041617 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 2

[LENTASS report: "Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum was held yesterday at the Smolnyy.

The plenum was opened by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom.

Organizational questions were examined.

V.I. Korzhov was released from his duties as secretary of the Leningrad party Obkom on his election as chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Trade Union Council.

A.Ya. Degtyarev, previously chief of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Science and Education Institutions Department, was elected secretary and member of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Bureau.

B.S. Andreyev was released from his duties as member of the CPSU obkom bureau on his retirement on pension.

Yu.A. Denisov, previously chief of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Science and Education Institutions Department, was confirmed as chief of the party obkom Science and Education Institutions Department.

PRAVDA ON DISMISSAL OF UKRAINIAN OFFICIALS

PM041517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] A few days ago the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium examined instances of crude violations of legality by law enforcement organs in Voroshilovgrad Oblast during the institution of criminal proceedings and investigation of the case of V.B. Berkhin, chief of the correspondent's office of the journal SOVETSKIY SHAKHTER.

The investigating organs, without any evidence, filed charges of malicious hooliganism against V.B. Berkhin. An investigation conducted by the USSR Prosecutor's Office established that the criminal proceedings were instituted against the press official because he had exposed shortcomings in the work of law enforcement organs.

A.F. Daragan, prosecutor for Voroshilovgrad's Artemovskiy Rayon, who supervised the investigation of the case, failed to take measures to promptly detect and eliminate the violations. Moreover, he authorized without justification a search of V.B. Berkhin's apartment and afterwards, on instructions from Voroshilovgrad Oblast Prosecutor V.P. Shatalov and his deputy Yu. Ye. Sokolikov, who made decisions without properly studying and evaluating the investigation materials, also authorized his arrest.

The Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office, having brought to light crude violations of socialist legality in this case, limited itself to merely ordering V.B. Berkhin's release from detention without checking the reasons for the illegal action and without taking the culprits to task.

The case against V.B. Berkhin was dismissed by the USSR Prosecutor's Office because of the absence of any elements of crime in his actions.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium relieved V.P. Shatalov and A.F. Daragan of their duties for having violated the principles of legality and for their irresponsible attitude toward their official duties and the journalist's fate. The Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium was instructed to examine the question of Yu. Ye. Sokolikov's responsibility after his recovery from illness.

A submission was made to the USSR minister of internal affairs calling for severe punishment of the guilty officials of internal affairs organs who committed illegal actions in this case. Measures have been taken against other guilty officials.

The Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office was instructed to present an official apology to V.B. Berkhin, chief of the correspondent's office of the journal SOVETSKIY SHAKHTER for Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts, for any damage that may have been caused to him.

ZAYKOV SPEAKS ON MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

LD150755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed the need for a breakthrough in mechanical engineering.

In his speech at a conference of party and economic managers of machine-building enterprises in Leningrad and the region, published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA today, he emphasized that machine-makers should attain the highest world standards in the parameters of their key products within the next six to seven years.

Zaykov recalled that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government had adopted drastic additional measures for accelerating the development of mechanical engineering.

In assessing the results of the past period of the first year in the five-year period, the speaker observed that the course towards the faster development of mechanical engineering was being maintained on the whole.

Among top-priority tasks, Zaykov singled out the raising of the technical level, quality and competitiveness of machines, equipment and instruments. New-generation technology should account for 80-95 percent of machines to be manufactured by the end of the five-year period (1986-1990), he said.

ZAYKOV, DOLGIKH VIEW NEW QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

PM201507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Conference in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held 14 November at the CPSU Central Committee to discuss questions pertaining to the introduction of state acceptance of products at associations and industrial ministry enterprises. [passage omitted]

A report was read by G.D. Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards. Now that a new, large-scale technical reconstruction of the national economy has begun, he said, the problem of quality acquires paramount importance. This was given particular emphasis at the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

The establishment of specialized organs for extradepartmental monitoring is one of the most fundamental measures for solving the problem of radically improving output quality. This should help the reorientation of enterprise engineering and worker cadres' awareness and the implementation of a decisive breakthrough in enhancing the technical standards and quality of output produced right away in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. At the same time, the introduction of state acceptance does not relieve the producer and his monitoring services of responsiblity for the quality of output produced.

It is planned to gradually introduce state acceptance, starting in October this year, so as to ensure that all output produced by plants is covered from 1 January 1987. It was noted that ministries and departments and associations and enterprises have already done some work in preparation for the introduction of state acceptance. However, not all leaders of ministries, associations, and enterprises have correctly assessed the prevailing situation.

The question of cadre selection and placement is of fundamental importance for the efficient working of state acceptance. A combination of party principle and profound professional knowledge and experience determine the character of the state acceptance representative.

By introducing state acceptance in enterprises in different sectors of industry, the speaker noted, we are implementing only the first stage of the program for a decisive breakthrough in quality and exposing only the reserves that lie on the surface. The next stage must involve bringing output up to world standards.

The experience in introducing state acceptance, the initial positive results from working in the new fashion, and the problems emerging from joint activity by industrial enterprises and state acceptance officials were described by O.V. Kurshev, state acceptance chief at the Kama Association for the Production of Heavy-Duty Trucks (Kamaz); I. Ya. Kremenetskiy, general director of the "Moskva" Sewn Goods Production Association; N.F. Khripunov, general director of Voskresensk's "Minudobreniya" Production Association; M. Agayev, general director of the "Bakelektrobytpribor" Production Association; and others. It was emphasized that this important party and government measure is aimed at sharply increasing the technical standards, quality, and reliability of output and will have a substantial effect on the results of economic activity by associations, enterprises, and sectors as a whole.

USSR Ministers V.V. Bakhirev, V.M. Lukyanenko, A.A. Yezhevskiy, and S.V. Kolpakov, and other speakers talked about the growing role of ministries and departments under the new conditions, the tasks of rendering effective assistance to newly created state acceptance organs, and the joint efforts to ensure unfailing high quality, high technical standards, and reliability in the output produced.

Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; A.K. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; O.A. Korolev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Ye.F. Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom; Yu.N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of Gorkiy CPSU Obkom, V.F. Dobrik, first secretary of Lvov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom; G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom; and Yu.V. Petrov, first secretary of Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, emphasized in their speeches the role of party and trade union organs in preparing for the transition to state acceptance and the creation of a businesslike atmosphere in their work. It was noted that local party organs and social organization leaders must display state maturity and principle in selecting state acceptance cadres and organizing their activity. The efforts of labor collectives, trade unions, and young people must be oriented toward the utmost enhancement of order and technological discipline and improvement of work quality at all levels.

Comrade L.N. Zaykov spoke next. He said:

Our conference is discussing questions stemming directly from the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development elaborated by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech, exceptionally important in its depth of analysis, sets large-scale tasks in imparting new qualitative content to the party's and the people's postcongress work, which is calculated to consolidate and augment the positive changes that have made themselves felt tangibly in our society.

Profound restructuring now runs through all spheres of the country's life and has captivated Soviet people's thoughts and attitudes. It consists primarily in the renewal of social production relations and a package of measures for the comprehensive utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of the system of management and economic management methods, and fundamental qualitative changes in the economy.

High labor and output quality is the overall indicator of scientific and technical progress and of the organizational level of production, standards, and discipline.

This is the junction where all issues -- both economic and political -- converge.

Basically, the conference discussion went further than just the organization of work under the conditions of state acceptance. The task was set in much broader terms -- how to manage existing resources better and more thriftily, impose order in production, consolidate labor and technological discipline, boost the evenness of work, and create an atmosphere of implacability toward bad workmen.

The introduction of state acceptance is not a goal in itself. It cannot be perceived in isolation from the package of measures being currently implemented for the improvement of planning and management, the transfer of associations, enterprises, and entire sectors to work on the principles of complete financial autonomy, self-financing, and self-capitalization, the enhancement of enterprises' independence and responsibility, and the strengthening of the incentive role played by wages. The ultimate objective of these and many other measures is to sharply raise the technical standards, reliability, and quality of output, the quality of all our work.

The transition to state acceptance demands -- and many of the speakers talked about this -- a firm rejection of prevailing stereotypes in the activity of ministries, departments, and economic leaders.

State acceptance is an effective, double-edged instrument. On the one hand it is aimed against those who have got used to working in a slipshod fashion, while on the other it could have a painful effect on the interests of the labor collective as a whole.

The comprehensive improvement of the economic machinery is indeed aimed at ensuring that excellent, high-quality work is encouraged much more than hitherto, while on the other there are penalties for those who try to follow the same old rut and stick to the obsolete principle of plan fulfillment at all costs while output quality is considered of no importance.

The party attaches a broad meaning to the term "quality." It does not mean just high technical standards and reliability of output. It means primarily the style of our work, the unbreakable unity between word and action, the ability to rise above narrow departmental and short-term interests.

Yes, comrades, there will be additions to economic leaders' concerns from the very first days of the new year. The directive about 100-percent fulfillment of contract commitments for output deliveries will come into effect together with state acceptance.

All this is drawn into a tight knot of interconnected economic measures and creates the conditions necessary to impose in the national economy the order which our people actively advocate in full support of the party's restructuring course.

Let us look at contract discipline -- the basis of the planned socialist economy. We must constantly think of how to reinforce this foundation. And state acceptance is just one of the measures for attaining the goal set.

I do not have to tell you that many people grieve the loss of an opportunity of which ministry and department leaders are now deprived. For a long time they enjoyed the so-called "percentage allowance" for nonfulfillment of contractual obligations.

There has been more than enough evidence to show where all this leads.

This practice not only ruined the economic machinery but also resulted in a situation where poor output quality ultimately diminished the efficiency of our plans and the state did not obtain what is needed.

This defective practice has now been stopped.

The conference today was addressed by people directly involved in the introduction of state acceptance, industrial workers at all levels, and party leaders.

This, Comrades, accords fully with the Central Committee April Plenum's line of developing socialist democracy. In all its affairs the party constantly consults the masses and elaborates a unanimous opinion on the basis of collective discussion.

The introduction of state acceptance does not boil down merely to the creation of an extra monitoring body. It demands the restructuring of work by design and technology subdivisions, planning, economic, and supply services, preproduction services -- in short, all participants in the production process: workers, foremen, and shop and enterprise leaders.

We frequently say that quality begins on the drawing board. And this is really so.

But even the very best design drawing cannot produce any good results if people try to implement it using obsolete technology.

It does, unfortunately, happen in real life that a design may be advanced and technology may be up to the required standard, but the demands of the technological process are crudely violated on the shop floor or in the section.

All this testifies to a lack of order and low production standards. No matter how fast we may renew production, its standards will always be the key issue.

The conditions of state acceptance will make totally unacceptable any instances like the ones we encounter today even in frontranking enterprises, when a scribbled sketch on the back of an envelope substitutes for an operational-technological flow chart. This is how work is still being done in many enterprises in power engineering, heavy and transport machine building, machine tool building, and even more defense sectors.

Rush work and interruptions in collectives' work still remain a major evil and an adversary of high output quality. How can we talk about quality when many enterprises produce one-half and sometimes even more of their output volume in the last week of the month?

It is indeed at times of uneven output deliveries that there is a sharp increase in the number of deviations from blueprints and technological operations and stages are violated and at times omitted altogether.

I am not talking about this by chance. State acceptance demands that technological and economic services pay particular attention to questions of labor normatives. Technically substantiated norms must become laws of economic life for every team, section, and shop and must stimulate the struggle for excellent quality, the struggle to ensure that each and every worker's output is accepted on first presentation.

The availability of means for measurement, control, and testing is most important as regards the quality aspect of the technological cycle.

On the other hand, our country has at its disposal a powerful and most advanced standard measurement base and highly skilled metrology specialists. It would seem that a firm basis exist for organizing the production of mass measurement and output control means, including automated installations using computers.

In actual fact, the situation is a wretched one. Despite the fact that such means are produced by 45 ministries today, they are still in desperately short supply in the national economy.

As for academic science and trial and experimental production units, the question of supplying them with control and measurement equipment is even more pressing now.

The Gosplan, together with the Bureau for Machine Building, must immediately investigate the prevailing situation and take steps to create an efficient industry for effective control means and satisfy fully the demand for such means in associations and enterprises, particularly those switching to state acceptance. It is equally important to fully satisfy production units' needs for modern bench facilities. Take Moscow's "Krasnyy Proletariy" Machine Tool Building Association, for example. A shortage of bench facilities created the worst bottleneck there. It was no wonder that only 10 percent of output was accepted on first presentation. The enterprise's situation became simply catastrophic following the introduction of state acceptance. Life itself forced the association's leaders to tackle the solution of this problem. The situation is now changing, but not as swiftly as one would wish. I think that this example must serve as a graphic lesson to many leaders.

Automatic rotary and rotary-conveyor lines offer enormous advantages in ensuring stable output quality and, furthermore, increase labor productivity tenfold.

The role and importance of technical control sections in enterprises increase immeasurably under the conditions of state acceptance. These services must become, in the full sense of the word, insuperable barriers the production of poor-quality output.

This is precisely how the task has been formulated in the relevant CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

The technical control sections are the last stage in giving enterprises responsibility for output quality. I mention this because it is incumbent on us to ensure efficient interaction between technical control section services and state acceptance organs. They must establish businesslike mutual relations on a principled basis.

A certain amount of experience has been accumulated during preparations for transiton to the state acceptance system. This system is already operational in many enterprises, and it is operating successfully. Core cadres have been selected. The necessary explanatory work has been done in collectives. Normative documents have been elaborated. The review and specification of design and technology documents to bring them in line with state standards are actively in progress, and technological processes are being improved. Equipment, attachments, and instruments are being certified according to current technical demands.

There are, however, certain worrying aspects. [paragraph continues]

Many economic leaders, including ministers and -- and this is altogether unacceptable -- party and soviet officials in many republics and oblasts have yet to become active and keen champions of state acceptance and at times even seek ways to evade it.

There are instances of individual ministries' trying to exclude from state acceptance many of their associations and enterprises producing some most important output, consumer goods, and basic components and materials for them, while including in it -- like the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, for example -- enterprises producing raw materials and semi-manufactures used for intrasector consumption. The question is: Why does the State Committee for Standards tolerate this?

Many party committees report that they await the coming of state acceptance with frank trepidation. Notes of alarm also sounded in some speeches at today's conference. True enough, comrades, there have been quite a few instances of collectives being placed in a difficult position in the initial stage of state acceptance. It must be clearly understood, however, that, given active and persistent work by all services in the enterprise, this period could be reduced to a minimum.

Local party organs have an important role to play in questions concerning the creation of a normal and buisinesslike atmosphere in the work of state acceptance. They must proceed from the supreme party and state interests, show consistency and principle, and rigorously call to account those who would try to influence the objective assessment of quality by state acceptance for the sake of short-term advantages, parochial allegiance, or a desire to embellish reality.

Special mention must be made of the position and importance of the State Committee for Standards in the work that is being done. Much depends on its position, and this position must be subordinated to one single objective -- the state's objective. This means showing principle and profound knowledge of the job, and not just a bystander's position. The State Committee for Standards, jointly with the sector ministries, is wholly and totally responsible for the technical standards of the production and output an for output quality.

We are entitled to expect active and purposeful work from trade unions to enhance the role of labor collectives in boosting labor productivity and improving output quality. It is necessary to aim for truly a conscientious attitude to work among all workers and to evaluate the professional skills of workers and engineering and technical staff according to merit and under conditions of broad publicity. It is necessary to support and widely disseminate the initiative and experience of frontranking teams which have shouldered collective responsibility for producing only high-quality output and are prepared to work with a team brand name. It is also necessary to concretize the content of socialist competition for high quality in shops, sections, and teams and to raise each and every working person's civic responsibility for end results. The AUCCTU, trade union central committees, and trade union committees in State Committee for Standards organizations must give particular attention to the creation of normal working and daily living conditions for state acceptance officials.

The party assigns a special position in the struggle for quality to the Lenin Komsomol and our young people. Every Komsomol member and every young person must really feel like an active participant in the transformations. Not a single one must remain outside this work.

At the conference we discussed how to organize the work of state acceptance more efficiently. [paragraph continues]

The party perceives it as a great reserve for enhancing output quality. Everything that was said and proposed here must be brought immediately to the notice of all labor collectives and every party, trade union, and Komsomol organization.

The party Central Committee is convinced that by next year the nationwide work to improve quality will have a tangible effect on the pace of the national economy's intensification. We are counting on you in this work.

The conference also examined a package of questions to do with stepping up work and equipment safety in production.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh spoke on this subject. He noted that the improvement of the quality of output being produced depends largely on stronger technological discipline, improved labor organization, and rigorous adherence to internal order regulations and equipment safety in production.

Much attention is being given to these matters in our country, he said. Major measures are being implemented on ensuring work safety, making work more creative, and creating healthy and safe working conditions in all enterprises. A sum of more than R24 billion was spent for these purposes during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Industrial injuries were considerably reduced.

At the same time, the standard of work in the equipment safety sphere is still below the enhanced demands in many ministries, including the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and several others. Enterprises often breach technological regulations and rules for equipment use -- which can cause accidents.

There have been displays of irresponsibility and negligence toward official duties by individual economic leaders in enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, and the Ministries of Motor Transport in the RSFSR and a number of other union republics.

Substantial shortcomings in labor safety work exist in enterprises and organizations in the Tajik, Uzbek, and Turkmen union republics and in Tyumen, Odessa, Magadan, Murmansk, Gorkiy, and other oblasts.

It was emphasized in the speech that enterprises operating under specific production conditions -- mines, opencut workings, and chemical and other plants -- must give particular attention to labor safety questions. Much still remains to be done to enhance the safety of AES equipment use.

The responsibility of leaders of ministries and departments and production associations, enterprises, and organizations must be enhanced here. The utmost importance must be attached to industrial injury prevention work and above all to the most rigorous adherence to technological discipline and work safety requirements. It is necessary to improve the training and enhance the skills of workers and specialists.

Great importance in the solution of these tasks attaches to the enhancement of the role played by state monitoring organs. [paragraph continues]

The USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, the USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry, the USSR State Commission for Civil Aviation Flight Safety, and their regional offices must step up their activity and devote more initiative and greater persistence to resolving the questions of ensuring greater safety in production.

The sector trade union central committees and local trade union organizations must make fuller use of the rights vested in them and step up their monitoring of the activity of enterprise administrations on the improvement of working conditions. There must be consistent implementation in every labor collective of the line of creating an atmosphere of implacability toward any violations of production discipline.

An organizing and guiding influence on all this work must be constantly exerted by party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations. This influence must be exercised primarily through cadres through correct selection and education and by stepping up the responsibility of the captains of production. It is also important to step up party monitoring of the fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government resolutions on questions of work safety, the improvement of working conditions, and equipment safety in production.

Active and persistent work in this direction, V.I. Dolgikh stressed in conclusion, will be of great help in ensuring the precise and uninterrupted functioning of social production, consolidating positive advances in the national economy, and successfully implementing the 27th CPSU Congress course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

CHIKIN CALLS FOR 'REVOLUTIONARY' APPROACH

PM141148 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Reading Lenin Anew": "Working in a Revolutionary Way" -- capitalized passages printed in italics]

[Text] This October, in the last few weeks, a new Lenin book has been published, incorporating fragments from numerous works, documents, and speeches about socialist building. This book is exceptionally relevant to today and consonant with all our ideas. By, so to speak, collating the discoveries and thoughts of various years and adjusting ideas against real life, Vladimir Ilich conducts a frank conversation with us about the logicality of the steps taken by the 27th Congress and the expediency and inevitability of the chosen course, and gives us comradely advice about how to interpret life and how to act.

Some good advice to serious people and revolutionaries which came happily to mind 1,500 days after the storming of the Winter Palace bears repetition even after 25,000 days. THE BEST WAY TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT REVOLUTION IS TO CONCENTRATE ATTENTION ON ITS UNRESOLVED TASKS. This kind of CELEBRATION is especially necessary in cases WHERE THERE ARE VITAL TASKS WHICH HAVE YET TO BE RESOLVED BY THE REVOLUTION, WHEN SOMETHING NEW HAS TO BE MASTERED...IN ORDER TO RESOLVE THOSE TASKS.

And it is not only innovations which require concentrated attention. We still leave so many things unfinished through haste or carelessness. Things fall into neglect and earlier efforts are wasted. It is unforgivable to fail to notice this. It is even more unforgivable to pretend that we can get everything right first time in making the Soviet system. [paragraph continues]

WE WILL HAVE TO AMEND, REWORK, AND START FROM SCRATCH AGAIN AND AGAIN. And being "EMBARRASSED" about these reworkings WOULD BE THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY (OR SOMETHING WORSE THAN ABSURDITY.)

First of all we must reach an elementary understanding of how incredibly difficult it is to assimilate new strata of the social system. Speaking on the eve of the fourth October anniversary to delegates at the Moscow Provincial Party Conference, Vladimir Ilich risked plunging impatient romantics into despondency by stressing deliberately, for the sake of a realistic approach: NOT ONE of the tasks of soviet building which we have resolved will not need RESOLVING AGAIN. Our first failure did not stop us and should not stop us. IF YOU SUFFER A DEFEAT, TRY AGAIN, DO EVERYTHING OVER AGAIN, FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN APPROACH THE RESOLUTION OF THE TASK, NOT NECESSARILY THE FINAL, CORRECT SOLUTION, BUT A SOLUTION WHICH IS AT LEAST SATISFACTORY -- THAT IS HOW WE HAVE WORKED AND HOW WE MUST CONTINUE TO WORK.

But if, say, people have created difficulties for themselves -- if they have set about something without serious consideration, if they have muddled a project or idea through thoughtlessness, if they have bungled and made mistakes . . . Here a sober view of things is needed. Strict analysis. Accurate conclusions. Fearless admission of errors.

The innermost contradictions of life are far more complicated. The atmosphere in the world has changed, a new situation has arisen in society, a new correlation of forces, tasks of a different kind have arisen. Here IT IS NO USE LOOKING BACKWARDS AND TRYING TO SOLVE THINGS BY YESTERDAY'S METHODS. DO NOT TRY -- IT WILL NOT WORK! New, responsible steps are needed and must be taken. Marxism contains no universal formulas, it is not a collection of dogmas, but GUIDANCE FOR ACTION. Theory must be applied to life. The true Marxist comprehensively studies practice, the actual facts of real life, rather than clinging to yesterday's postulates. He is guided by the rule: "LESS TALK, MORE COMING TO THE POINT." Phrase-mongering does not help the cause at all, it only clouds the vision, blinds the consciousness, reinforces stagnation. Many a time the custodians of theoretical definitions had to be cooled down: "LESS ARGUING ABOUT WORDS . . . MORE DIVERSITY OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND MORE STUDYING IT." Vladimir Ilich considered it his paramount concern to teach generations of party people the NECESSARY ART OF REVOLUTION -- FLEXIBILITY, THE ABILITY RAPIDLY AND ABRUPTLY TO CHANGE YOUR TACTICS IN THE LIGHT OF CHANGED OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS, CHOOSING A DIFFERENT PATH TO OUR GOAL IF THE FORMER PATH HAS PROVED INEXPEDIENT OR IMPOSSIBLE IN A GIVEN PERIOD OF TIME. The call to LEARN A NEW APPROACH is addressed by no means only to politicians, but also -- and perhaps most of all -- to those who are responsible for economic management at a socialist enterprise, who must be firmly involved in RESTRUCTURING. Especially if it is necessary to CLOSE THE DOOR ON OUR PAST AND SET ABOUT REAL ECONOMIC BUILDING, THE REWORKING OF ALL PARTY WORK.

The more profound the transformation which lies ahead and the more substantial the people's forces involved, THE MORE IT IS NECESSARY TO RAISE INTEREST IN IT AND AWARENESS OF IT. Because we are summoning the masses to a cause which can without exaggeration be called heroic. Vladimir Ilich, for all his admiration of the knights of the revolutionary barricades, more than once had occasion to note: THE HEROISM OF PROLONGED, STAUNCH ORGANIZATIONAL WORK ON A STATEWIDE SCALE IS IMMEASURABLY MORE DIFFICULT AND IMMEASURABLY HIGHER THAN THE HEROISM OF UPRISINGS. It pleased him greatly (and he did not fail to mention this in "The Great Initiative" [Velikiy Pochin] to hear communist subbotniks [voluntary Saturday work] spoken of in elevated, stimulating words as WORKING IN REVOLUTIONARY FASHION. [paragraph continues]

This pleased him, because it led to increased understanding among the masses that the revolutionary spirit must be carried across from the barricades and the battlefields into WORK; that it is necessary to RISE UP against idleness and self-seeking, bureaucracy and stereotyped patterns, wild schemes and thriftlessness; that it is necessary to create a new discipline and comradely ties and to TRANSFER THE ENTIRE COUNTRY ONTO A DIFFERENT FOOTING AND RESTRUCTURE THE ENTIRE MACHINERY.

The main thing is to revolutionize production. THE MOST VITAL INTEREST OF THE PROLETARIAT, AFTER IT HAS GAINED STATE POWER, IS TO INCREASE THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCTS AND AUGMENT SOCIETY'S PRODUCTION FORCES ON A HUGE SCALE. Of course, this requires a new TECHNICAL BASE, excellently TRAINED WORKERS, COMMUNIST SPECIALISTS without stain or reproach... How many decades will that take? But we MUST ARRANGE EVERYTHING NOW... However, impatience must not push us into taking incorrect steps. We already have bitter experience. IT WAS PROPOSED, WITHOUT DUE CONSIDERATION, TO ORGANIZE STATE PRODUCTION AND STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS IN COMMUNIST FASHION BY MEANS OF DIRECT ORDERS ISSUED BY THE PROLETARIAN STATE... LIFE SHOWED US OUR MISTAKE. A whole series of transitional stages are needed IN ORDER TO PREPARE -- PREPARE IN THE COURSE OF WORK LASTING MANY YEARS -- FOR THE TRANSITION TO COMMUNISM.

We must learn to be thrifty. Every one of us. And the proletarian state as a whole, which must BE CAUTIOUS, ASSIDUOUS, A SKILLFUL 'HOUSEKEEPER,' A METICULOUS WHOLESALE TRADER. What is known as autonomous financing will inevitably become the basis of the activity of state enterprises, and THIS TYPE OF MANAGEMENT WILL INEVITABLY BECOME THE PREDOMINANT, IF NOT THE ONLY TYPE.

Day after day Vladimir Ilich exhorts: LET US IMPROVE MANAGEMENT IN EVERY WORKSHOP, IN EVERY DEPOT, IN EVERY AREA, acting on the basis of financial autonomy, in accordance with plans calculated for many years ahead. He searches out, supports, and seeks out the AUTONOMOUS, KNOWLEDGEABLE, INTELLIGENT INITIATIVE OF THE LOCALITIES. It is clear to him that exemplary organization of work must be formulated and ORIGINATE IN THE LOCALITIES, THE GRASS ROOTS, THE EXEMPLARY ORGANIZATION OF THE "WHOLE," ALBEIT A SMALL "WHOLE," THAT IS, NOT JUST ONE ECONOMIC UNIT, NOT ONE PARTICULAR SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY, NOT JUST ONE ENTERPRISE, BUT THE SUM OF ALL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, THE SUM OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN A GIVEN LOCALITY, HOWEVER SMALL.

Socialist experience is hardest of all to acquire in the sphere of economic activity. WE ACQUIRE IT, Vladimir Ilich explains, IN REWORKINGS AND RESTRUCTURINGS. Life, for instance, has said: Strong bridges to communism should be built on the basis of PERSONAL INTEREST AND AUTONOMOUS FINANCING.

Every social system dictates its own kind of relations between people. Where financial autonomy is developed, it will dictate to the working person discipline and organization, initiative and thrift. Order must be imposed by means of a WORKER'S FIRM HAND. It is necessary to RESOLUTELY REBUFF THOSE NEWCOMERS TO THE FACTORY ENVIRONMENT who approach national assets FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ONE SINGLE IDEA: "GRAB AS MUCH AS YOU CAN AND RUN".

A cult must be made of economy and thrift: AT SUCH A TIME -- AND FOR A TRULY COMMUNIST SOCIETY THAT PROBABLY MEANS ALWAYS -- EVERY POUND OF BREAD AND FUEL IS TRULY SACRED. In order to increase the workers' energy tenfold, TENS OF THOUSANDS OF FRONTRUNNERS ARE NEEDED -- well tempered, aware, self-possessed, firm, and devoted to the revolution. They will themselves set an example of revolutionary labor and will convince the masses and lead them in their wake.

All his days and years in the post of chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars, Vladimir Ilich tirelessly adjusts the system of management -- of the economy, the localities, and the country. Intelligent management, he is convinced, ensures a mighty leap foward for socialism. He indefatigably studies practice so as to release the BRAKES of management and apply the LEVERS of management. A developed system and successfully identified principles and forms do not automatically lead to complete success. In the end everything depends on the intelligence, professionalism, practicality, responsibility, and also ideological commitment of the stratum of workers who "operate" the system.

The flaws of the old civil service somehow imperceptibly made their way through the new Soviet bureaucracy and "fed" on seemingly innocent social weed growths which are, however, hard to eradicate. They include chronic impracticality, a fondness for wild short- term schemes, and a frivolous attitude to the people's assets. THEY DO NOT WORRY ABOUT SAVING THE KOPEK THEY ARE GIVEN. THEY DO NOT TRY TO TURN IT INTO 2 KOPEKS, BUT THEY DRAW UP PLANS COSTING BILLIONS AND EVEN TRILLIONS OF SOVIET MONEY. They concoct something bizarre and pass it off as innovation -- we are in step, they claim, with the new policy. Bustle, the semblance of work -- these only clutter up OUR INSTITUTIONS AND OUR BRAINS. Side by side with the fondness for bungling, wild schemes, there coexists an EXCESSIVE FEAR OF ENCROACHING ON ESTABLISHED SOVIET STEREOTYPES, although these are established not by conscious communists, but by goodness knows whom. Even responsible comrades sometimes show surprising irresponsibility and hollow arrogance: A vitally important cause is perishing before their eyes, but they are ARGUING OVER THE SNOWS OF YESTERYEAR. And what bad habits have taken root in "educated" people -- SLOVENLINESS, CARELESSNESS, SLOPPINESS, LACK OF THOROUGHNESS, NERVOUS HASTE, A TENDENCY TO SUBSTITUTE DISCUSSION FOR ACTION, TALK FOR WORK, A TENDENCY TO START EVERYTHING AND FINISH NOTHING... All this undermines and disrupts the nerve centers of managements.

THIS MUST AT LONG LAST CHANGE, Vladimir Ilich protests. IT IS BETTER TO HAVE LESS QUANTITY BUT HIGHER QUALITY.

In developing the new economic policy Vladimir Ilich observed how PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO CHANGE THINGS, TO REWORK INSTITUTIONS AND FOUND NEW ONES. But are these changes the crux of the matter? WE HAVE REACHED THE STAGE, he says with conviction at the party congress, WHERE THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION LIES IN PEOPLE, IN THE SELECTION OF PEOPLE. For every leader it must become the rule, without fail, to FIND TALENT AND PUT IT TO WORK. It is necessary to look more often at the Russian roots, into the depths of the labor strata. Everywhere in the localities NEW, YOUNG, FRESH COMMUNIST FORCES ARE BEING DEVELOPED. Are doing everything possible TO ENSURE THAT THESE FORCES ARE SYSTEMATICALLY, STEADILY MOVED UPWARD?

Alongside the strengthening forms of the social structure, Vladimir Ilich wants to mention the SHOOTS OF NEW GROWTH and the growing ORGANIZATIONAL TALENTS. And he instructs: Do not forget to take care of them PROPERLY.

Having defined the BEST WAY to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution and taken a careful look at the entire 1,500- day path of October, Vladimir Ilich described his vision of the future: to go on working WITH THE SAME INTENSITY AND THE SAME SUCCESS THAT WE HAVE KNOWN IN OUR WORK IN 1917-1921, ONLY WIDER FIELD.

A fine dream, dear to every Leninist!

AUTHOR ON 'COMPLETE' HISTORICAL LITERARY TRUTH

OW040518 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0215 GMT 22 Nov 86

[From the "Literary Almanac" program; talk by author Yuriy Davydov at a soiree in the A.I. Gertsen Museum; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] I wish to speak not as a theoretician, which I am not; not as a creator of some concept, something I have never created; not as a literary critic, which I have never been; but as one of those who has tied his work to the historical genre. therefore, I will only be making a few observations, some of which are close to my heart, others of which have simply remained in my memory. I called one of my articles 'practical observations'. and that is what this is going to be: practical observations on this genre, with no pretense to generalization or even less to any theoretical explanations.

We have writers now, authors of many historical novels, who are quite happy to do without the archives. I belong to that group which cannot do without archives. [passage omitted] I read recently that Francis of Assisi, while walking with his students, would always avoid stepping on scraps of paper which had writing on them and would instead stoop to pick the scraps up. His students asked him: Teacher, why do you pick up scraps of paper with writing on them? He answered: I am fearful of treading underfoot letters that form the Lord's name. Scraps of paper in the archives with writing on them depict life. Therefore each scrap of paper, whether written by a great or insignificant person, represents a piece of life which is then stored in the archives. [passage omitted]

In my view the archive is not a repository of the dead past, and it must be open to all. Some 70 years ago, in 1914, PRAVDA wrote about the situation in the archives, including the archive at the Pushkin House. It wrote about the scandalous situation there, -- the need to be on official business, to be in possession of the necessary papers, or to be under the patronage of some official to use the archives, instead of them democratically belonging to anyone who wished to acquire knowledge. I feel that the same formalism about which PRAVDA wrote in 1914 exists today. I think the archives should be modelled on libraries. Admittedly, on those libraries which do not have a closed section. [laughter in audience] [passage omitted]

Now I wish to speak about a very complex, and I think, a contradictory matter. It concerns the complete historical truth. Everyone is for the complete truth. Everyone, but when you get to the crux of the matter, when your manuscript has been received and examined, that is when the fun begins. It seems that the complete truth requires the author to stand alone, while providing the editor with independence.

A long time ago, perhaps 20-25 years ago, I was writing a short narrative with the use of documents in which I found that Fedor Fedorovich Matushkin, a friend of Pushkin, was travelling through Kolyma, making various discoveries. He wrote a description of a trade fair in a small place called Ostrovnoye. It seems that this was on some island, the name of which I no longer remember. The merchants were bringing in the goods, while the Chukchi were arriving from the opposite direction. A camp was set up, with the Chukchi on one side of the camp and the merchants on the other. At the prearranged time the flag went up and, as a contemporary wrote, the merchants rushed at the Chukchi offering their goods, while the Chukchi, magnificently preserving their dignity, slowly selected what they needed. The merchants kept running around, while the Chukchi remained still.

What can be seen from this description? Apparently someone found fault in this description and said: Our merchants must not be thus depicted. In other words, our merchants lost face before the Chukchis. Why the objection? What is the reason for it? Ignorance? Overriding ignorance? I don't think so. Not always.

The first line of objection is dictated by thinking in terms of allusions. This is the most horrible enemy of our contemporary historical genre and it is present in numerous editors -- allusionary thinking. I am not talking of a novelist who wishes to make a rude gesture while holding his hands behind his back. That sort of person is not worth much anyway. I am talking about the editor or the person who decides the fate of the manuscript, who constantly looks for the hidden gestures and sees them because he thinks in terms of allusions.

The second question is more difficult. It has to do with the fact that calls for the use of rose-colored glasses when looking at the past are being heard more and more often. Why? How else are we to behave? What about the western interpretations and the sovietologists inflaming hatred for everything Russian? And so it comes to pass that if you are writing about some negative aspects of the past, you are adding fuel to the present fire. [passage omitted]

I think that this bogey is particularly used by those who call on us to see in the beautiful past only that which is beautiful. They pretend, and for all I know, they may think, that they are the major custodians of love for the motherland. [laughter in audience]

I think that the complete historical truth requires an absolutely different, normal, realistic, and not at all intricate approach. [passage omitted]

Once Vladimir Glaktionovich Korolenko advised Tatyana Bogdanovich to write a story about a postmaster. We all know Gogol's (?Shpekin). But this is quite different. When (Beckendorff's) all powerful Third Section instructed the postmaster to intercept the letters of a certain person, the postmaster replied that this was unlawful and he would not do it. He was not a revolutionary but a law abiding person who dared, on the basis of the law, to thwart the Third Section. The struggle continued for several years. Pressure was applied but he refused to budge. He was a great person, a monument should be erected to him in Russia similar to those erected to Minin and and Pozharskiy. For he was truly a citizen. A citizen.

Such unnoticed persons had a sense of civic responsibility. They, I feel, are deserving of the future attention of historical novels. [passage omitted]

ANTIDRINK DISCIPLINARY ACTION REPORTED IN TYUMEN

PM040853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by G. Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumen CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "PRAVDA Has Acted. What Has Been Done?": "'Vodka for the Refreshment Bar'"]

[Text] Tyumen CPSU Obkom reports that the facts related in the rejoinder "Vodka for the Refreshment Bar" (PRAVDA 26 October) did occur.

Personnel of the Abatskiy Rayon Potrebsoyuz and public catering enterprises grossly violated the wine and liquor trade rules. They sold alcoholic drinks to individuals, in particular through refreshment bars located in the CPSU raykom and rayispolkom buildings. The rule violations were uncovered by a settlement soviet commission. Although it promptly halted the illegal trade in alcoholic drinks, the Abatskiy party Raykom failed to make an immediate and proper assessment of the guilty parties, only doing this following intervention by the party obkom.

For violation of the wine and liquor trade rules the CPSU raykom bureau severely reprimanded L. Shmunka, chairman of the rayon Potrebsoyuz board, and severely reprimanded R Zolnikova, public catering enterprise director, and endorsed her record card. She has been relieved of her post. CPSU Raykom Secretary A. Konev, who is responsible for trade, was taken to task for lax supervision resulting in violation of the established procedure for the sale of wine and liquor.

For failing to supervise the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism V. Vagannov, chairman of the rayispolkom, was severely reprimanded and had his record card endorsed.

The CPSU obkom bureau severely reprimanded D. Kolmakov, first secretary of Abatskiy CPSU Raykom, and endorsed his record card because of serious shortcomings in work with cadres and failure to supervise the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The question of violations in work with cadres in the rayon and Comrade Kolmakov's personal lack of principle in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism was submitted to a CPSU raykom plenum for its consideration. At the plenum, which was attended by CPSU obkom bureau members Yu. Klat, secretary of the obkom, and O. Pankin, chief of the party organization work section, there was a proper appraisal of the facts and of other shortcomings in the activity of the CPSU raykom bureau and its secretaries. It was noted that comrade Kolmakov had been lax in his attitude toward party, soviet, and economic personnel and had been liberal and indulgent.

The CPSU raykom plenum backed the party obkom bureau's decision and made it incumbent on raykom members and primary party organizations to step up supervision of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On measures to eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism."

BRIEFS

VASILYEV AWARDED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for services to the development of land reclamation and water resources and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 86 LD]

TASHKENT OFFICIAL AWARDED -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Timur Agzamovich Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee with the Order of Friendship of the Peoples for his long and fruitful work in party and soviet bodies and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 86 LD]

TASS NOTES LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1804 4 DEC

LD041519 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1804, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research. The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution, 90.8 mins; apogee, 448 km; perigree, 210 km; orbital inclination, 70 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

SOVIET SPACE SHUTTLE REPORTEDLY BEING TESTED

LD041323 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviets are again causing themselves to be much talked about regarding the conquest of space: The day before yesterday a specialist U.S. magazine announced that ground tests of a Soviet space shuttle were taking place and that the first experimental flight might take place in 1988. Today, Michel Forgit reports that the Soviets who are taking part in the work of the Techno-Space Fair in Bordeaux say they are ready to market their techniques:

[Begin Forgit recording] They presented their business organization, which is called Glavkosmos, they are going into battle with a giant rocket called (?Proton), which measures 56 meters and can put 20 metric tons into a low orbit. It is a very large rocket; it was launched for the first time in 1970 and has only had 7 failures out of 101 launches. The prices are attractive: from 1988 it will be able to place a load of 1 metric ton in orbit at 36,000 kilometers for 15 million francs, whereas Arianespace is asking 20 million francs. They are also offering a communications satellite; scientific trials in orbit to manufacture medicine or new substances; and above all the right to go to Baykonur to work on satellites, and to work there freely. Perhaps one day one may see paying passengers on Soviet orbital stations. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1803 EARTH SATELLITE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Launch of Cosmos-1803 Earth Satellite Reported," published in the 3 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page U 1, paragraph five, line one:

--Maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) is 1,527 kilometres. (changing number "1,502" to "1,527")

Paragraph six, line one:

--Minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigree) is 1,502 kilometres. (Adding dropped sentence)

SHABANOV ATTENDS MILITARY METROLOGISTS' MEETING

PM021019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 Second Edition p 2

[Report by Colonel M. Rebrov: "Military Metrologists' Conference"]

[Text] The Third All-Army Conference of Military Metrologists began its work 25 November. It was opened by Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister for armaments. The report and speeches examined questions of ensuring standardization of measurements in the USSR Armed Forces and enhancing the activity of metrological services and their role in improving combat readiness. Discussion centered on futher improving metrological measuring facilities, maintaining a high technical standard in metrological subunits, ensuring model regulation order, and tightening up military and labor discipline.

An exhibition of measuring equipment and rationalization work by military metrologists and a showing of special movies have been timed to coincide with the conference's work.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TROOP MORALE QUESTIONS

PM031109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 Second Edition p 2

[Major S. Goncharenko report: "In the Spirit of the Times"]

[Text] An all-union scientific and practical conference "Urgent Problems of Strengthening the Socialist Army's Morale in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions" has been held at the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy.

The conference was opened by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor V. Stolyarov, vice president of the USSR Philosophical Society. Reports were delivered by Colonel General P. Gorchakov, Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Serebryannikov, Major General S. Tyushkevich, Colonel A. Antsyshkin, Colonel I. Klimov, and Colonel N. Chaldymov. The conference examined questions of activating the human factor under modern conditions, some aspects of the methodology of managing troop morale, and also problems connected with the restructuring of ideological work in the Soviet Army and Navy.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON U.S. SALT II VIOLATION

PM081001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

["Soviet Government Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The other day, the United States additionally put into service the 131st heavy bomber equipped to carry long-range cruise missiles without dismantling any equivalent nuclear-weapon delivery vehicle in compensation.

By making this step, it overstepped the aggregate limit, fixed by the SALT II treaty, of 1,320 units on the number of MIRVed strategic ballistic missile launchers and cruise missile-armed heavy bombers.

The U.S. does not conceal that this amounts to its total abandonment of the SALT II treaty which, as the U.S. Administration put it, was left behind it. Therefore, practical actions followed President Reagan's statement made last May about the intention to reject the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT II treaty, the statement that drew anxiety and condemnation around the world.

A treaty which has sealed military parity between the USSR and the United States and limited the nuclear arms race for a whole number of years in its central area -- the field of strategic offensive arms -- has now been trampled underfoot. The value and usefulness of this agreement consisted in its provisions on the sides' commitments to observe both quantitative and qualitative restrictions on their strategic nuclear means. The SALT II treaty provided for substantially narrowing possibilities to modernize these systems. Besides, it set corresponding limits on the main groups of strategic systems. Compliance with all these provisions, based on the sides' recognition of the principle of equality and equal security, ensured strategic stability and served as a point of departure in the search for ways of limiting and eliminating nuclear weapons.

The decision to beef up the U.S. arsenal of strategic means and violate the SALT II treaty has been dictated by nothing other than a desire by Washington to upset the military parity between the USSR and the United States and assure itself of military superiority. These actions are fraught with serious consequences for international security.

By undertaking them, the United States opens the gate to an unlimited race in strategic nuclear arms, which will inevitably sharpen the dangerous rivalry in the military field. The refusal to abide by the agreed restrictions on the quantitative growth and qualitative modernization of strategic offensive arms can make the situation unpredictable.

The United States has dealt the final blow to the SALT II treaty now but it has been undercutting it for more than one year. In the very first days after taking over the White House the Reagan administration gave up for lost the treaty's ratification. At the same time it launched activities that were in clear violation of the SALT II treaty. Ignoring the special restrictions set by the protocol to the treaty, for example, the United States has started mass deployments of long-range cruise missiles. Washington has obviously circumvented the treaty also by stationing its medium-range missiles in Western Europe as a supplement to the U.S. strategic potential.

Work has forged ahead at full tilt, in the meantime; to carry out an unprecedented program for modernizing and building up strategic offensive arms in all areas, with new MX and Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missiles, B-1B and stealth strategic bombers and nuclear-powered submarines with Trident-1 and Trident-2 missiles being developed and built.

Washington's attitude to the issue of stopping nuclear weapons testing has been a vivid manifestation of the militarist fever gripping it. The United States has not only refused to follow the example of the Soviet Union and declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions but has also been reluctant to discuss the issue and declined to go into talks whose aim would be a complete and ultimate end to nuclear testing.

The SALT II treaty was, of course, a serious impediment to all these militarist programs. This is why in Washington they decided to do away with it once and for all.

The military-industrial bosses' interests, connected with the development of a large-scale anti-missile defense system with space-based elements and of space strike weapons, enter into conflict with the ABM treaty in just the same manner.

By means of the 'Star Wars' program the United States wants to extend the spiral of the arms race over to outer space and to convert outer space into a military citadel and staging area for the establishment of U.S. hegemony. This is why, to the U.S. Administration, the ABM treaty is next target after the SALT II treaty. The U.S. Administration has set about gradually shaking this agreement loose as well.

Washington cannot but be aware that such a policy gives rise to mounting indignation in the world. Hence, the endeavors to cover it up with talk about 'mutual restraint', and with declarative statements about commitment to nuclear disarmament, the statements which are being accompanied with every kind of inventions as to alleged violations of the obligations by the Soviet side.

The United States' break out of the SALT II treaty does not leave a trace of that scrim of verbiage and fully lays bare the militarist essence of the U.S. policy for the whole world to see.

As for U.S. propaganda efforts to misinform the world public by ascribing to the Soviet Union some violations of the strategic arms agreements, those are a desperate and dishonest attempt by diverting attention from the United States as the true destroyer of strategic stability and at finding if only some justifications for its departure from the international treaties.

The Soviet Union has been always strictly and honestly abiding by all the articles and all the provisions of the SALT II treaty, just as those of other international agreements as well.

It is significant that the United States decided to deal a blow to the structure of fundamental accords in the field of strategic arms limitation precisely at a time when a prospect for an improvement of the international situation had appeared, at last.

The Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 has found wide-spread understanding and favorable response throughout the world. The initiatives which were put forward on the basis of the program and with which our country went to the meeting in Reykjavik opened up real ways towards a nuclear-free world.

The idea of a comprehensive system of international security is striking deep root. The new thinking in international affairs which has found reflection, in particular, in the Delhi declaration signed by the leaders of the USSR and India recently, is more and more tangibly supplanting the dogmas of power politics. Possibilities for a fundamental change in the entire international situation have begun to show.

The choice of precisely this moment by the U.S. Administration to torpedo the SALT II treaty cannot be regarded otherwise than a major provocation and an attempt at stopping the tendency towards relaxation of international tension.

The U.S. step is a logical element of the campaign of attacks against the historic opportunities which the Reykjavik meeting offered and which would open up the road to a nuclear-free world which, as it turned out, is being dreaded by the U.S. militarist circles so much.

Washington is making a big mistake. The exceeding of the limits set by the SALT II treaty will not strengthen U.S. security.

The results of the 6 years of the present administration's stay in office confirm: In the field of arms limitation the administration, without constructing anything, has destroyed and is destroying much.

Naturally, the U.S. decision, as the Soviet Government warned in its statement of May 31, 1986, gives the Soviet Union all grounds to regard itself free from its commitment under the 1972 interim agreement and the SALT II treaty.

At the same time, the Soviet side believes that there is still an opportunity for stopping the dangerous course of events that is being provoked by the irresponsible actions of the present U.S. Administration.

In America and outside it, it may be presumed, there is still enough political wisdom and the mere sense of self-preservation not to allow the wrecking of the entire structure of accords on the limitation of strategic arms that was created during 15 years.

Taking into account the immense universal importance of the issue and the need to preserve the key constraint on the strategic arms race, the USSR refrains for the time being from breaking out of the limitation under SALT I and SALT II.

All who cherish the cause of peace should realize that the task of uniting the forces in favor of the persistent search for a way out of the dangerous impasse into which the U.S. militarist circles are pushing mankind is urgent and acute today as never before. A reliable obstacle should be placed in the way of the imperial ambitions of domination on earth and in outer space.

The Soviet Union, for its part, resolutely counterposes a course of peace and international security to the irresponsible policy of the current U.S. Administration.

KARPOV MAKES STATEMENT ON GENEVA TALKS RESULTS

LD05184 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

["At the Geneva Talks" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A 4-day working meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. delegations within the framework of talks on nuclear and space arms came to a close here.

Head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Karpov made the following statement on its results:

The Soviet side placed at the center of the discussions at the meeting the new comprehensive proposals of the USSR that were submitted at the talks on November 7 of this year on the results of the meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

The key importance of solving the question of strengthening the regime of the ABM treaty for attaining accords on radical reductions of nuclear arms right up to and including their total elimination was pointed out and a well-argued criticism of Washington's policy of department from the understandings reached in the Icelandic capital was made.

The attention of the U.S. side was drawn to the extremely negative consequences that the Administration's decision to put into service the 131st B-52 strategic bomber equipped with long-range cruise missiles will have. This measure, signifying that the United States has transcended the limits imposed by the SALT II treaty, contradicts the logic of Reykjavik and creates additional obstacles at the talks.

The consultations showed that no changes had occurred in the U.S. side's approach -- it is still blocking the essential [predmetnaya] work directed at achieving mutually acceptable agreements.

The U.S. side remains opposed to any restrictions on the implementation of the SDI program which, as is known, is the chief obstacle in the way of nuclear disarmament.

It actually evaded discussing the Soviet proposals of November 7, 1986, and did nothing to overcome the differences that remain between the sides.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1811 GMT on 5 December 1986 carries an otherwise identical version of the Karpov statement which here adds the following two paragraphs:

"Instead, the American representatives reproduced their previous unilateral positions, that have nothing in common with Reykjavik, the implementation of which would instigate the arms race in all directions, including its transfer into outer space.

"The meeting was in fact additional confirmation of the fact that the U.S. is continuing the course towards departing from the platform agreed upon in the Icelandic capital, towards renouncing the mutual understanding outlined there with regard to the need for a comprehensive solution to the problem of nuclear and space arms."]

From the Soviet side, the U.S. approach was assessed as an attempt to revert the talks to the situation when they were actually in an impasse -- due to the U.S. stand as well.

The representatives of the Soviet delegation pointed at the inadmissibility of the course and called on the American side to adjust its position and undertake reciprocal steps so that practical work could be started at the next round of talks in January next year on translating the positive results of Reykjavik into binding agreements.

TV Statement

LD071923 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A working meeting between the representatives of the Soviet and U.S. delegations within the framework of the talks on nuclear and space arms has ended in Geneva. Our correspondent met with Comrade Karpov, leader of the USSR delegation.

[Begin Karpov recording] An obvious tendency has begun to take shape, on the part of the U.S. side, to get away from Reykjavik, to get away from the positive results which have presented the nuclear disarmament problem in a new light and which have ensured the possibility of moving fast along the path of deep reductions of nuclear arms, right up to and including elimination of the offensive strategic arms of the USSR and the United States.

It has again been confirmed that the main obstacle in the way of an accord of this kind is the U.S. side's unwillingness to limit, in any way, its so-called SDI program during the period of reductions and elimination of the strategic offensive arms. Therein lies the crux of the issue. Apart from this, the United States, departing from the Reykjavik spirit, currently does not wish to engage in serious talking on complete elimination of strategic offensive arms, and wishes to reduce the question to a narrower agreement concerning the elimination of ballistic missiles and, even better -- as transpires from the deliberations that have taken place -- generally just to talk a bit about the 50 percent reductions of strategic offensive arms, without defining in advance the future possibilities for deeper reductions. [end recording]

Views Disarmament Issues

DW071927 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Arms control negotiations: "They Say Something and Mean Something Different"]

[Text] The Reykjavik results have aroused many political forces in Europe and have touched off divergent and frequently conflicting reactions.

Strangely enough, certain politicians from various European countries were so frightened at the prospect of nuclear disarmament in Europe that they protested energetically. [paragraph continues]

How else can the FRG leadership's attitude be assessed which took great pains to persuade Washington not to disarm, and even tried to convince the United States that a 50-percent reduction in offensive strategic weapons would critically jeopardize the future of NATO strategy and would threaten to undermine the security of NATO countries.

Following the visit to Washington by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and obviously under her influence a communique was published in which a statement on the talk to liquidate offensive strategic weapons was deleted from the Reykjavik complex, leaving only a statement on their reduction.

There were also strange changes of mind regarding the problem of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Whereas previously leading European politicians stressed that they were supporting a "zero option," in other words, they agreed to the removal of all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe, they have now made a complete about-turn. The prospect held out in Reykjavik of the liquidation of intermediate-range missiles evidently has alarmed them so much that they are inventing ever new obstacles allegedly preventing such decision. It is no coincidence that problems have been pushed to the fore that are not directly related to intermediate-range missiles.

Let us consider how serious the arguments advanced against such a solution are.

First, the Soviet nuclear disarmament program envisages the removal of all tactical nuclear weapons, the problem can be resolved, and the Soviet Union suggests a solution.

Second, the Warsaw Pact countries' Budapest proposals to which NATO still owes a response, also provide for the removal of operational-tactical systems as part of the reduction of conventional armaments.

Third, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated, that immediately following the removal of U.S. intermediate-range missiles it would withdraw its operational-tactical weapons from the territory of the GDR and CSSR, which were deployed as a countermeasure to the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe.

On the other hand, it should be recalled that Britain's and France's very substantial nuclear weapons arsenals as well as U.S. nuclear systems in advanced positions will stay in Europe. They will still be there for an indefinite and possibly not even short time following the removal of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe. So there is no reason to assert that the removal of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles will make NATO defenseless.

The Soviet Union also is ready to negotiate on drastic conventional arms reductions in all of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. There are no conditions on our part, whereas NATO on various pretext avoids discussing the problem. In order to justify the sabotage of nuclear disarmament in Europe, NATO even tries to tell lies about the Warsaw Pact's alleged conventional superiority.

There are other attempts as well to discredit Reykjavik. The Soviet Union allegedly has demanded "all or nothing," because it knew in advance that the United States would make no concessions on SDI. That is absolutely not correct. The Soviet Union does not ask the United States for more than has been officially stated by the U.S. side on the highest level. [paragraph continues]

The United States' official standpoint is this: SDI is merely a research program. The Soviet Union suggest that the United States should confine itself to laboratory research and carry out no test in space for 10 years. If the statement of the U.S. President and other officials are realistic, there should be no obstacle to the acceptance of the Soviet proposal. But obviously American statemen say something and mean something entirely different. They want to have the opportunity of fully implementing the SDI program in the course of the decade in which the plan on the removal of offensive strategic weapons could be implemented.

The Europeans have no reason to be afraid of Reykjavik. Reykjavik is an initial step to a world without nuclear weapons. It allows a drastic improvement of European security and in the final analysis would preclude the outbreak of a nuclear or conventional war on the European continent.

BOGACHEV EXAMINES NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

LD051556 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- By TASS Military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The United States is taking further measures to fasten West European countries to its "Star Wars" program and make them accomplices in violations of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems. Speaking in Brussels following a meeting of the NATO countries' defense ministers, Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger announced that orders had been placed with a number of industrial companies to develop a missile defense system for Western Europe. The U.S. defense secretary said that all NATO countries should work together to provide such a defense for Western Europe. The Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty, in the meantime, prohibits the parties, in no uncertain terms, either to transfer ABM systems or components to other countries or to deploy them outside their national territories. No "broad" or "narrow" interpretations of the treaty, which have gained currency in Washington, can cast even a hint of doubt on the meaning of its Article 9. Weinberger did not dare do this either, although he doesn't usually stand upon ceremony with treaties and is in the habit of casuistically interpreting U.S. commitments in the field of arms limitation and reduction.

Commenting on the Pentagon chief's announcement in Brussels Western analysts pointed out the fact that the combined worth of the American orders connected with a missile defense for Western Europe is 12 million dollars, or 300 times less than the sum set aside this fiscal year to develop an ABM defense for the United States itself.

It is crystal-clear that Washington's latest move is purely political and aims not to protect U.S. allies from a mythical "threat of a missile attack" but make certain that West European countries will support the U.S. "Star Wars" program. U.S. obstructionist actions in the field of arms limitation and reduction, including the renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty, the continued deployment of American first-strike medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the crash effort to develop strategic offensive arms and the refusal to honor the promise made in Geneva to prevent an arms race in space, make it clear that the Pentagon continues to abide by an aggressive strategy. Its purport is best expressed by this formula: "An antimissile shield for the United States, a limited nuclear war for Europe".

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD072007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Dec 86

["International Observers at the Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of ZA RUBEZHOM; and Vadim Borisovich Kassis, chief editor for GOLOS RODINY newspaper and OTCHIZNA magazine, presented by Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator]

[Text] [Andrianov] Judging from the world public's reaction, a special place in this year's chronicle will be taken up by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to India. It is no accident that is being called historic. It has been marked by a document of a truly global scale, that is, the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world. It reflects accurately and clearly the new political thinking which responds to the conditions of the nuclear and space age. The ideas and principles formulated in this document express the interests of the whole world community and the hopes and aspirations of all peoples. These ideas and principles are turned toward a peaceful future for mankind, which is why they are of permanent significance. The principles contained in the Delhi declaration have been tested by life itself; it is precisely this circumstance, the energetic actions by the Soviet Union and India on the international arena in the name of peace and for preventing a nuclear war, and the increased role of our states in world affairs that have given their leaders the moral right to address such an appeal.

[Volskiy] Already the days are passing by since the end of Comrade Gorbachev's visit to India, but the attention of the press, television, and radio of various countries to this important event is not lessening; on the contrary, it is growing. This is perhaps because there are events taking place in Asia and the world as a whole which are confirming the correctness of the assessments made during Comrade Gorbachev's Delhi visit. In regard to the Western press -- and the U.S. press, of course -- there one feels a certain absentmindedness, as though they are surprised as to why now, precisely at this moment, Soviet-Indian friendly relations have been given such a serious new impetus. What is the reason for this? Various versions are put forward with reference, for example, to the fact that allegedly, at the moment India is most apprehensive of Pakistan's militarization.

Pakistan's militarization is, of course, a dangerous thing for India and for Asia as a whole. But of course, it is not only here and not so much here that the main reason for the further rapprochement between India and the Soviet Union lies. They talk about the fact that the Soviet Union at the moment has some sort of special interest in looking for states that might cooperate with it in Asia, and this is correct. But this does not mean that it cooperates with just one state and cooperates less with others. On the contrary, we have a wide range of partnerships in Asia, and Soviet-Indian relations are indeed a model of such mutual relations between states with different social systems, which are of an organic nature. Therein lies the value for all mankind -- even for the whole world, I would say -- of Soviet-Indian relations.

[Andrianov] Well, this value of Soviet-Indian relations for all mankind has been embodied, first of all, in the Delhi declaration and the principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world. There is no country, I think, for which this document does not have the utmost significance. Is that not so?

[Volskiy] This is first and foremost because new political thinking has been embodied in this declaration, which is so essential in our nuclear age, and it contains a profound, I would say, a worldwide or even a philosophical meaning. Indeed, take our societies: Soviet society and Indian society are different. They are by no means the same, neither in their social system nor in their ideological sources, but in their urge to protect civilization from destruction, they have united on a common platform expressed by the historic clauses of the Delhi declaration. This is very important, of course, not only for the Soviet Union and India, for the point here is whom they represent: The socialist countries on the one hand and the developing, nonaligned states on the other. That is already the overwhelming majority of mankind.

[Kassis] But, Dmitriy Antonovich, the Soviet-Indian talks have exerted a particular influence, obviously, on the situation in Asia, where our two countries are neighbors.

[Volskiy] Absolutely, Vadim Borisovich, although it is not such a simple issue. You know that the Soviet Union has lately devoted ever-growing attention to consolidating Asian security, and not only security and peace on the Asian continent itself as such, but also in the huge waters adjacent to it, on the Indian and Pacific Oceans. You remember the large-scale program for normalizing the situation in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region put forward by Comrade Gorbachev at the end of July, when he spoke in Vladivostok. We proceed from the fact that the significance of that region for world economics and politics is growing. That is why the all-embracing system of international security cited at the 27th party congress is a system which must extend without fail in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region. Without it, without stable peace there, there cannot be any stable peace in general.

[Andrianov] I think it would be relevant to recall how our country visualizes in practice the inclusion of the Asian and Pacific Ocean region into a system of international security, that is: regional settlements; a stop to the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons; a reduction in naval activity; the resumption of talks on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace; a reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments; the elaboration of measures on confidence-building and the nonuse of force.

[Volskiy] Here one could and one should add our idea on holding a conference on the Asian and Pacific Ocean region along the lines of the Helsinki Conference in Europe. Of course we are not naive people; we do not think that all these initiatives can be implemented overnight. What is needed here is a very great deal of lengthy and difficult work, I think, work by all who are interested in this.

It is no accident that at the Delhi summit talks, in the discussion of the issues connected with the improving the situation in Asia, there was particular emphasis on the importance of a stage-by-stage approach to this matter, to normalizing the situation and strengthening peace in Asia with a stage-by-stage approach which, one can recall, the Soviet Union has been proposing for some time now. After all, it is no secret that in certain circles, in India as well, there has been prejudice toward the Soviet initiative in Asia. It has sometimes been misinterpreted that allegedly only our country is interested in these Soviet undertakings. If one is to judge from press reports at any rate, it was at the Delhi talks that this process -- which had already been outlined previously -- found a continuation; this process of overcoming misgivings, overcoming alienation regarding Asian security issues, overcoming unsuccessful experience in this sphere, and past experience.

It is no surprise that at the moment, the U.S. press -- and not only the U.S. press -- is trying to belittle the significance of the visit. It is, so to speak, stirring up various points which could intensify the confrontational situation in Asia, which could bring about ideas there to the effect that confrontation and tension are something that is somehow unavoidable on this huge continent and in the adjacent regions. In this connection, one could recall that there is indeed a very great deal of local, or as one says now, regional conflict, precisely in Asia, in its various areas. But the United States and its propaganda speculates on this and is trying to paint the picture that inasmuch as these conflicts exist, it is difficult to consolidate the process of Asian security. This argument does not stand up to criticism. Would it not be easier to achieve a settlement precisely on the difficult regional problems if one could achieve an improvement in the overall political climate in Asia, which would also affect local situations? But Washington is in fact acting in the opposite direction, and I would even say, in two directions at once. On the one hand it is striving to block the general process of positive change in Asia and on the other hand it is fomenting regional conflicts there, and indeed, we have the scandal of U.S. arms supplies to Iran.

[Andrianov] Yes, Dmitriy Antonovich, you are quite right to move on to precisely that Iranian scandal. It is now in its fifth week. It is still raging in Washington. What is more, all attempts by the Reagan administration to put a stop to it have only fueled the flames of bitterly critical remarks in the United States itself. The flames of the scandal, it must be said, have brought to light more and more unsavory facts that indicate the hypocrisy, cynicism, deceit, and duplicity of those who started this whole nasty business and who are now trying very clumsily to get themselves out of it.

[Kassis] I would like to quote a passage from THE NEW YORK TIMES. It has literally the following to say: The story of the supply of arms to Iran and the Nicaraguan contras has given rise to the most serious crisis in the whole of Reagan's 6 years in office. The White House staff find themselves in a terribly difficult position. Shocked Americans want to be given serious and trustworthy explanations of what has happened. Instead, administration representatives behave like frightened bureaucrats with something to hide. To what the U.S. paper has said, it must be added that, over and above all that, Washington has been sending weapons via Iran to the gangs of Afghan dushmans as well. In the view of some Western press organs, there were other recipients of U.S. weapons deliveries.

[Andrianov] The public disclosures have given a real fright to the White House, spreading alarm and confusion among its occupants. All that has been clearly demonstrated in the contradictory and flimsy justifications dictated by the wish to conceal the truth. Here is just one example: The Athens newspaper DHIMOKRATIKOS LOGOS found out that the United States had supplied Iran with weapons valued at over $1 billion and it featured this story in its pages. Commenting on that report, the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS indicated that the value of the arms supplied to Iran was 100 times higher than the amount given by the Washington administration's official spokesmen. What was the reaction in the White House to this revealing information? Its spokesman refused categorically to say anything about the Greek newspaper report. That refusal is, perhaps, more eloquent than any words.

[Kassis] Yes, the White House's Iran operation literally has caused an avalanche of accusations to descend on the Reagan administration, and, as the French QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS considers, the ring of accusations is closing more and more around the head of the Washington administration himself. This view is supported by solid foundations.

There is good reason for people in political circles in Washington and in the U.S. press to state bluntly that the dismissal of the two men who directly handled the Iranian deal was an attempt to shield the President himself, as well as other people in his immediate entourage. In this connection, the U.S. agency UPI, for instance, emphasizes that one of those dismissed, Marine Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, had long been one of Reagan's trusted aides, and that he kept Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff -- who is referred to as the U.S. President's right-hand man -- constantly informed of developments.

[Andrianov] One must assume that that is the reason why the Washington administration is resorting to all kinds of tricks, hoping to conceal additional information on the secret deals with Iran. The White House leadership led us to believe, for example, that the key figures involved in the scandal would not testify before Congress. Why not? Because, we are told, they enjoy the privilege of executive power. The reference to that circumstance is, of course, intentional; one could even say, deliberate. After all, what is meant in this case by that privilege is the opportunity to conceal information that is to Washington's disadvantage, on the pretext of maintaining confidentiality and ensuring national security.

[Kassis] Well, Boris Vasilyevich, tactics of that sort are, quite frankly, nothing new at all. Suffice it to recall that President Nixon resorted to similar devices as far back as 1974, when the so-called Watergate scandal broke. That scandalous business was connected with a secret operation, sanctioned by the former head of the White House, which contrived to steal documents from the rival party's headquarters. How it all ended is well known. No matter how Nixon tried to evade responsibility, he did not manage to pull it off, and the former President was forced to leave the White House in disgrace.

[Volskiy] Yes, well, the organizers of the current scandalous affair -- called Irangate by analogy with Watergate -- are now at all costs trying to ensure their political survival. That is why they are feverishly endeavoring to cover their tracks, are dodging this way and that, are resorting to various hypocritical devices, and are shifting responsibility onto one another. In this behavior there is, I think, a quite definite sort of logic which emerges from all Washington's actions during the Iranian affair. After all, remember, it was constructed on duplicity and lies from the outset. They have now been used by the organizers of the adventure that has been exposed. They have used them in order to evade responsibility for this scandalous venture of theirs and somehow to justify themselves in the eyes of the international public.

[Andrianov] Time will show how events develop further, of course. It is already perfectly clear now that the White House's Iranian operation has given rise among the U.S. public to serious doubts about the administration's ability to govern the country responsibly. In this connection, I would like to quote a comment -- not the harshest by any means -- from among those that have appeared in the transatlantic press. Let us assume, the paper NEWSDAY says, that Reagan did not know of the secret financial help to the contras. How then does he manage the White House, and what sort of people are working for him? After all, it is not a question of trifles, the paper stresses, but of the violation of U.S. laws by the National Security Council.

[Kassis] Incidentally, a U.S. opinion poll shows that now 8 out of every 10 Americans no longer believe the White House. Thus, there is a crisis of confidence in the institution of executive power among the U.S. public.

[Andrianov] The phenomenon is, I think, perfectly natural. It is not fortuitous, for example, that Senator Gary Hart stated that there is an atmosphere of irresponsibility and lawlessness in the domain of the White House's foreign policy.

The Reagan administration's Iranian affair lends full support to the U.S. congressman's conclusion. The very essence of that adventure, its political content, and its direction fit perfectly into Washington's global foreign policy course. This course relies on force and gross interference in the affairs of sovereign states, a penchant for adventures and, at the same time, attempts to conceal these adventures behind a tissue of lies in concert with their militarist and hegemonist pretensions. All that has been particularly vividly revealed by Washington's Iranian affair, which has shown world opinion the darkest corners of the current U.S. Administration's foreign policy intrigues.

[Volskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, it seems to me that not only the foreign policy intrigues have been revealed, but also the domestic policy intrigues, because this problem with the Irangate scandal has a direct bearing on the human rights question. After all, the U.S. Administration has tried to bypass both the U.S. Constitution and the established procedure for carrying out any foreign policy or, to an even greater extent, financial actions.

[Kassis] Yes, human rights. That phrase has been making the political rounds for many years now. As you rightly say, Dmitriy Antonovich, Washington has a special fondness for it. This was precisely the place that saw the first formulation and launch into orbit of the slanderous tale about the human rights violations supposedly taking place in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is precisely in Washington that attempts are still being made to interfere directly in the internal affairs of the socialist countries on the pretext of defending dissidents.

[Andrianov] It is a really amazing situation. Just think. Who is assuming the role of judge in the matter of civil rights and liberties? The very society that is itself built on a system of oppression and persecution!

[Volskiy] Take the United States. We have already spoken of Irangate as an example of outrage upon the Americans' own constitutional inventions, so to speak. Disregard of the law, which formally, one might think, protects citizens against lawlessness, is practiced by both the police and the state authorities. Racism has entered right into the flesh and blood of U.S. society; it is not even regarded as any kind of defect, but as a perfectly normal concept.

[Andrianov] From the point of view of the Washington...

[Volskiy, interrupting] From the point of view of the Washington leaders. Persecution of dissidents or total surveillance — and not only of progressive people and organizations — total surveillance is carried out on people who are considered to be perfectly loyal to the leadership, to the government, to the U.S. regime.

[Kassis] Incidentally, the various provocative statements about alleged human rights violations in the Soviet Union are more and more frequently boomeranging on those who make them and causing annoyance among the public. At times this displeasure finds expression on the pages of the mass information media as well. I recall, for example, an article in THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER; I will quote just one paragraph. Though unwillingly, we have to recognize, the newspaper states, that the Soviet leadership is acting correctly when it warns our administration that it is demonstratively interfering in the domestic affairs of other states. The U.S. President should not forget that he was elected by Americans in order to direct the U.S. people; he was not elected by the citizens of other countries to direct affairs which concern them alone.

[Adrianov] A thoroughly fitting reproof, in my view. One might also recall the words of another newspaper, THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, which emphasized that all the United States' attacks concerning human rights in the USSR are tied up with an important trait of the American character — hypocrisy.

[Kassis] Yes, and one can find a great multitude of scandalous examples of hypocrisy in the White House and indeed in the U.S. Congress as well. The question arises as to how one can display concern over human rights in the socialist countries, while officially receiving with much pomp the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the dushmans. Or think back to the air pirates, the (Brazinskas), father and son, the very men who hijacked an AN-24 aircraft, killed the stewardess, and injured the pilots. They ended up under the protection of the so-called U.S. civil rights and started to enjoy the U.S. version of freedom.

[Volskiy] Well, there you have it, inverted morality. If we are looking back into history then we should recall the UN Charter, which was adopted way back in 1945; the principle of respect for human rights was established as one of the main foundations of relations between states. It is written in the charter that one of the United Nations' objectives consists of -- and here I will quote this important document -- one of the United Nations' objectives consists of encouraging and developing respect for human rights and for the basic freedoms of all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. Further on, the Charter stresses the necessity of respecting and observing human rights. Thus, the UN member states unanimously agreed that it is necessary to respect and observe these rights, and subsequently these ideas were revealed and given concrete form in a whole range on important international documents.

[Kassis] Well, let us mention some of them, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly 38 years ago, on 10 December 1948. The declaration is of a recommendatory nature. Subsequently, the entire human rights complex was reflected in greater detail in the human rights pacts, international treaties, that is, documents which are legally binding for their participants. Both pacts — the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights and the International Pact on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights — were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966 and came into force in 1976. The Soviet Union was the first of the great powers to ratify these important documents.

[Adrianov] Among the international documents concerning human rights there is another one which, in my view, should be mentioned: the CSCE Final Act. It should be emphasized that international cooperation in the human rights sphere is not an isolated area, but part of international and interstate cooperation as a whole. It is inseparable from the other parts of this cooperation and should take place in conditions of cooperation on reinforcing international peace and security. It is this which is not to the liking of those who oppose an improvement in the international climate; it is against this that they carry out constant subversive work in an attempt to raise the issue of alleged human rights violations in the socialist countries.

[Kassis] Our listeners already know that at the beginning of November, a meeting of representatives of CSCE participant states started its work in Vienna. I had occasion to talk with the head of our delegation, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, who stressed that among other important issues, the Soviet Union has a clear-cut and constructive position when examining issues relating to culture, education, information, the protection of human rights, basic freedoms, and human contacts. In connection with this, Yuriy Kashlev recalled the spring conference in Bern, at which he happened to have worked.

After all, what happened in the Swiss capital? Through the joint efforts of delegations from many countries, a solid document was worked out there on human contacts. However, it has not gone into effect exclusively due to the stance of the U.S. delegation, which made use of the right of veto at the very last moment. In this connection, one is unintentionally reminded of a statement made by President Reagan: Speaking from the rostrum of the United Nations he assured the assembly that -- and I quote -- the U.S. Government regards concern for human rights as the moral focus of all U.S. foreign policy; hypocrisy, once again.

[Volskiy] Vadim Borisovich, you have just recalled that in his conversation with you, Ambassador Kashlev spoke about the way in which Washington. . . the gloomy note on which Washington ended the Bern meeting. But obviously, it did not begin the meeting with good intentions either. You remember, of course, the huge number of people they gathered together there during the beginning of the Bern conference and even before it. They set up a real anti-Soviet witches' sabbath, so to speak, under the banner of the crusade which was proclaimed by President Reagan some time last year or the year before, or 2 years ago. Do you know the name Ivan Agruzov, for example?

[Kassis] Yes, naturally. He, as a matter of fact, was also in Bern, but I happened to meet that functionary of the reactionary people's labor union once in Frankfurt-am-Main. A traitor to the motherland who served in Hitler's gendarmerie, he opened a so-called international human rights society in that city some time ago, naturally with the assistance of the United States' and Federal Republic of Germany's secret services. I will not expand on Agruzov's activities, but merely mention that he regards the renegades Ginzburg, Bukovskiy, and Solzhenitsyn as his idols; he is against the peace struggle, but supports the brutal Chilean junta; he is against the showing of films about the persecution of people of goodwill, etc. I was in Frankfurt one again 1 and 1/2 months ago; I visited the town hall and remembered that it was in that very town hall that the reactionary Agruzov had recently been presented with a West German order for his services. I wanted to see what the butcher looked like with an order in his buttonhole and phoned his office. No meeting took place, however: He had called in sick. It was a great shame because I had a thing or two to say to him.

[Andrianov] So, I think it is quite clear to our listeners just who in fact is campaigning for human rights. On that, we conclude our roundtable meeting. All the participants thank you, esteemed comrade listeners, for your attention. All the best.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV, JAPANESE FIGURES

LD062220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Comrade Demichev received a delegation of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Macedonia led by Stavrev, president of the republic's Assembly. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Also today, Comrade Demichev received Watanabe, president of the Japanese newspaper company Hokkaido Shimbun, at the latter's request.

REAGAN RECEIVES ARISTOV; TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM081527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] The ninth session of the joint Soviet-U.S. Commercial Commission completed its work in Washington on 5 December. During the session the Soviet delegation had meetings with Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of Commerce Baldridge, Secretary of the Treasury Baker, Secretary of Agriculture Lyng; with Yuetter, U.S. representative at the trade talks; with Dole, leader of the Republicans of the Senate; and other officials.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade; and Yuriy Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the United States, were received by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

At meetings and sessions of the commission the sides voiced their support for the development of trade and for looking jointly for ways of expanding it.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2143 GMT on 5 December 1986, in an otherwise identical report on the Reagan-Aristov meeting, adds the following five paragraphs:

"Special attention was devoted to discussing the possibilities for expanding businesslike cooperation between the two countries under measures being carried out in the USSR for perfecting the management of foreign economic ties. Both sides expressed the opinion that the restructuring of foreign economic activity being implemented in the Soviet Union might have great importance for the development of Soviet-U.S. trade.

"The Soviet side drew attention to the need for the U.S. side to remove the various obstacles, limitations and prohibitions in the path of developing mutual trade which have accumulated over a number of years, above all for the extension of Soviet exports to the United States. The need to create conditions for a more balanced trade between the USSR and the United States was stressed, and attention was drawn to the fact that the prospects for bilateral trade as a whole and purchases by the USSR in the United States will to a large extent be determined by the volume of Soviet goods exported to the U.S. market. The sides agreed to work on searching for mutually acceptable solutions in removing some obstacles in the path of Soviet exports to the United States. The U.S. side proposed to consider the issue of holding exhibitions of Soviet goods in the United States.

"During the session much attention was devoted to issues of extending contacts and improving the conditions of commercial activity for business circles of both countries. It was stressed that the development of Soviet-U.S. commercial and economic relations might facilitate a strengthening of confidence between the two countries.

"The Soviet delegation explained to the U.S. side the USSR's position with respect to joining GATT.

"On the whole the work of the commission took place in a businesslike atmosphere. A protocol was signed on its results. By mutual agreement the next session of the commission will be held in 1987 in Moscow."]

BALDRIDGE: U.S. WANTS TO IMPROVE TRADE RELATIONS

LD071158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec (TASS) -- The United States wants to improve its trading relations with the USSR, and indeed all our relations with the Soviet Union as a whole, stated U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge. An article by him has been published in an advertising and informational supplement to EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, which was prepared by the newspaper's editorial office, by U.S. business circles, by the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE and by the USSR Foreign Trade Advertising Association [Vneshtorgreklama].

I would also like to stress, writes Baldridge, that trading links with the Soviet Union cannot be examined separately from our overall relations. The relations between the two super-powers are dominated by politics and security problems, and what happens in trade depends directly on the nature of our relations as a whole. Trade can assume a leading position, without at the same time leaving the other component elements of our relations too far behind. A fundamental improvement in trade cannot take place without a parallel improvement in other spheres of interstate links.

Since there can be no substantial improvement in trade matters without progress in other areas, some might say that there are very few opportunities for expanding trade between the United States and the Soviet Union, if there are any at all. I do not agree. The monitoring of exports that is being carried out in the interests of national security, for example, is not hindering the expansion of bilateral trade in many goods and services. Trade in many goods is not restricted in the United States, and so they can be freely sold to the Soviet Union.

Last year, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade supplied us with a list of 33 kinds of enterprises that had been earmarked for purchase in the West. In 32 cases, American firms could have supplied them to the Soviet Union with all their equipment, including the systems for controlling the production process, just like the new plants that are coming into operation this year in the United States.

Bearing our possibilities in mind, we are actively thinking of an expansion in peaceful trade.

ARMAND HAMMER'S MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS NOTED

Meets With Shevardnadze

PM081609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] On 6 December E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, received Armand Hammer, an eminent representative of U.S. business circles, at the latter's request.

During the conversation that took place E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that Soviet-U.S. relations are now at such a stage that particularly crucial decisions are required in favor of a real turn toward reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons and not allowing an arms race in space and toward constructive interaction and cooperation in various fields. The Soviet Union firmly stands on the positions of the accords reached during the summit in Reykjavik which opened up an historic opportunity for a radical solution to the issues of war and peace.

However, the U.S. side, E.A. Shevardnadze said, adheres to a directly contrary approach, having unleashed a campaign of attacks on Reykjavik and of virtually undermining its results. This is confirmed by the demonstrative breach by the U.S. Administration of such a fundamental agreement in the sphere of security as the SALT II treaty.

It was pointed out that, while consistently favoring the all-round development of relations with the United States, the Soviet Union decisively insists that they be based on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and inadmissibility of any sign of discrimination, including trade.

For his part, A. Hammer expressed hope that the persistent efforts for the benefit of peace and mutual understanding will continue and that the positive aspects of Reykjavik will not be wasted. He reaffirmed the interest of U.S. business circles in a fuller utilization of the existing possibilities and the development of new and promising forms of economic cooperation with the USSR.

Received by Ryzhkov

PM081205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] — Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin on 6 December Armand Hammer, president and chairman of the board of the U.S. company "Occidental Petroleum" on his request.

During the exchange of views on Soviet-American relations it was noted that the meeting of the leaders of both countries in Reykjavik, by charting a realistic road to a nuclear-free future, had opened up unprecedented opportunities for resolving most urgent problems facing mankind. That is why the central task in relations between the two countries, and of the entire international community, as well, is to preserve the positive element of Reykjavik and to obstruct efforts of the enemies of nuclear disarmament to hurl the world back to the positions without prospects. The Soviet Union wholly and totally stands for advancing on the basis of what has been achieved and searching jointly for mutually acceptable agreements.

Headway on key security issues, Nikolay Ryzhkov said, would have a favorable impact on the entire complex of Soviet-U.S. relations, including the commercial and economic sphere. Vast plans for the socio-economic development currently implemented in the Soviet Union and the switch to new forms of cooperation with other countries created favorable conditions for the expansion of commercial and economic ties. However, Washington's discriminatory policy and all kinds of artificial bans and restrictions remained a stumbling-block in relations with the United States in that field.

Armand Hammer reaffirmed the growing interest of American business in an improved business cooperation with their Soviet foreign trade partners, especially involving the use of new forms of economic ties. Of decisive importance for that would be an improvement of the political atmosphere in relations between the two countries and their steps toward the realization of the possible accords that appeared in Reykjavik and deal with fundamental questions of war and peace.

The sides also examined concrete measures for the further development of bilateral cooperation between Soviet organizations and Occidental Petoleum Corp., including matters related to the establishment of joint enterprises. V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, took part in the conversation.

DANILOFF BOOK BREAKS 'GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT'

PM041235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Article written for IZVESTIYA by TASS observer Viktor Ponomarev under the rubric "The Background of Events": "What Is the Worth of a 'Gentlemanoff's' Morals"]

[Text] Nicholas Daniloff, correspondent of the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, has written a book about the depth of his Russian roots, stretching back to the Decembrist Frolov. He wrote it a long time ago, secretly hoping that the U.S. reading public is sufficiently well informed of the achievements of modern genetics and can draw, without any prompting, parallels to his advantage: Back in the past we have a free thinker and seeker for truth, sent by the tsar in a marching column from Senate Square straight to Siberia; today we have a genuine American patriot and gentleman, direct descendant of the Russian Decembrist.

But Daniloff evidently miscalculated as regards publishers perspicacity, and wandered about with his manuscript for quite a long time. It kept being returned to him, and the author's hopes dwindled. Printing presses hummed as they worked overtime, filling bookstore shelves with "socially commissioned literature" -- "The Russians Are Coming," "Red Dawn," and other horror stories about the "Soviet threat" and the "Russians' treachery." Who had any time for "Decembrists!" And so the manuscript would have remained stacked up among the journalists other papers had he not suddenly "struck lucky": Daniloff was caught red-handed in Moscow while carrying out an espionage operation and, in accordance with Soviet law, spent several weeks under investigation. Having grasped the point that no one would buy unless you do some hard selling, the Decembrist's offspring treated his arrest as "sabbatical leave" and, once freed, wrote an additional chapter for his unsellable book. This chapter convered his own "ordeals" in Russia, the motherland of his distant ancestor.

This time the publishers got the hint, and the book became a hot property. The broad U.S. public will soon become a hot property. The broad U.S. public will soon become familiar with the family tree of the gentleman from U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, because the mixture of Russian history and the U.S. spy's "memoirs spiced with fantasy" and jailhouse "titillation" promise the publishers both financial and political dividends.

Not having the opportunity to leaf through the manuscript, but being sufficiently familiar with its author's personality through his published writings and his behavior at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, we decided to embark on our own travels up Mr Daniloff's family tree and along his espionage paths in Moscow.

Having spent quite a few days in the V.I. Lenin Library's reading rooms, having leafed through all sorts of archive material, having listened to many people who were closely acquainted with the Russian Decembrist's offspring during his two tours of duty in Moscow, we acquired an even stronger belief in the miracles of genetics. A man lives his life and has absolutely no idea that yesterday he resembled a distant forebearer, today his great-grandfather, and tomorrow, who knows, maybe his grandfather or his "beloved papa...."

No, Daniloff does not lie at all when describing his kinship with the Decembrist Frolov. His grandmother, born a Frolova, was indeed the latter's own granddaughter. But our tiring search through the archives was suddenly crowned by a sensational discovery.

Tsarist secret police investigation file No 448 on A.F. Frolov revealed that Daniloff's valiant ancestor testified in the course of the investigation that he had joined the Decembrist Society "to emulate and through a desire to please his company commander Tyutchev, and wanted to inform on them later on...."

The things these damned genes do to man! Later on the reader will find out who the "company commander" was that Frolov's American offspring wanted to please. It has already been proved, however, that Daniloff was a member of the secret society of "cloak and dagger knights," and that, in contrast with his forebearer, he did manage to "inform" on many of his CIA colleagues. But more about this later. We will not try to guess whether Daniloff is now demanding a promotion, but we do know for sure from the archives that his ancestor, toward the end of his life, wrote to Tsar Aleksandr II about his sentiments as a loyal subject and, toward the end of his letter, said something about the grant of a state pension.

Case files from the long-forgotten past.... It may be difficult to seek them out and leaf through them, but it is also instructive. Therefore, let us go on with the meticulous study of the family tree, in other words the origins and the process of development of this offspring of former Russian citizens.

His grandfather -- General Yuriy Danilov -- is shown on one archive photograph standing proudly next to Tsar Nikolay II and N.N. Yanushevich, chief of general staff of the tsar's army. He would later be present at the tsar's abdication from the throne, and later still would advocate the restoration of the death penalty on the fronts and the continuation of the war against Germany. He would bitterly hate Soviet power.

Science has hitherto not confirmed our guess that the most malicious feelings of ancestors also shape the most durable genes of their descendants. But was it not these genes in Daniloff the correspondent that urged him to write malicious items not only against things Soviet but also against things Russian? Was it not they that inspired him to damage his ancestral homeland in matters that had absolutely nothing to do with journalism? Following the bloody tracks of General Danilov, war minister in Kolchak's "government" and later on the staff of Baron Wrangel, you can clearly discern the path traveled by this less romantic ancestor of the present U.S. journalist in the Balkans, where he escaped with the remnants of the White Guard rabble that were crushed by the Russian people. Having treated the bumps and bruises, having lost riches and power, nurturing bitter hatred for Soviet Russia, he arrived with his wife in Paris, where he met his son Sergey.

The son had made his way there from Rome, where staff members of the tsarist embassy, together with "Third Section" fiscal inspectors, found themselves without a job when the Great October Socialist Revolution dawned on Russia. Having gone to ground in Paris, Sergey Danilov resurfaced only after World War II. It would be pointless to seek his name in the lists of "Maquis," heroes of the French Resistance, which contain quite a few true Russian patriots: He lacked the right genes! Nevertheless, financed with money from an emigre foundation, he graduated from Harvard, married an American woman, and took up permanent residence in the United States in 1952. At that time their son Nicholas would have been 18 years old, but it would be some time before the "ff" was tagged to the end of his Russian surname.

According to the laws of genetics, corrupt genes are not always passed on to one's descendants. They only thrive under favorable conditions. The environment of the descendant of a bloodthirsty general and a Rome tax collector did not swarm with rabid white emigres alone. They were joined by a "second wave" of Nazi hangers-on and Vlasovites.

Nicholas came here "on reconnaissance" in 1961, introducing himself thus: "Danilov. New correspondent for UPI." The unassuming lean young man, not yet with two "f"s to his name, was to insist that his name was Nikolay, or rather, simply Kolya. Like one of us. He would become a constant guest of APN and try to ingratiate himself with people and flatter them, trying to get to know Soviet journalists, joking that he was not to be confused with another Russian -- Nikolay Nikolayevich Danilov, then leader of the APN editorial office. The two "f"s were not to appear at the end of his surname for almost 20 years when he was a correspondent for the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

He would come here not just to take part in ideological subversion but also to carry out missions for another descendant of a former Russian national, Murat Natirboff. His father, Islam-Girey Natyrbov, a former colonel of an "irregular division" and later staff captain of the Cherkassy cavalry regiment in the counterrevolutionary gangs of General Kaledin and, subsequently, Denikin, only just escaped from the Crimea to Turkey, too. Unable to speak the language and with no job, the ex-colonel was to become a circus artiste and for a small fee would perform daredevil riding stunts. He was recruited by Caucasian nationalists and went to New York where in an atmosphere of hatred for Soviet Russia Islam-Girey's son, Murat Natirboff, who became a student of Texas and Columbia universities and future staffer and, later, resident agent of the CIA in Moscow, grew up.

Daniloff would hardly describe this "company commander" in the completed chapter of the book for fear of legal prosecution for mentioning the name of a professional spy. Such a law has already been passed in the United States and works very effectively, to the shame of the "free press." Nor would he mention any other Russian emigres who are being involved increasingly actively by the CIA and the FBI in work hostile to the USSR. U.S. newspapers are dotted with timid admissions on this score. We are absolutely sure that he would not reveal the most important details about his period under investigation. We, too, would have remained silent, had Daniloff not now begun once more inflicting cock-and-bull stories on all and sundry about the nature of his espionage work and the conditions of his period under investigation.

"Let us be gentlemen," was how he persuaded the investigator. "Let our conversations remain between us alone."

Two instincts were conflicting within him at that time: Either irrefutable evidence would expose him as a liar and his reputation as a gentleman would be thoroughly tarnished (after all, "gentlemen do not lie!"), or he himself would have to admit to activity totally unrelated to journalism. He chose the latter course, because he wanted to remain a gentleman. Voluntarily, under no duress, he told the investigation team everything. And, in passing, he urged his relatives and staffers at the U.S. Embassy who visited him to accept his failure and "not to rock the boat." In other words, in ordinary language, not to turn the banal spy story into a universal scandal. He assured them that he would be kept in privilegled conditions and that he needed nothing. He even refused food and medicine parcels.

Concerned to prevent a single false word from creeping into his testimony, he described his secret deeds, gave the names and offices of CIA staffers posing as diplomats, and painstakingly rechecked what was written in the record of the proceedings. [paragraph continues]

Only when he was sure that the account was accurate did he sign it.

This is not our invention. They are his own words at the press conference held at the U.S. Embassy on his release. Thanking the two countries' leaders for their involvement in his fate and reluctance to let Soviet-U.S. relations be encumbered by an espionage provocation, Daniloff spoke most favorably of the Soviet investigation system, whose representatives, in his own words, were absolutely honorable, as befits gentlemen.

Although many of the foreigners taking part in the meeting did not like this, his comments were attributed to the objectively and decency of the gentlemen from the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

"No! Let us be gentlemen," the investigator himself said to me, when I tried to elicit something from the transcript of the gentlemen's evidence. "At Daniloff's request we gave our word: In response to his sincerity we will not publish the written record signed by him unless it is necessary."

So all that is left is to wait for the book to appear. We must wait and see what it has to say. But judging by the fuss surrounding the upcoming publication, the manuscript has clearly been designed to satisfy anti-Soviet tastes. Daniloff himself seems to be in a hurry to release us from the "gentleman's agreement." Perhaps he already sees himself with a tidy sum in the bank and at the same time hopes to use anti-Sovietism to win the reputation of a classic writer of modern American emigre literature.

Alas, he is not the first and he will not be the last to try to barter his honor and organize a fuss of this kind. Mark Twain, the real classic writer of American literature, used to say on this score that noise proves nothing: Even a hen laying an egg clucks as though she were giving birth to a small planet.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF U.S.-IRAN ARMS DEALS

Reagan 'Sabotage' Effort

LD051904 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 5 TASS -- President Reagan has actually called on members of his administration to sabotage the investigation into the covert U.S. arms sales to Iran and the diversion of the profits to Nicaraguan contras.

This is the assessment current here of his attempt to justify the refusal by two men in charge of the Iranian operation to testify before the Senate Select committee on Intelligence assigned to inquire into "Irangate."

The men in question are John Poindexter, former adviser to the President on national security, and Oliver North of the National Security Council staff.

The President said in a talk with journalists that there was nothing unusual in their behaviour. Such things happened in the past, he added.

Asked whether he would recommend to members of the Cabinet not to resort to such tactics, the President replied that everyone would have to take a decision on one's own in the same way as those two did.

News analysts link Ronald Reagan's remarks with the intention of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to summon a number of Cabinet ministers to give testimony.

The CBS television network observed that those might be Secretary of State George Shultz, CIA director William Casey and Chief of the White House Staff Donald Reagan.

The remarks by the head of the administration are also assessed as an attempt to prevent new revelations, unfavourable for the administration, like those made at the committee hearings by former national security adviser Robert McFarlane, one more person involved in the Iranian operation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted him as saying that President Reagan gave advance approval to the sale of arms to Iran, despite administration assertions to the contrary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said that McFarlane took issue with assertions by Attorney General Edwin Meese who said last week that Mr Reagan had only been informed "generally" after the first shipment took place.

The adminstration's clear unwillingness to cooperate with Congress makes the legislators only more determined to hold as extenisve an inquiry as possible into the White House's Iranian adventure.

Senator Robert Byrd, to become the leader of the State Democratic majority in January, announced that a special panel would be set up in the Senate to investigate "Irangate" similar to the one which inquired into the Watergate affair.

A similar panel would be created at the House of Representatives, CBS reported.

The political scandal in Washington and the unseemly facts of the White House's activity that were revealed as the scandal grew are a telling blow to the White House's prestige.

The U.S. Farmers Association has called for Reagan's impeachment for violating American laws. Its resolution said that the President breached law by launching a cover war against Nicaragua.

Speakes To Resign

LD051933 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Dec 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] In Washington, attention is centered around the so-called "Irangate" -- the ever-growing scandal over the revelations about secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran. The U.S. press today front paged the news of the forthcoming resignation of White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes.

Officially, he is taking up a job in a large New York company, but who could possibly believe that it is all just a question of Speakes, like a true American, wanting to earn more dollars? His work as President Reagan's main press spokesman was just too thankless. This has been the case throughout all of Speakes' 6 years in the White House, but things have been particularly tough over the past few weeks.

Judge for yourselves: Here's part of the shorthand report of Speakes' comments at the latest White House briefing, where he was literally bombarded with questions about the details of "Irangate":

I, answered Speakes, know nothing about that. I have no opportunity of find out. I do not know whom to ask about that. Poindexter has already gone; Oliver North was in the President's office only a few times and did not inform him.

As you can see, it is not easy to stonewall like that, while mentioning only the two White House functionaries who have been chosen as scapegoats: The former presidential adviser on national security, Admiral Poindexter, and his closet assistant, Lieutenant North.

Incidentally, it is by no means just Larry Speakes who is in a tight spot at the moment in Washington. One could hardly envy Vice Predident Bush, for example, who is expected to run for presidential office at the next election in 1988. Bush maintained a stubborn silence over "Irangate" for several weeks, but in the end he was obliged to confess that errors were committed and that trust in the administration has suffered. The U.S. press sees this speech by Bush as an attempt by him to dissociate himself from "Irangate", which is being given the name "Reagangate" more and more frequently.

Indeed, it is now not only a question, or perhaps even not so much a question of U.S. arms deliveries to Iran, but of the whole character and style of the current Washington adminstration's foreign policy. After all, the further things go, the more and more obvious it becomes that the U.S. secret services have delivered, and are still delivering, weapons, not only to Iran, but to the Nicaraguan contra gangs, the Afghan dushmans and the Angolan antigovernment group UNITA as well. [passage omitted]

Reagan Admits 'Mistakes'

LD071306 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 7 TASS — The White House has made another attempt to take the edge off a scandal over its gross interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict and the funding of Nicaraguan contras with proceeds from arms sales to Iran.

In his Saturday radio address on the subject, President Reagan has admitted for the first time, according to the press, that "mistakes wre made" in his policy towards Iran.

He also conceded that most Americans were "disappointed" and "confused" with the exposures of the last few weeks.

Many commentators agree that it is his awareness of this circumstance as well as the blistering criticism of the White House by Congress circumvented in the shadowy dealings with Iran and the contras that have made the President to make this late admission.

But he stopped short, THE WASHINGTON POST said, of naming the persons who had made those "mistakes" and should be brought to account for them.

He also sidestepped the numerous proofs, cited in the press, of the highest-ranking administration officials, including White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, Vice-President George Bush and C.I.A. Director William Casey, having been involved in the illegal scheme along with the National Security Council, as well as reports that Lt.-Col. Oliver North, one of those who have taken a direct part in the "Iran-contras" operation, was the President's confidante and acted with his knowledge and blessing.

Instead of setting this straight, Reagan attempted to justify himself with ludicrous assertions that the secret arms shipments to Iran had been aimed at "bringing an end to the bloody war between Iran and Iraq".

Retiring House speaker Thomas O'Neill summed up the Reagan address as an attempt to evade personal responsibility for the "Iran-contras" gambit.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper WASHINGTON JEWISH WEEK, he said: "My personal opinion is, I honestly believe the President knew (about the diversion of profits from the arms sales to the contras in violation of American legislation). I think this is probably one judgment the President made on his own, and the judgment was wrong."

TASS NOTES 15TH TEST LAUNCH OF MX MISSILE

LD052116 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] San Francisco December 5 TASS — The United States conducted another test of the latest MX intercontinental missile. The UPI news agency reports that the missile was launched from the U.S. Air Force Base Vandenberg, California, toward an atoll in the Pacific situated at a distance of some 6.5 thousand kilometres (4,000 miles).

A spokesman for the Air Force said the test had been a success. This is the 15th launching of the MX missile since 1983. The deployment of MX missiles will be started this month at the launch pads in the area of Cheyenne, Oklahoma. [as received]

RYZHKOV MESSAGE TO SOVIET-JAPANESE ROUNDTABLE

PM080857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Message by Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov to Soviet-Japanese Roundtable]

[Text] To the participants in the Fifth Roundtable of Representatives of the Soviet and Japanese Public:

I greet the representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public taking part in the Fifth Roundtable Conference on the theme "The Role of the USSR and Japanese Public in Ensuring Peace and Security in the Asian and Pacific Region."

The problems submitted for discussion by the conference are prompted by life iteself. Their formulation indicates the growing disquiet of the Soviet and Japanese public over the fate of the world and reflects a desire on the part of the peoples of the USSR and Japan to establish genuine, good-neighborly relations.

Nuclear energy, which through human genius has been extracted from the microworld, has proved to be clad in a sinister covering of nuclear weapns, which threaten life itself on earth. The people of Japan were the first to experience these weapons' destructive force. There are still witnesses of the terrible events in Hiroshima and Nagasaki alive, and it is the task of all peace-loving forces to prevent this happening again. If a new tragedy were to occur, it would be a catastrophe not just for one city or one people but for all the inhabitants of the world. The cause of saving civilization affects everyone today and must become the concern of everyone.

In the nuclear weapons age, no one can ensure security for himself by relying on the threat of force and encroaching on other peoples' security. The Soviet Union has put forward an extensive program for phased reduction of nuclear weapons and their elimination by the beginning of the 21st century and a package of other specific proposals designed to provide all peoples with reliable guarantees of peaceful development. In order to bring these goals nearer, our country has taken a major practical step — for almost 18 months now it has adhered to a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

The Soviet Union's sincere desire for a world free of nuclear and space weapons was convincingly confirmed in Reykjavik, which marked a qualitatively new step in the struggle for a world free of nuclear weapons. We now know that it is possible to dispose of nuclear weapons even within this generation's lifetime. Our proposals were not accepted in their entirety by the Americans, but they remain in force. The Soviet Union's honest and just stance enjoys a positive response among the peace-loving public of all countries.

The present meeting of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public is designed to contribute to strengthening good-neighborliness and mutual understanding between our peoples and to promote the cause of developing cooperation among all the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet Union considers it important that this extensive area be actively involved in the general process of creating an international security system. Our proposals are directed toward ensuring that Asia and the Pacific be gradually turned into a zone of peace and security, a zone of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation, through the concerted efforts of the countries and the peoples of that region.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to developing ties with Japan. Positively evaluating the signs of improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations that have emerged, we consider that there are quite a few potential opportunties to further expand them in many areas. Given goodwill and a desire for a dynamic and realistic policy, these opportunities can be realized in mutually beneficial agreements and accords.

I wish conference participants successful and productive work. I voice the hope that your noble activity activity will contribute to creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding in Soviet-Japanese relations and will help strengthen peace in Asia and the Pacific.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

VOSS, KOVALENKO MEET JSP CHAIRWOMAN 5 DEC

OW071117 Moscow in Japnaese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, are currently in Tokyo, and they paid a visit to the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] headquarters and held talks with JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi on 5 December. At the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on various international issues and on further promotion of exchanges between the CPSU and the JSP.

On the same day, talks were also held between Voss and Kovalenko, on the one hand, and Ikeda, honorary president of the Sokagaku-kai, on the other. At the talks, views were exchanged on various major issues in international politics, and on cooperation in the struggle for peace and internatonal security.

POTENTIAL FOR JAPANESE ECONOMIC EXCHANGES VIEWED

OW040523 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Commentary by Economic Commentator Alekseyev]

[Excerpts] Listeners, General Secretary Gorbachev's recent friendly visit to India has once again indicated that the USSR is positive in its approach to economic exchanges with various countries, regardless of social systems. Moscow Radio Economic Commentator Alekseyev writes about this as follows:

During the current visit, a new agreement was signed on economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, the most extensive cooperation agreement ever signed in the history of USSR-Indian relations. The history of economic cooperation between the USSR and India indicates that many achievements can be made in economic cooperation if only it is carried out on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for the partner's interests. Greater achievements can be made under objective conditions favorable to the promotion of economic, scientific, and technological exchanges. [passage omitted]

Incidentally, there are cases in which it is not necessary to look for such favorable conditions, as they are right in front of you. What remains to be done is to hold talks on how these conditions can be turned to mutual benefit.

One of the most typical cases is the possibility of economic exchanges between the USSR and Japan, including the exploitation of the natural resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East. The Soviet economic program anticipates dynamic development in these regions. [passage omitted]

The realization of the Soviet Far East development program is naturally based mainly on the resources in this region. Meanwhile, the USSR does not exclude participation in the program by concerned foreign countries. Needless to say, participation is based on mutual benefit. The possibilities for promoting economic cooperation in the Soviet Far East with foreign countries are almost unlimited. During the 1960's, Japan became the pioneer in promoting economic cooperation with the USSR through a form of compensation, in other words, some products of an enterprise are used as part of its payment for the cooperation rendered in establishing that enterprise. Nine joint USSR-Japan projects on exploiting forestry and coal resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East have either been completed or are still in progress. The supply of products provided through these projects has accounted for a remarkable portion of Soviet-Japanese trade for more than 2 decades. [passage omitted]

The possibility for very extensive cooperation, of mutual benefit to the USSR and Japan, can also be noted in the economic development in the region along the BAM railway. Proposals have been made for Japanese enterprises' participation in the economic development in the eastern part of the USSR. Many concrete projects have been worked out, but there still remain a few problems concerning Japanese enterprises' extensive participation in these projects. However, the USSR has always been seeking the best form of expanding dialogue on mutual benefit with its neighbor in the Far East. What has become the recent focus of attention is the possibility of establishing joint productive ventures with Japanese enterprises, and of strengthening technological exchanges.

Whether this possibility can be fully realized or not depends on the intention of both sides to promote stable and long-term cooperation. The natural resources in Siberia in the Far East provide the possibility of discovering various fields of mutual benefit, where efforts can be made and major technological experiences, as well as scientific and technological force, can be applied by the USSR and Japan, two major countries in the Pacific region making dynamic developments.

JAPAN REBUKED FOR BACKING U.S. SALT II BREACH

OW071005 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Excerpts] According to KYODO, Foreign Minister Kuranari, in his reply to a question raised by House of Councillors member Kubota, indicated an understanding of the U.S. breach of the SALT II ceiling.

In this connection, commentator Dmitriyev has the following comment:

The Japanese Government is again trying to get ahead of others in supporting U.S. adventurism. Even NATO member-countries have expressed concern to the U.S. Government on the breach of the SALT II treaty ceiling by the United States with completion of the work to equip its 131st B-52 strategic bomber with air launched cruise missiles -- ALCM.

Voices protesting against the violation of the SALT II treaty have been raised even in the U.S. Congress. [passage omitted]

Explaining his government's position to fall in line with this new U.S. move, which is expected to escalate the nuclear arms race, Foreign Minister Kuranari used a typically inverted logic. The foreign minister said that, as long as there is no improvement in East-West relations, the U.S. action is at this time justifiable.

Does Tokyo think that an escalation of the nuclear confrontation between East and West will contribute to improving relations? In any case, Foreign Minister Kuranari's statement shows that Tokyo, like Washington, is obsessed with a dangerous approach toward world problems, especially toward relations with the Soviet Union, an approach from a position of strength.

It is impossible to examine the U.S. decision to breach the SALT II treaty ceiling apart from the accord on the abolition of nuclear arms reached at the Reykjavik Soviet-U.S. talks. How are the two related to each other? The U.S. scrapping of the only agreement limiting the nuclear arms race amounts to nothing more than an abrogation of the Reykjavik accord, which opened unprecedentedly bright prospects for nuclear disarmament.

Immediately after the Reykjavik talks, Japan supported their results. However, it now supports Washington's act which virtually scraps the results of these talks. Is Japan not going too far in reversing its position to curry favor with Washington?

By continuing to take such an unprincipled position toward the most important problems of the world, Japan is not only losing its so-called individuality but also impairing its prestige in the eyes of the people of the world.

Foreign Minister Kuranari's statement justifying Washington's violation of the SALT II treaty runs counter to all the statements made by Tokyo so far that it would pursue disarmament. Regrettably, however, this is not a unique instance. In 1983, Japan went ahead of Washington's NATO allies by supporting the deployment of Pershing II nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is well known in the world, particularly among Asian countries, that, when votes are taken at the United Nations on nuclear disarmament resolutions, the Japanese delegate unfailingly falls into line with the United States and votes against them.

In September, Japan decided to participate in SDI, which is aimed at the militarization of space to strengthen the nuclear force of the United States. In addition, in October Foreign Minister Kuranari tried to defend a U.S. nuclear test conducted to develop an X-ray laser weapon, a component of SDI.

It is hard to understand why the government of a country, which was first to fall victim to nuclear arms, would do this. Speaking of U.S. atomic bombs, when he assumed the foreign minister's post, Kuranari spoke of this period of history, reminiscing about the U.S. atomic bomb which was dropped in Nagasaki, his native land.

LIZICHEV MEETS WITH DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

PM051341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Dec -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, today received Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is here on a visit at the invitation of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate.

The importance of the Soviet-Korean summit meetings and talks held in Moscow in October 1986 for the further all-around development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and for the strengthening of combat collaboration between the two countries' servicemen was emphasized during the conversation, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and chief of Korean People's Army General Staff, was present at the meeting.

Army General A.D. Lizichev was awarded the "State Flag" Order 1st Class under a DPRK Central People's Committee decree.

DPRK Reportage

For DPRK reportage on a 6-day visit to the DPRK by a delegation of political workers of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet, headed by Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, including his reception by DPRK President Kim Il-song, various tours, and a mass rally and speeches in Pyongyang, see the North Korea section of the 5 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DPRK OFFICIAL REJECTS DAM PROJECT 'SLANDER'

LD021342 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, December 2 TASS -- Seeking to distract the attention of the South Korean and world public from the worsening political situation in the south of the Korean Peninsula, the Seoul authorities have been spreading of late the inventions about the Kumgangsan hydro-electric power plant now under construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Li Du Ryol [name as received], minister-counsellor of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the USSR, said at a press conference today. He recalled that a campaign of repressions against the progressively-minded forces had been unleashed in South Korea.

The South Korean police arrested some 20 deputies of the National Assembly. Over 40 political and public organizations of various kinds were forcibly disbanded on the order of the authorities. Some 70,000 policemen were sent to disperse a meeting and demonstrations in Seoul last Saturday. Over 2,000 demonstrators were arrested. Many of them are facing the threat of a trial and a long prison term.

The South Korean propaganda asserts that by the construction of a hydro-electric power plant on the Pukhan river, Kang Won Province, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seeks to 'flood' Seoul and disrupt the 1988 Olympics planned to be held in 1988.

The Seoul authorities maintain that the construction of the dam of the hydro-electric power plant will result in the upsetting of the ecological balance in the Pukhan river basin and will create a threat to the water supply of a vast area of South Korea adjacent to the demilitarized zone.

According to the minister-counsellor, all these allegations, the same as the recent inventions about the state of health of the North Korean leader, are nothing but malicious slander. The Kumgangsan hydro-electric power plant is being built for the purpose of improving the nature of the country. It is a peaceful project which has nothing to do with military objectives.

KIM IL-SONG, MONGOLIA'S BATMONH SPEAK AT RALLY

PM051133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Nov -- The leaders of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] have declared their full support for the Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

Speaking at a Korean-Mongolian rally held here in honor of a visiting MPR party and state delegation, Kim Il-song noted that the bold, constructive initiatives on problems of reducing nuclear armaments put forward by the USSR at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik meet the demands of our times. He stressed the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea is essential for relaxation of the tension in Korea and its independent, peaceful unification.

It is more important now than ever before to strengthen collaboration among socialist states in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat and ensure lasting peace, J. Batmonh said in his speech. The recent Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the CEMA socialist countries is of exceedingly great importance for this. The Mongolian leader went on to say that the real ways to create an all-embracing system of security in the Asia-Pacific region were indicated by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech.

J. Batmonh declared solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for peace and national unity on the Korean peninsula.

PROTOCOL ON 1987 TRADE SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

PM051531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] Talks between the USSR and Mongolian trade delegations, as a result of which a protocol was signed on trade and payments between the two countries in 1987, came to a close in Ulaanbaatar on 4 December. The protocol envisages further development in USSR exports of machines and equipment, basic forms of energy, and consumer goods to Mongolia. Mining and industrial products and light industrial and livestock goods will form the bulk of Mongolian exports to the USSR. The protocol devotes particular attention to further improving the activity of the "Erdenet" and "Mongolsovtsvetmet" joint Soviet-Mongolian enterprises and other joint projects.

A protocol was also signed on the servicing of Soviet equipment in 1986-1990. It envisages continuing work to expand the network of corresponding projects in Mongolia and improve the training of Mongolian specialists.

MILITARY CANTONMENT TURNED OVER TO DRA

LD081120 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul December 8 TASS — The Soviet military cantonment in Bala Hesar fortress has been turned over in an official ceremony to the DRA Defence Ministry. The ceremony was attended by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, Major General Mohammad Rafi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, DRA defence minister, Major General Zabiulla Ziarmal, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Afghan Army, the command of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, representatives of party, government and public organisations of the DRA.

Addressing the participants in the ceremony Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand stressed that the return home of a part of the limited Soviet military contingent is evidence of the grown [in] combat power of the armed forces of the DRA, which are capable of defending on their own the gains of the April Revolution.

The DRA party and government leadership firmly supports the Soviet Union's constructive peaceable initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, including the proposals directed at a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the speaker stressed. We are expressing profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government for the enormous and inestimable aid to the Afghan people.

The participants in the ceremony laid wreaths to the monument to Soviet internationalist servicemen who gave up their lives for the Afghan people's happy future.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH DRA PROSECUTOR GENERAL

PM081217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the DRA Prosecutor's Office headed by Prosecutor General M.O. Rasekh in the Kremlin 3 December. A friendly conversation took place.

LAO LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON CONGRESS RESULTS

PM071850 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Lao leaders Phoumi Vongchivit, Phoun Sipaseut, and Sali Vongkhamsao by IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Vinogradov under the "IZVESTIYA Interview" rubric: "Laos: Pace of Renewal" -- date and place of interviews unspecified; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] December 2 marks the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Fourth Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress, which ended recently, determined the concrete tasks for the country's development in the Second 5-Year Plan and in the long term through the year 2000. The congress characterized the present stage in Laos' development as the beginning of the period of transition to socialism. What are the characteristic features of this period? In what main areas will Lao domestic and foreign policy continue to develop?

B. Vinogradov, IVZESTIYA correspondent in Laos, put these questions to Phoumi Vongchivit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and acting president of Laos, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and Lao foreign minister, and Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Politburo and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao State Planning Committee.

The replies received by our correspondent are published below.

Phoumi Vongchivit [subhead]

Our country has begun building the foundations of a socialist society, bypassing the capitalist stage. This factor decisively determines the special conditions of the present stage. As our party's fourth congress noted, through the people's efforts and with fraternal countries' assistance, the first steps have been taken in recent years to change the appearance of the old Laos. In its very structure, Lao society is no longer what it was when we embarked on the path of socialism. But it cannot be considered completely socialist because a great role in its socioeconomic development belongs to small-scale commodity production with a clearly defined subsistence economy. That is, an economy geared mainly toward self-sufficiency.

Nevertheless, we have already accumulated considerable experience in the course of implementing socialist transformations. The correctness of the chosen course is clearly confirmed by the republic's economic successes. They were described at the congress. The improvement of the management mechanism, which correspondends to the country's real conditions, is continuing. Work to eliminate illiteracy is largely complete. At present, one-fourth of the population is studying. A new culture, socialist in content and national in form, is being molded. It may be said that the name of the new, socialist society is being born while old society is dying away. Of course, this process is complex and in many ways contradictory, but the ideas of Marxism-Leninism provide our main guide to action.

Laos has no constitution yet -- it is now being formulated -- but the basic principles of our state's organization are already well known: The leading role in the country's life belongs to the party; people's organs of state power operate centrally and locally; and the people are the main driving force of society. On that basis the congress defined the main areas of the country's socioeconomic development for the 5-year plan and the period through the year 2000.

The creation of the basis of socialism is a multifaceted task. And here particularly great importance is attached to the human factor and the training and selection of leading cadres. The congress noted that the strengthening of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat presupposes first and foremost the creation of strong party organizations which will act in close contact with the organs of people's power and social organizations. Organs of local power must become the true mouthpiece of the working people's will. Elected deputies have the duty to organize the implementation of party and government decisions in the sphere of the management of the economy and of social and public activity.

In addition to that, they do active work to propagandize advanced experience and the organization of competition among collectives and show daily concern for the people's material and spiritual life. The congress directed them toward a resolute struggle against embezzlers of socialist property, manifestations of bureaucracy and administrative arrogance, and all encroachments on working people's democratic rights. Party workers and representatives of the elected authorities must be skillful propagandists, must mobilize the masses to ensure the fulfillment of congress decisions, and must possess professional skills in the management of economic and social processes.

Life insistently dictates the need for a fundamental restructuring of the style of work, the determined repudiation of adminstrative and bureaucratic methods, and a switch to the utmost precision and the accurate analysis of the situation. These demands must become law in the activity of the organs of people's power in Laos.

Phoun Sipaseut [subhead]

As Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, noted in his report at the congress, our people, who experienced all the burdens of the war years, paid a high price for the right to freedom and wish for a peaceful future in order to fulfill the outlined tasks for building our new society. The traditional bonds of combat solidarity and the historical experience of joint struggle against the colonialists and U.S. aggressors closely link Laos with Vietnam and Cambodia. The effective support of the fraternal countries, above all the Soviet Union, is also of tremendous significance for us.

We are well aware that the Soviet Union is our strategic ally and the reliable mainstay of all fighters for peace and social progress. As the Fourth LPRP Congress reemphasized, firm, multifaceted ties with the Soviet Union are the strategic principles of the foreign policy of our party and state. All the Lao revolution's victories are inseparable from the cooperation, support, and valuable comradely assistance of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the fraternal people of the USSR. Reciprocal visits and the exchange of opinions between the supreme leaders of our parties and states and the successfully expanding relations of cooperation in various spheres of the economy and social life convincingly demonstrate the great cohesion and indestructible bonds of friendship linking the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union.

Our party fully supports the Soviet Union's vitally important initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Together with other socialist states in Asia, we warmly welcome the constructive Soviet proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok aimed at transforming the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

Our country consistently advocates the peaceful solution of problems existing between states. Our constructive ideas on the question of the normalization of relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN are well known. They are based on the path of bilateral or multilateral talks with observance of the principle of equality and respect for mutual interests. Only that path satisfies the peoples' aspirations and the task of preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the Asia - Pacific region.

In our relations with Thailand, we are always ready to adhere to the principles of good-neighborliness and friendship and to develop multifaceted cooperation. Our government will do everything possible to establish relations of mutual understanding and trust between Laos and Thailand.

We have always valued friendship with the Chinese people and sincerely strive to normalize relations with the PRC on the basis of mutual respect for national interests, which fully accords with the tasks of creating a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Laos is ready to develop ties with all countries of the world regardless of their sociopolitical system in order to make its contribution to the peoples' general struggle for peace and security on our planet.

Sali Vongkhamsao [subhead]

When ratifying the Second 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990, the Fourth LPRP Congress also determined the party's economic strategy for the period through the year 2000.

The transformation of the economic management mechanism began in the last 5-year plan. Policy in the sphere of price formation and labor remuneration was changed, a demarcation line was drawn between the functions of the central level and the provinces, and an experiment was conducted involving the transfer of a number of enterprises to socialist financial autonomy.

But at the same time we can also clearly see the shortcomings in our work. The Fourth LPRP Congress showed the utmost integrity by revealing the causes of these shortcomings and set communists the task of resolutely combating the negative phenomena which are still characteristic of some aspects of social and economic activity. Insufficient attention was paid to transferring agriculture and forestry to an industrial basis. The construction of many important irrigation projects was delayed. We still do not have enough advanced cooperatives. Labor productivity is low on many collective farms. In a number of cases the organization of the peasantry in cooperatives was affected by haste and subjectiveness. Certain omissions also occurred in the sphere of developing industry and handicrafts.

What are the main areas of Laos' socioeconomic development for the next 5-year period? By 1990 we must create a new economic structure providing the preconditions for socialist industrialization in the next period. The congress defined 11 main tasks in economic development. In particular, the gross social product is to increase by 67 percent and national income by 60 percent. Industrial production will rise by 90 percent and wages for workers and employees will rise by 24 percent. By 1990 food production should reach 2-2.2 million metric tons, of which rice will form 1.8 million metric tons. The construction of highways leading to the Vietnamese coast will be completed and the modernization of the main railroad line linking the northern and southern provinces of Laos will continue. Work will be carried out on 1,500 km of highways. The successful fulfillment of all the tasks set by the congress will considerably raise the population's living standard.

The Lao State Planning Committee, together with the Ministry of Finances and other organizations, is now engaged in formulating the "Statute on the Financing of Capital Construction," which will shortly be submitted to the Council of Ministers for examination. We must concentrate our resources on completing the construction of national economic projects already begun and prevent incomplete construction, which leads to a dissipation of resources. We must accelerate the comprehensive transfer of the economy to new methods of management, ensure the economic independence of the provinces, and introduce financial autonomy in enterprises. All these ventures envisage the need for a creative approach to the solution of economic problems and for new thinking and high professional qualities from all workers.

The party is well aware tht the projected goals can only be attained by generally mobilizing the working people's masses. The party's plans must become the plans of all the people. Because all our work is on behalf of the people and our motherland's socialist future.

SOKOLOV GREETS LAOS' KHAMTAI ON ANNIVERSARY

PM051151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

[Greetings by Defense Minister Sergey Sokolsov to Lao Defense Minister Khamtai Siphandon]

[Text] To Army General Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Lao defense minister:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and myself personally, I send you and all servicemen of the Lao People's Army fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Lao people are greeting their national holiday in an atmosphere of increasing labor activeness created by the Fourth Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress. The socialist building plans that have been outlined offer the country new targets in social and economic development and in increasing defense capability. We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our peoples and armies are developing steadily in the interests of peace and socialism.

I wish the Lao People's Army personnel further successes in combat and political training and in the implementation of the Fourth LPRP Congress' decisions.

Communist greetings,
Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHEBRIKOV VISIT TO SFRY

Meets Provincial Chairman

LD052019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, who is on an official friendly visit to Belgrade, today met Milan Kucan, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, in the city of Portoroz, Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Departs Ljubljana For Home

LD062017 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, who has been on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, left Ljubljana today for home. At the airport the delegation of the USSR State Security Committee was seen off by Comrade Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and other official personalities. Also present at the airport was Comrade Krasavin, charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in the SFRY.

SOKOLOV GREETS SFRY'S MAMULA ON NATIONAL DAY

PM071922 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Sokolov greets SFRY counterpart on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Fleet Admiral B. Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all servicemen of the Yugoslav People's Army our cordial congratulations on the national festival of Yugoslavia's peoples — Republic Day.

I express confidence that the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and armies will continue developing and strengthening in the spirit of the glorious traditions of Soviet-Yugoslav combat cooperation in the name of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish the Yugoslav People's Army personnel new successes in military labor in the interests of further strengthening the SFRY's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Arrives 4 Dec

LD041842 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland arrived in Moscow today. As chairman of the International Commission for Environment and Development she will take part in the seventh meeting of this international commission, to be held in the Soviet capital. She was met at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kamentsev and other officials.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD051913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition pp 1-2

["M.S. Gorbachev's Conversation With Gro Harlem Brundtland" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev met in the Kremlin on December 5 with Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway and chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party.

The sides discussed in a friendly and frank atmosphere a wide range of issues including bilateral relations and international affairs.

We want, said M.S. Gorbachev, our neighbors to understand us better. We want to be friends with Norway as well. Should questions, misunderstandings arise, address us directly. We are ready to resolve them in our mutual interests. The same applies to issues connected with the continental shelf and the division of economic zones in the Barents Sea. We have no evil intent with regard to Norway. Sympathies for its people are long-standing in our country. The coolness that is observed in Norway's attitude to the Soviet Union has no justification whatsoever. It is abnormal that the two countries have not had top-level contacts for nearly 15 years.

The sides agreed to continue the dialogue and maintain constructive, meaningful ties both at state and party levels -- between the CPSU and the Norwegian Labor Party, between representatives of the CPSU and Gro Harlem Brundtland as vice president of the Socialist International.

M.S. Gorbachev, saying that this was their first meeting and that he wished that his interlocutor had a better idea of the philosophical foundations of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, set out the Soviet leadership's views of the present-day world.

The overall situation is fraught with an explosion, but it also has vast opportunities for detente and cooperation inherent in it. In order to realize them it is necessary to discard the notions characteristic of the past, that international politics can be determined by the interests of one power or of a group of powers.

Hundreds of countries with their distinctive features and distinctions have emerged on the world scene. And their right to independence, to independent politics, to their own social choices, should be taken into consideration. The violation of this fundamental rule is the source of conflicts and tension. But the Soviet Union is guided by this rule and will be upholding it everywhere and in front of everyone. In this connection, Mikhail Gorbachev characterized the significance of the visit to India, the essence of the Soviet Union's relations with that great country, relations based on unconditional equality, on respect for national dignity and the understanding of each other's interests.

Another reality that is at the basis of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is the vital need for ending the arms race. There is no time to be lost. If the military-industrial complex succeeds in involving a large part of the U.S. economy in the development of SDI, no talks will help.

The interlocutors have the common awareness of the need for joint actions in the struggle for detente. The notion of "universal security" and the notion of "joint security" advanced by the Palme Commission are actually identical.

But following Reykjavik Western Europe assumed a vague stand, Mikhail Gorbachev said. Moreover, as soon as the shift toward nuclear disarmament started, certain West European leaders took fright. And the U.S. Administration assumed a direct course of eliminating the consequences of Reykjavik. All its actions, including the latest one -- the rejection of SALT II -- leave no room for doubt to this effect.

The Soviet Union will never go back on Reykjavik. Reykjavik brought the state of affairs with the arms race to an absolutely new level, and the way from it can and must be only forward. Mme. Brundtland agreed to such a assessment.

Mikhail Gorbavhev also said that the Soviet Union does not intend to disrupt the talks on nuclear arms, losing a sense of realism. "But we shall consent to possible agreements going into operation only if we have full confidence that the ABM treaty is observed. This is, specifically, the basis for our package of mutual concessions and mutual interests. We have understanding for Western Europe's interest in the elimination of medium-range missiles but Europeans must make their contribution too. We made very serious concessions and we have a moral and a political right to reciprocity".

The question of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing, whose term of operation expires, came up for discussion. Mikhail Gorbavhev said that the Soviet leadership ponders how it should act and noted that the Western public has a tendency to make requests and demands only on the Soviet Union to continue the moratorium. Meanwhile, for some reason, they do not apply the same persistence in demanding that the United States stop explosions. And so, the following situation develops: everybody is for universal security, but it is only the Soviet Union that should wage the struggle for this with the United States. The West, too, should make readjustments in this sense, and should not count only on the Soviet Union's readjustments.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Gro Harlem Brundtland exchanged the opinions on environmental problems, on the possibilities and prospects for joint solutions to these problems on a truly international level.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed Gro Harlem Brundtland of the conclusions which the Soviet leadership had drawn from the Chernobyl accident. He expressed hope that the positive process started by the recent IAEA conference would gather strength and would help to ensure safe utilisation of nuclear energy.

Having briefly described the internal transformations in the Soviet Union as one of the principles of the dynamic foreign policy of the Soviet leadership, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out the importance of this policy for other countries as well. This policy meets with increasing understanding in the world. He had become convinced of that once again during the visit to India.

"However hard we are hindered in our endeavors, and whatever 'versions' are invented to frustrate our plans, we are convinced of the correctness of such policy and we shall persistently implement it. At the same time, no one will manage to make use of our interest in peace in order to compel us to waive our security".

"Notwithstanding the entire complexity of the situation, it is easy for us, in a certain sense of the word, to pursue this course: Our conscience is clear. We do what we say, and do not waste energy on thinking up crafty designs against the negotiating partner, and do not intend to use the confidentiality of the talks as a cover to draw him into a trap".

A large degree of mutual understanding on the main, most topical problems of disarmament and European security, as well as on environmental protection issues, the resolution of which Gro Harlem Brundtland has made great universally recognized personal contributions, was revealed during the conversation.

Present during the meeting were Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Kjell Vibe, permanent deputy minister of foreign affairs of Norway, and Olav Bucher-Johannessen, the ambassador of Norway to the USSR.

Talks With Ryzhkov

LD051600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

["Conversation With Norway's Prime Minister" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov met in the Kremlin 5 December with Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland who has arrived in Moscow as chairman of the International Commission for the Environment and Development to attend its seventh session.

The sides held a thorough exchange of views on various aspects of world development and Soviet-Norwegian relations.

Nikolay Ryzhkov described in detail processes of domestic development taking place in the Soviet Union following the 27th CPSU Congress, reorganizing of various aspects of the life of Soviet society, and the role of the human factor in implementing the CPSU's strategic course towards accelerating the country's social and economic development.

The Norwegian prime minister showed lively interest in the information.

Having pointed out a considerable similarity of the Soviet Union's and Norway's positions in the realization of the need to end the arms race on earth and to prevent it in outer space, to keep the Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty and to observe the SALT II treaty, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Gro Harlem Brundtland stated that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik had marked a new qualitative stage in the work to rid mankind of nuclear weapons and had revealed a real opportunity to reach mutual understanding on the cardinal issues of our time. An urgent need to preserve and further develop the positive results of Reykjavik was emphasized.

Both sides expressed the conviction that an end to the arms race would promote a successful solution to environmental and developmental problems.

During an exchange of views on matters concerning the state of affairs in the European continent, the two sides expressed mutual readiness to promote a continuation and intensification of the All-European process and sucessful holding of the Vienna meeting.

Matters of Soviet-Norwegian relations at the present stage and particularly the state of and prospects for trade-and-economic, scientific-and-technical contacts were discussed.

Mutual interest in giving an additional impulse to Soviet-Norwegian contacts and in looking for and establishing new forms of cooperation was stated.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Gro Harlem Brundtland reaffirmed the USSR's and Norway's intention to maintain and develop traditional good-neighborly relations, regarding them as a factor of stability in Europe's north and in the European continent as a whole.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1610 GMT on 5 December carries an otherwise identical report on the above meeting which adds the following:

"Taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side -- Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' State Foreign Economic Commission; and Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; on the Norwegian side -- Olav Bucher-Johannessen, Norway's ambassador to the USSR, and Kjeld Vibe, permanent deputy minister of foreign affairs."]

SOVIET-NORWEGIAN FISHERIES COMMISSION MEETS

LD061114 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Oslo December 6 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Stanislav Tikhomirov:

The Soviet-Norwegian Mixed Commission on Fisheries held its 15th session in Oslo on December 1 through 5 in keeping with an intergovernmental agreement between the two countries on cooperation in this field and under an earlier understanding.

The attending delegations exchanged statistics on fish and shrimps catches in 1985 and 1986, set catch quotas for each country for 1987, and discussed and adopted a program for further joint studies of the fish resources in the Barents and the Norewegian Seas.

Leader of the Norwegian delegation G.H. Gundersen, a standing deputy fishing minister of Norway, said the exchange of opinions had been very useful and valuable.

He said both sides were satisfied with the reached understandings and intended to continue broadening their cooperation in fisheries.

The two delegations signed a protocol summing up the results of the session.

The Soviet-Norwegian Mixed Commission on Cooperation in Fisheries is to hold its next session in the fall of 1987 in the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SPEECH BY IRAN'S VELAYATI

PM081043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by M. Seregin under the headline "Unfavorable"]

[Text] You sometimes come across surprising reports in the material circulated by the Iranian mass media. Take, for example, the report that Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran 'Ali Akbar Velayati, speaking at Tehran University a few days ago, deemed it possible to declare that "Iran shall never agree to Soviet dominance over it." A more than surprising statement, especially considering the fact that it came from an Iranian official in whom such lofty powers in the foreign policy field are vested. What, as a matter of fact, was he talking about, what kind of dominance?

It is well known that the Soviet Union always favored and favors an improvement of relations with its southern neighbor -- Iran -- on the basis of full equality, mutual respect and nonintervention in the internal affairs of each other. Our country stands for good-neighborly relations and mutual understanding with Iran -- the striving arising from the very nature of socialism.

It is possible to cite no small number of examples testifying to this, including those related to the recent past. Suffice it to recall, for example, that the USSR welcomed the antimonarchy revolution in Iran which put an end to the rotten pro-American regime of the Shah, that the Soviet Union was one of the first to recognize the new government in Tehran; and that it supported the Iranian people at the difficult time of the economic blockade and military threats on the part of imperialism. All this is known in Iran. Moreover, the Iranian leadership itself has lately been coming out in favor of the establishment of good relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. The minister of foreign affairs of Iran more than once came out in favor of this. Such statements naturally can only be welcomed.

As for the various talk about an alleged threat of "Soviet dominance" to Iran, it surely is doing nothing for the benefit of Soviet-Iranian relations and is not in line with the current process of their development.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH EGYPT

LD081040 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo December 8 TASS -- Negotiations on Soviet-Egyptian credit, financial, trade and economic relations were held between the government delegations of the Soviet Union and Egypt in Cairo from November 26 to December 7. During the visit the Soviet delegation was received by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi.

The sides signed a protocol on the results of the negotiations. On the Soviet side it was signed by Viktor Dementsev, board chairman of the USSR State Bank, and on the Egyptian side -- by Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade.

PRAVDA SCORES WESTERN 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST SYRIA

PM061925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Conspiracy Against Syria"]

[Text] The campaign of blackmail and threats that imperialist and Zionist forces have long been waging against Syria has reached a great pitch in recent weeks.

The current outburst of anti-Syrian hysteria is "justified" by the claim that Damascus encourages international terrorists. As is well known, this thesis was invented in Washington and officially adopted by the U.S. Administration. Now it is being actively used against Syria. The grounds for organizing an outright "crusade" were provided by the abortive attempt to blow up an Israeli aircraft at London airport, an attempt with which, as the Syrian leadership stated, the country has nothing to do. Nevertheless, Britain accused Damascus of complicity in this action dating back some 6 months, severed diplomatic relations with Syria, and announced the introduction of political, economic, and other forms of "boycott."

Subsequent events have shown that this is merely the first stage in a widespread conspiracy and that Washington plays a leading role in it. At first, as though supporting Britain, the United States recalled its ambassador from Syria and, together with London, pressured the "Common Market" countries to adopt discriminatory measures against Syria, but then came out into the limelight itself by announcing "punitive sanctions" against Damascus. In the process people across the ocean began assigning to Syria responsibility not only for the "London affair" but also for many other terrorist actions, including ones in which they had only recently been accusing Libya of complicity. In an atmosphere of growing pressure from the United States, the FRG joined in the anti-Syrian campaign and, in particular, adopted a course of curtailing economic cooperation with Damascus. The West Berlin Control Council, on which the U.S., British, and French military authorities are represented, decided to expel a considerable number of Syrian nationals.

The statements by Syrian officials expressing a principled stance of condemnation of international terrorism and rejecting both the charges in connection with the provocation in London and also the other similar fabrications are being totally ignored. Washington and the allies who take their cue from it are even ignoring the fact that Syria proposed setting up an international commission to uncover terrorist activity and stated its readiness to cooperate with any state within the framework of that commission.

Moreover, there are open threats from across the ocean to carry out a military action against Syria. And, as the April attack on Libya showed, this cannot be viewed as hot air. The only difference is that this time they are encouraging and inciting Israel — whose rulers have long nurtured the intention to strike against the Syrian troops in Lebanon as part of the general weakening of Syria, which is seeking the return of the Golan Heights seized from it in 1967 — to begin the onslaught. And the justification of an operation as a "response to terrorist actions" is the Israeli military's usual cover for gangsterism.

Other things that attract attention in this connection are U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense W. Taft's recent visit to Israel in an atmosphere of secrecy, Washington's agreement to supply additional armaments to Tel Aviv, and the large-scale military maneuvers carried out by Israel. Seeking that the "strategic ally" is giving them the "green light," the Tel Aviv leaders are flexing their military muscle. [paragraph continues]

Prime Minister Y. Shamir has gone so far as to state: "Israel will not sit by with arms folded," and Israeli Army Chief of General Staff M. Levy has bluntly intimated that there may be a strike against Syria at any moment. All this is all the more dangerous in that the United States constantly keeps considerable armed forces in the Mediterranean -- both at bases and on ships -- in a state of readiness.

The Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH writes that there is a carefully planned conspiracy prepared in advance, and, let us add, an extremely perfidious one. On the one hand large-scale long-term measures designed to place Syria in a certain amount of international isolation and to cause it economic difficulties are being taken. And on the other an armed action directed primarily toward destabilizing the political situation in the country and undermining the progressive regime that rules there is being prepared. All these goals are very similar to those sought during the Libyan adventure.

The identical nature of the "Libyan" and "Syrian" scenarios is no accident. In both cases it is a matter of an attempt to force Arab countries that pursue an anti-imperialist course to abandon it. Both Washington and Tel Aviv have long been seeking to break Damascus' resistance to the policy of separate deals in the Near East and to remove, in the shape of Syria, probably the most powerful obstacle to this.

One cannot help noticing that the attacks on Syria have been mounted at a time when the idea of creating a preparatory committee to convene an international conference on the Near East, with the participation of the UN Security Countrl permanent members and all interested parties in the region, is meeting with growing support in the world. Under these conditions the anti-Syrian campaign appears to be a link in the plans of Washington and other opponents of a Near East settlement, which are trying at all costs to prevent the convening of a conference.

Overall, the events surrounding Syria are another manifestation of the anti-Arab line of the Western countries, headed by the United States, which in alliance with Israel would like to impose its will on the Arab peoples. They are yet another sample of the gangsterist strategy of "neoglobalism." The conspiracy against Syria ranks alongside the Washington-supported 1982 Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the U.S. undeclared war against Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

And are the U.S. actions in adding fuel to the flames of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict not similar? After all, it is clear to any sensible person that the secret U.S. weapons deliveries to Iran provoke a further continuation of the bloodshed between the two neighboring countries. Despite the Washington Administration's attempts to "justify itself," it is also clear that from the outset these deliveries were intended to fuel the conflict in order to ensure the weakening of the warring parties and accordingly to make it easier for Washington to pursue a "divide and rule" policy in an oil-rich and strategically important region.

It should be noted that the anti-Syrian campaign has been launched in a situation where the Arab world is fragmented and lacks its former unity and solidarity. This enables the neoglobalists to hatch their plans according to the well-known ploy of "beating up victims one by one." There has been a dawning realization in many Arab countries recently that urgent coordinated measures are necessary to change the prevailing situation. In particular, it is being suggested that this aim could be served by convening a Pan-Arab summit conference; such conferences before have usually adopted joint decisions to defend any Arab state from the encroachments of imperialism and Zionism. If the Arabs manage to ensure the unity of their ranks, it will certainly be an effective weapon to rebuff their enemies' intrigues.

Imperialist circles have embarked on a dangerous path in assailing Syria and threatening a sovereign Arab state with force. But they should not forget: Syria is not Grenada. And the Syrian people, who are fully determined to defend their country's independence, are not alone. They have the support of their friends and the solidarity of the broad international public on their side.

MINISTERS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

LD301734 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. sent a congratulatory telegram to the Palestinian people, its vanguard and only legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

"The Soviet people express solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Palestinian people for the exercise of its inalienable right to national self-determination, and for a really just settlement in the Middle East," the telegram said.

"The guarantee of success of that struggle is the unity of the Palestinian movement on a principled anti-imperialist basis, and its cohesion with the patriotic forces of the Arab world."

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES' LEADER GREETED ON ELECTION

LD041355 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 4, TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh al-Nuhayyan on the occasion of his election as president of the United Arab Emirates. In his reply telegram Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan expressed sincere gratitude for the good wishes.

BRIEFS

MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR CREDENTIALS -- Moscow December 2 TASS -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Diawara Gani, presented his credentials to Valentina Shevchenko, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., in the Kremlin today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 2 Dec 86 LD]

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES THEATER WORKERS 3 DEC

PM051115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

["Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] -- On 3 December M.S. Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with a group of leading stage artistes and representatives of theater organizations of the union republics. They examined issues relating to the work of the theater in the new conditions, the creation of a theater union and the further escalation of the activities of all creative organizations.

Dwelling on the tasks of our country's contemporary development set by the 27th Party Congress, M.S. Gorbachev noted that the point of the restructuring is to realize the potential of each person and of all society as a whole. It is a question not of appearances or of "cosmetics," but of revolutionary transformations. We must do everything to implement the Leninist idea of creating the premises -- economic, political, ideological and moral -- in order for each person to act at full strength and to act in a socialist way.

One can say: We have already started to plow to loosen the earth, and have started to sow seeds. Later there will be the shoots and there will also be the harvest. Of course, this will require both time and effort. But I believe that this work is so necessary and so noble that the person who takes part in it can consider that he has been fortunate in life.

M.S. Gorbachev also said: To awaken all that is best in a person of Soviet society is a great humane deed, and such is the destiny of socialism. And here literature, art and the labor of our creative intelligentsia play an enormous part. We receive serious support from the intelligentsia and expect much from it now when a struggle is underway for moral renewal and for the attainment of a new qualitative state of society.

If socialist principles are to triumph completely, M.S. Gorbachev said, we need more democratization of the whole life of our country -- a process that must include all the people. But we must also not forget that democracy means self-government by the people; it does not mean that anything goes. We need democratization to strengthen the country, impart dynamism to it and prevent blunders in politics and in our practical activities. Democracy must be developed fearlessly, as must openness. That is also a Leninist principle.

Restructuring now extends to the theater. There are disputes as to what it should be like and how it is to be improved. Not everything, maybe, will be hit upon immediately; things have to be tried and tested. One of the signs of that process is the establishment of your creative union. It must assume much on its public shoulders and develop machinery for interaction with the state organs of culture.

I believe, M.S. Gorbachev continued, that now is a good time for quests. In everything constructive solutions should be sought. But I must also say that criticism permeated with general concern and anguish is in itself creative. Our most dangerous enemy is inertia, routine, complacency, the habit of working "in accordance with instructions." Restructuring thinking: That is the main difficulty. Not always and not everywhere is it proceeding painlessly. But one has to act on a large scale, aggressively and consistently, involving every person in solving the tasks of accelerating the development of our society.

M.S. Gorbachev also noted that the party intends to continue pursuing an active social policy and to promote the renewal of the forms and methods of work in the spiritual sphere. The results of the creative organizations' activities must be measured in new talented works in which real processes taking place in our life would be revealed. M.S. Gorbachev devoted much of his speech to questions of the international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Speakers at the meeting were:

-- Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

-- K.Yu. Lavrov, chairman of the organizing committee of the Union of Theatrical Societies.

-- M.A. Ulyanov, N.N. Yeremenko, A.M. Mambetov, B.R. Kariyeva, O.N. Yefremov, G.A. Tovstonogov and V.A. Andreyev. They spoke of the growing importance of Soviet art in present-day conditions, of the ways of overcoming existing difficulties and of the lofty civic responsibility of each artist for preserving and multiplying the country's spiritual wealth.

Taking part in the meeting were:

-- A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and

-- Y.P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department.

ZAGLADIN, KAPITSA ATTEND PROPAGANDA SEMINAR

PM071916 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Seminar of Lecturers on International Affairs"]

[Text] The lofty purpose of lecture propaganda is to equip millions of working people with the ability to think in a politically mature way and to work in conditions of restructuring, and to cogently show the CPSU's activity to implement the Soviet peace program. This was stressed at an all-union seminar for lecturers on international affairs entitled "The New Philosophy of Peace and the CPSU's Foreign Policy Strategy" which ended in Moscow 28 November. It was organized by the All-Union "Znaniye" Society.

The main speakers -- V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, Yu.S. Shiryayev, director of the CEMA International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, and M.L. Titarenko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute -- and others noted that by their specific steps in the international arena the CPSU and the Soviet state confirm their commitment to the cause of peace, the elimination of the nuclear threat hanging over mankind, and the struggle for the creation of all all-embracing system of international security. It was pointed out that the duty of lecturers and propagandists is to show thoroughly and clearly the class, international essence of Soviet foreign policy and to expose imperialism's aggressive plans and the falsity of its propaganda inventions. [paragraph continues]

In conditions of the complex international situation, the participants in the seminar stressed, it is exceptionally important to make audiences deeply aware that the better each Soviet person works, the stronger our state's international positions will be.

INVESTIGATORS OF MOLDAVIAN ABUSES OBSTRUCTED

PM031029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent E. Kondratov article under the rubric "Publicity in the Open": "So Where Was the Prosecutor?"]

[Text] Kishinev -- The medicine may be bitter, but it is better than the disease... A month has now passed but there is still no collective in the republic which is not discussing the lesson of harsh truth -- the CPSU Central Committee resolution which made a principled appraisal of the practice of mass overreporting in Moldavia. Today this is discussed not only at plenums and meetings but also in stores and buses. The newspapers write about it. V. Kozhokaru from Kishinev expresses bewilderment in a letter to the IZVESTIYA correspondent's office: "I understand that farm and rayon leaders used overreporting to inflate their own reputation. But where were the prosecutors? Why did they keep silent?"

"Why did they keep silent?" Republican Prosecutor I. Cheban repeated the question. He went to the safe and took out a file. "Here you are. Read for yourself..."

I leafed through the documents bearing different descriptions -- report, briefing, presentation, information memorandum. All of them dated between 1980 and 1986, all of them signed by the republican prosecutor, all of them addressed to Moldavia's supreme party or soviet organs. They reported, for example, that kolkhozes in Sorokskiy, Chimishliyskiy, and Bessarabskiy Rayons were paying hundreds of thousands of rubles into procurement offices' coffers instead of the milk that should have been delivered. I learned from the documents that for months on end people in Chimishliya deliberately omitted to report that young cows had calved, presenting the milk and calves produced by them as dairy herd productivity growth. The documents summed up prosecutors' reports on major overreporting in Strashenskiy, Glodyanskiy, and Faleshtskiy Rayons...

As I read the alarming local reports I racked my brains: Why were the prosecutors so keen on the epistolary genre? Why did they write instead of taking immediate measures? And why did the information come only from some rayons? True enough, I was told that the reports came only from prosecutors who were encountering local obstacles in their struggle against overreporting. The rest worked without hindrance and therefore did not write. But I attended the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum and I know that recent inspections have revealed overreporting almost everywhere. In the horticultural and stockraising north, in the republic's vegetable-rich central region, in the grape-growing south...

Briefly, I asked myself the same question as our reader. So where was the prosecutor? I decided to personally find an answer to this question. To start with, I met Glodyanskiy Rayon Prosecutor Vladimir Grigoryevich Melnik.

It was November 1982. Young Prosecutor Melnik learned that Gagarin Kolkhoz Chairman V. Kurulyuk had committed a serious crime. Buying stolen milk from drivers from the Beltsy milk plant, he sent it back to Beltsy, but this time in kolkhoz tankers. Thus the farm's milk yields "increased" by 40,000 liters.

When the prosecutor instituted criminal proceedings in this case, people in the rayon center were amazed: After all, the kolkhoz chairman was the favorite of the "boss," the party raykom first secretary.

Indeed, on the very next day the prosecutor was asked to call on Raykom Second Secretary V. Danilov. Kurulyuk, who was under investigation, was seated in his office. "Look here, prosecutor," he said. "The case must be closed."

A day later Melnik was summoned again, this time by "the man himself," who repeated the very same words. "You have children," he added meaningfully. "And a party card... for the time being. So think it over. Meanwhile, we'll check that your own nose is clean. I'm sure you too must have transgressed."

From that moment, every day was an ordeal for the prosecutor. The rural ispolkom did not approve Kurulyuk's arrest. When the rayispolkom confirmed this decision, the prosecutor turned to the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Learning about this, Rayispolkom Chairman A. Bodyul, accompanied by his deputy, made his way to the prosecutor's office. But he did not go inside. Having had a good look around the yard in which the wind was chasing the yellow leaves, he ordered: Call in the rayon public health inspector. Let him fine the prosecutor fifty or so... Everybody understood that the fine was not the point. Melnik was simply being put in his place.

But the Maldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium overrulled the rayispolkom's decision, recommending that the question of Kurulyuk's immunity as a deputy be examined by a session. "There won't be anything for you to do at the session," Bodyul told the prosecutor. "On second thoughts, fair enough, come along. Tomorrow at 1500 hours." Melnik arrived an hour earlier, only to find that the session had been "railroaded through" an hour ago. The decision remained the same: No consent was given to the arrest.

Now the republican prosecutor himself had to approach the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Consent was obtained, Kurulyuk was arrested. The investigation process, which stretched over almost 18 months, revealed colossal overreporting, tens of thousands of rubles in downright embezzlement...

The criminal was sentenced to 10 years.

And the prosecutor was... shadowed. What time he arrived at the office, what time he left, where he went... All the indications were that the convict's patron -- the rayon "boss" -- had decided that the prosecutor must be gotten rid of at all costs. A commission suddenly descended on the house where Melnik lived: Could the prosecutor be frightened with eviction from the official residence?

On one occasion Melnik went to see the first secretary with the latest official reports on overreporting. Uninhibited by the presence of others in the office, the "boss" declared: "I don't need your denunciations. Don't let me see your face ever again!" The report and election conference did not elect the prosecutor even a candidate member of the raykom.

But Vladimir Grigoryevich carried on with his work. When he issued a prosecutor's warning to a chairman who had disguised fines by making the guilty kolkhoz members pay over money supposedly for milk which they had bought, he finally had a frank conversation with the "boss." The latter bluntly warned him not to stand in his way.

"You know," Melnik admitted, "I also had almost come to the point of deciding that the 'boss' was omnipotent. He got away with everything — petty tyranny, carousing, fraud against the state... He personally boasted to me: Look, he said, there are 600 complaints on my desk, but everything is up to me, I can do whatever I like with them."

It was only in December 1984 that the "invulnerable boss" D. Chebotar, first secretary of the party raykom, was relieved of his duties and expelled from the CPSU. Later he was stripped of all awards and recalled from the republican Supreme Soviet. His cronies also lost their positions — Bodyul, Danilov, and a few more Glodyanskiy Rayon leaders who had "shown special distinction" in mass overreporting. And Prosecutor Melnik survived. By proving him right, life showed yet again that in our society there is no immunity for anyone who gets drunk on power and loses a real idea of his duty to the party and to people.

I think that this story of a prosecutor's difficult confrontation with rayon authorities cannot be described as typical. It is not all that often that prosecutors' mouths have been shut by leaders who overstepped the mark and whose only law was "Because I say so." Chebotar is an odious individual. There have been, however, instances when representatives of the law that they were defending the state interests. Defending them... from the prosecutor. And this is the most alarming aspect.

"Once," I was told by Chimishliyskiy Rayon Prosecutor Ye. Bryazu (who now works in Kalarash), "I had a phone call from someone who did not give his name but told me: 'You are as much a demagogue as the rest of them.'"

The point was that Ye. Bryazu, recently appointed rayon prosecutor, very often said, in the course of inspections or when addressing kolkhoz members, that he would not tolerate window dressing and ostentation. He spoke of overreporting as a crime camouflaging lack of economic talent. And he gave warnings that such crime would not remain unpunished. "We are forced to overreport milk by the metric ton," someone told him on the telephone. "And you pretend to see nothing..."

"Stockraising is not my strong point," I was told by the prosecutor. "Where was I to look for these metric tons of overreported milk? I checked with the Central Statistical Administration — they knew nothing about it. Nor did the people's control. True enough, the Gosbank dropped some vague hints about some kind of permission to sell kolkhoz milk. That was thread I picked up..."

It never occurred to the prosecutor that the overreporting was going on with the knowledge of rayon leaders. The republican Council of Ministers' permission to sell milk to kindergartens and to people "out in the sticks" who needed it was being applied in a peculiar fashion in Chimishliya. Since the rayon had messed up the procurements plan, what they did was this: They brought milk from nearby kolkhozes through the rural consumer society, and then drew up documents selling it to the very same farms "owing to lack of demand." The same thousands of liters were counted twice.

Raykom First Secretary G. Shimanskiy telephoned the prosecutor while the inspection was at its height. "You'd better deal with criminals," was his fatherly advice. "Leave the economic problems to us."

The prosecutor could not believe his ears. He nevertheless went to the farm and was even more amazed. People avoided him, refused to talk to him. "Quite right too, don't interfere with their work," was the raykom's comment.

Following Ye. Bryazu's report to the republican prosecutor, he was given assistance and the scam was soon exposed. But his good relations with the rayon leaders also came to an end. And when Bryazu instituted criminal proceedings against a gang of swindlers headed by the chief of the "Selkhoztekhnika" Rayon Office, matters came to a direct conflict. The most amazing point was that Shimanskiy himself was convinced that he was in the right. "Get it in your head," he preached to the prosecutor, "people are the rayon's main asset. It is, of course, disgusting that they have dabbled in embezzlement. But with whom are we to work if you want to suddenly clap eight specialists behind bars?"

The prosecutor heard such arguments on many occasions. When he arrested the chief veterinary surgeon for bribe-taking. When he refused to release from detention the rayon trade union committee chairman's son, who was involved in a robbery. "We all understand," people tried to convince the prosecutor, "that the letter of the law must be observed. But... not necessarily always."

Yevgeniy Grigoryevich would hardly forget a conversation with Shimanskiy shortly before the rayon party conference. "You are still young," the first secretary told him. "You're totally absorbed in your laws. And you don't understand the laws governing society's development, the economy..." Bryazu could not contain himself: "Lenin wrote that there cannot be one law for Kaluga and another for Kazan. In my view, you have yet another variety of law — the law for Chimishliya."

However, people quite often believe that in addition to the truth of the law there is also another, much weightier "truth" — the truth of life which supposedly gives economic managers the moral right to ride roughshod over the code's articles and paragraphs. From this viewpoint, a prosecutor's role appears somewhat theoretical. He is treated either as a pedant or, at best, as a quixotic idealist. And any "uninvited" interference in ecnomic affairs causes irritation.

This is what happened, for example, in Faleshty when Prosecutor N. Ursu instituted criminal proceedings against "Progress" Kolkhoz Chairman Petr Proka, who had fed 300 metric tons of bread to the livestock. Many people were, of course, indignant at the chairman's actions. But some people also excused him. It was said that he was guided by state interests. After all, he had not fed his own, personal animals...

So the prosecutor's principledness in Faleshty did not meet with, to put it mildly, approval from the rayon authorities. Moreover, attitudes toward him changed so much that on one occasion they tried to send Rayon Prosecutor N. Ursu as agent for... purchasing wine from peasants so that afterwards it could be credited to kolkhozes as supposedly harvested grapes. Incidentally, the prosecutor in a neighboring rayon was sent together with livestock purchasers "to frighten off the Ukrainian militiamen." It is amazing how a prosecutor's status is interpreted sometimes at local level.

However, V.I. Lenin wrote that it is the prosecutor who "is responsible for ensuring that not a single decision by a single local authority diverges from the law." It is the prosecutor who, according to Article 164 of the USSR Constitution, exercises "supreme supervision over the precise and uniform application of the laws." Maybe this was not known in Moldavia?

But no, it would be a distortion of the truth to ascribe the behavior of some rayon leaders to legal and even political illiteracy. I think that the causes lie elsewhere. In the fact that successful reporting was usually considered to be law. Appearances were more important than the essence. [paragraph continues]

It was under these conditions that the pernicious practice of defrauding the state put down roots in the republic's farms. Against this background, a prosecutor's independence was perceived solely as an infringement of the rayon authorities' prerogative. As soon as a prosecutor diagreed or protested an illegal decision, serious accusations were voiced: "He is not a rayon patriot." And even worse: "You want to be above the party and the soviets..." So it was not so much ignorance but ambition that prevented people from recognizing a prosecutor's independence as enshrined in the constitution. Custom and one-man rule overshadowed the simple truth: A prosecutor's official duty is to ensure that parochial "patriotism" does not prevail over the state's interests.

This is why Melnik, Bryazu, Ursu, and other prosecutors honestly performing their official duties found it so difficult to function. But, let us be blunt, by no means all of their colleagues resisted the pressure from patrons of overreporting and preachers of "the two truths." Some, like Komratskiy Rayon Prosecutor B. Nogay, were crushed by the local leadership. Others, like V. Podlesnik in Novoanenskiy Rayon, cheerfully went along with the window dressers. And yet others (representing the largest number) simply could not bring themselves to aggravate relations.

No, I have no intention of making generalizations, nor do I wish to contrast the principledness of law enforcement organ representatives with the unprincipledness of rayon leaders. Quite a few instances can be cited of prosecutors encountering both understanding and support from party and soviet organs in Moldavia. I know the names of these prosecutors -- I can name, for example, D. Postovan in Floreshtskiy Rayon and V. Tsurkan and V. Sturzu in Rybnitskiy Rayon. I know about local party organs in Bendery demanding principledness from the prosecutor and being unhappy about his lack of initiative. But all that is the norm. We are talking deviations from the norm. Had it not been for these deviations, the republic would probably not have lost its banner today. People would not be feeling guilty and ashamed as a result of the published instances of overreporting and window dressing.

People are tired of lies, of uncertainty, of the trials to which they have been subjected for a long time by their conscience. And they spoke about this honestly and bluntly at the recent Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

Despite all this, however, let us not ascribe the sins of the past just to circumstances. People behaved in different ways under identical circumstances. Both party and economic workers. And those who were duty-bound to monitor the observance of legality. Thus the question "Where was the prosecutor?" is fully justified. Because a prosecutor's inaction may be explained, but it cannot be justified.

MOLDAVIAN CONSUMER SERVICES MINISTER DISMISSED

LD081044 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Maksimovich Yukin from the duties of Moldavian SSR minister for consumer services for infringements permitted to occur regarding housing legislation, which were manifested in facilitating the illegal exchange of apartments by leading workers when he was first secretary of Beltsy City Party Committee.

YELTSIN SPEAKS AT RESTRUCTURING PROGRESS SEMINAR

PM080925 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 November 1986 carries on page 1 under the headline "Frank and Useful Conversation" a 1,200-word Sh. Muladzhanov report covering the second day of a seminar of Moscow CPSU raykom first secretaries on the theme "First Steps in Restructuring. Practice, Experience, Problems."

According to Muladzhanov, "The results of the discussion of questions touched upon during the seminar's work were summed up by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom."

YELTIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW OFFICIALS ON HARVEST

PM080931 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Lessons of Joint Work"]

[Excerpt] A joint session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow CPSU Obkom Bureaus took place yesterday.

The session examined progress in fulfilling previously adopted decisions on the organization of harvesting work in 1986, the transportation, storage, and marketing of fruit and vegetables, and sponsorship assistance to Moscow Oblast farms. The results of this work were summed up and tasks for the coming period were outlined.

First secretaries of Moscow City party raykoms and Moscow Oblast gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen of Moscow City rayispolkoms and Moscow Oblast gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; chiefs of a number of sections of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow CPSU Obkom; deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moscow Oblispolkom; and leaders of a number of Moscow City and Oblast Soviet Main Administrations were invited to attend the session.

The session was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.K. Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA VIEWS CPSU RESOLUTION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

PM051629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee. On Further Reinforcing Socialist Legality and Law and Order and Strengthening the Protection of Citizens' Rights and Legitimate Interests"]

[Text] In a resolution adopted on this question the CPSU Central Committee notes that implementation of the course approved by the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development, democratizing every aspect of social life, and enhancing the masses' creative activity is inseparable from the process of reinforcing socialist legality and law and order and ensuring reliable protection of Soviet citizens' constitutional rights and legitimate interests, as well as strict observance of the principles of social justice. In accordance with the congress directives, measures of a legislative, organizational, and educational nature are being consistently implemented with the objective of strengthening the legal foundations of state and public life and socialist discipline, eradicating overreporting and deception, overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, and stepping up the struggle against unearned income, various violations of the law, and bureaucracy. [paragraph continues]

These measures have met with unanimous support among the people and are making a significant contribution to improving the whole atmosphere in society.

However, work aimed at ensuring socialist legality and law and order and protecting citizens' rights and legitimate interests is still not sufficiently effective and does not fully correspond to the demands of the time and the present stage in communist building. Serious deviations from legal norms, particularly in the process of resolving various issues affecting people's vital interests, are frequently permitted in the everyday practice of state and economic organs. Violations of work legislation, the established procedure for housing distribution, and the rules for imposing fines and other administrative exactions are fairly widespread. The struggle against infringements of state and public property and other mercenary crimes has weakened. This can be the only explanation of why groups of embezzlers and bribe takers, who have now been exposed, operated with impunity for a long time in a number of republics, oblasts, ministries, and departments. Phenomena such as these are radically at variance with the interests of Soviet society and are incompatible with the socialist way of life; an active and uncompromising struggle must be waged against them.

Regarding strict observance of the law and stronger guarantees of protection of citizens' rights and legitimate interests as an essential condition of the normal functioning of the Soviet political system, the development of our statehood, and the intensification of the people's socialist self-management, the CPSU Central Committee has instructed union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, district committees [okruzhkoms], gorkoms, and raykoms to broadly develop and consistently and purposefully conduct work to ensure strict observance of socialist legality and citizens' rights, regarding this as one of the most important, inalienable aspects of the restructuring process.

Together with local soviets, party committees bear full responsibility for the state of legality and law and order in their territory. They are expected to constantly bear these matters in mind, direct and coordinate the efforts of party organizations, state institutions, law enforcement organs, and the entire public in the eradication and prevention of any deviations from the requirements of the law and any actions encroaching on citizens's rights, and to make active use of organizational, economic, ideological, and legal means for this purpose.

The CPSU Central Committee has stressed the need to devote unremitting attention to working people's legal education and to cultivate in them a thorough understanding of the unity of rights and duties, a high degree of civic-mindedness, respect for Soviet law and the rules of socialist society, and an uncompromising attitude to any violations of socialist legality; to be constantly concerned with improving the legal training of leading cadres and specialists, regarding this as an essential condition of improving their practical qualifications; and to cultivate in all Soviet people the belief that firm legality and conscious discipline are an inalienable part of our democracy, whose further development actively contributes to the development of every aspect of Soviet society's economic and social life.

The resolution notes that every violation of legality, no matter by whom, must be given a sharp, principled appraisal and be strongly condemned, and the persons guilty must be severely punished. In this respect it is essential to consistently fulfill the requirement of the CPSU Statute regarding Communists' dual responsibility for any violation of the law -- their responsibility to the state and to the party. And with regard to those who try to flout Soviet law and citizens' rights, there cannot and must not be any question of liberalism or leniency.

The CPSU Central Committee believes it necessary to considerably increase the responsibility of local soviets and their executive and administrative organs at all levels with regard to ensuring strict observance of the law by state institutions, economic organizations, officials, and all citizens and guaranteeing the protection of public order in their own territory. Any manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape and a callous, formal attitude to people and to satisfying their legitimate interests and requirements must be decisively overcome.

Local soviets are expected to actively influence the activity of internal affairs organs and organs of justice within their jurisdiction and to ensure systematic examination of reports and communications by the leaders of these organs at sessions and meetings of standing commissions and ispolkoms, in labour collectives, and in places of residence. Unremitting attention must be paid to increasing the precision and standard of work done by notarial offices, colleges of lawyers, legal advice bureaus, local state automobile inspection subdivisions, regional inspectors, and militia patrol and passport services.

We must persistently strive to enhance the role of organs of people's control, comrades courts, the voluntary people's militia, temperance societies, and other social organizations in the task of reinforcing legality and increasing the activeness of every Soviet citizen in the fulfillment of his constitutional duties to protect socialist property and public order.

Restructuring the work of the courts, the public prosecutor's office, the militia, and other law enforcement organs is recognized as being necessary in order to ensure that they reliably guarantee the protection of state interests and citizens' rights, wage an even more effective struggle against crime and violations of the law, are in close touch with the working people, and set a real example of the strictest possible observance of legality.

The CPSU Central committee has instructed Comrade V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Comrade A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; Comrade A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs; Comrade B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice; and Comrade Ye.V. Anisimov, chief arbiter of the USSR State Board of Arbitration; to persistently eliminate shortcomings in the activity of the corresponding law enforcement organs, improve their leadership of them, and increase to the utmost their exactingness toward cadres for irreproachable fulfillment of their official duty and constant improvement in their professional training. The party committees and party bureaus of law enforcement ministries and departments are instructed to increase the responsibility of Communists working in the apparatuses, including leading cadres, for their personal contribution to the restructuring process and to eliminating shortcomings in the areas with which they are entrusted.

The party Central Committee has demanded a decisive end to manifestations of prejudice or a tendentious approach when conducting inquiries, preliminary investigations, and court examinations, as well as signs of red tape, callousness, and indifference to people's fate. Cases of unsubstantiated detentions and arrests and of citizens being unlawfully charged must be completely eradicated from the work practice of law enforcement organs. Every such case must be examined as a matter or urgency and be carefully checked out, with strict, principled conclusions then being drawn.

The attention of party committees has been drawn to the need to increase political leadership of law enforcement organs, monitor their activities, and enhance their responsibility to accurately fulfill the functions incumbent on them. [paragraph continues]

In this respect the CPSU Central Committee has pointed out that no interference will be tolerated from any quarter in the investigation and court examination of specific cases.

Constant concern must be shown to enhance the qualitiative makeup and education of cadres in law enforcement organs and strictly ensure that politically mature, morally irreproachable people who have both a high level of professional training and civic courage, integrity, and a keen sense of justice are selected for work in the courts, the public prosecutor's office, and the organs of internal affairs and justice. In order to do this it is necessary to broaden the practice of accepting people assigned by labor collectives ands party and Komsomol organizations to work in these organs and tirelessly educate members of law enforcement organs in the spirit of deep respect for the law, real humanity, and selfless, disinterested service to the people.

The CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary to enhance the militancy of primary party organizations operating in the courts, institutions under the public prosecutor's office, the Ministry of Justice, and the State Board of Arbitration, and subdivisions of the internal affairs organs and to constantly orient them toward actively influencing improvements in the work of the apparatus concerning the observance of Soviet law and the fulfillment of party and government directives and devoting particular attention to reinforing official discipline among personnel.

Ministries and departments are instructed to steadily increase the responsibility of leaders of enterprises, institutions, and organizations for the observance of state and contractual discipline, labor legislation, and the laws on protecting socialist property and struggling against overreporting, the manufacture of poor-quality products, bad management, and wastefulness. We must persistently strive to ensure that legal levers, departmental control, cadre and legal services, and the whole practice of law enforcement effectively help to develop socialist enterprise and eliminate narrow departmental, bureaucratic impediments retarging scientific and technical progress and also that they serve as a firm barrier in the way of everything that runs counter to the principles of socialist economic management. We must introduce proper order to the confirmation of instructions and the issuing of orders of a standard nature, ensure that departmental acts correspond to legislation in force, and revise obsolete provisions in good time.

It is recommended that the AUCCTU, trade union sector committees, republic, kray, oblast, and city trade union councils, and primary trade union organizations step up their activity to protect working people's legitimate interests and supervise and monitor the observance of labor legislation, carry out careful checks regarding the validity of decisions taken when labor contracts are cancelled at the initiative of the administration, show firmness and consistency in cases where established procedure is broken, and prevent the unlawful dismissal of working people. It is necessary to enhance the role of technical and legal trade union inspections in the task of improving working conditions and ensuring the observance of the norms of labor legislation. Activists from among the working people themselves must become more broadly involved in trade union work.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, scientific research institutes, and academic institutions attached to law enforcement organs are called upon to improve the standard of scientific research, more actively analyze topical issues relating to the reinforcement of legality, strengthen the link between juridical science and practice, and improve the training of legal cadres and the legal education system in schools, vocational and technical schools, specialized secondary shools, and VUZes.

It is recommended that the editorial boards of central and local newspapers and journals, television, and radio provide regular coverage of the experience of work done by party, soviet, economic and law enforcement organs and social organizations to strengthen socialist legality and law and order and to use legal methods in the restructuring of economic activity. The mass information media, the resolution notes, are called upon to cultivate deep respect for the law in people through the items they publish and, by taking specific examples from life, convincingly show that strict observance of legislative requirements is in the interests of society as a whle and of every Soviet individual and is a decisive factor in ensuring firm law and order and the unshakeability of citizens' rights.

ENTOMBMENT OF CHERNOBYL REACTOR COMPLETED

LD051350 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- The construction of a reinforced-concrete structure entombing stricken Unit Four of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant has been completed.

Academician Valeriy Legasov, a member of the government commission for eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl power plant accident in April this year, said to a TASS correspondent today that the source of radioactive danger had been sealed off forever.

Academician Legasov observed that the "sarcophagus" was a complex engineering structure. It was fitted out with monitoring and diagnostic gauges, a reliable system of heat-exchange and ventilation complete with powerful purification installations.

A special service had been set up at the power facility, Legasov said. "It operates instruments inside the entombment structure and monitors all their parameters. A number of Soviet research institutes maintain there their permanent representatives to study physical and chemical processes."

"All these measurements are fed into a data-processing centre which transmits them to the government commission, the recently established Ministry for Atomic Power Engineering, the State Committee for Safety in Atomic Power Engineering, academic institutes and other interested organizatons."

The academician said that "the water of the River Pripyat and the Kiev water reservoir where it flows is clean thanks to the construction of a so-called wall in the ground water and other measures.

Most of the station has been decontaminated. The rate of decontimination work will be stepped up now that the sarcophagus has been built along the entire 30-kilometre zone around the reactor.

The station itself is entering the period of normal operation. Unit 1 is working at full capacity, unit 2 at 50-percent rated capacity which corresponds to the programme for putting it inot maximum operational regime."

MOTIVES FOR ECONOMIC 'RESTRUCTURING' ASSESSED

AU280613 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by APN commentator Leonid Korenev: "Enhancing the Legal Powers and Responsibility of Enterprises"]

[Text] Having to rebuild even an ordinary family house is a rather difficult task and hardly anyone will take it up without compelling reasons, just out of love for modern interior design. But to rebuild the entire multi-storied edifice of the economy of the Soviet Union, an economy that oprates with hundreds of billions of rubles and manufactures 20 percent of worldwide industrial production, one needs much more than the sincere and praiseworthy wish for an improvement. The need must be very pressing, indeed. The risks involved are much too big -- the introduction of unverified methods of management can result in losses and social expenditures of many billions. It is therefore to no one's surprise that economic experiements have always had many open enemies, and even more hidden ones. The harsh and prosaic reality of life often even reinforced their skepticism. After all, even an outdated and creaky carriage is better than an automobile taken into pieces.

In its Eighth 5-Year Plan (1966-70) the USSR used national income increased 41 percent; in the Ninth 5-Year Plan (1971-75), 28 percent; in the Tenth 5-Year Plan (1976-80), 21 percent; and in the preceding, 11th 5-Year Plan (1981-85), 16.5 percent.

It is thus evident that the rate of economic growth is slowing down. This can be explained, to a certain degree, by the steadily increasing level of the point of departure. However, even the absolute figures on the growth of national income began to decline in the last few years. Other negative trends, too, were becoming more and more clearly evident. The growth rate of cash earnings, for example, began to exceed the growth rate of labor productivity. The result was an imbalance between supply and demand, a long and continuously changing list of products in short supply, and a steadily growing share of "deposited demand" in the form of unrealized savings of the population. Ultimately, and this was the most momentous consequence, the implementation of social programs was becoming increasingly difficult, including programs of such importance as the housing program.

The question of replacing directive methods of national economic management by economic methods was brought to the agenda of the day. The discipline of compulsion had to give way to the discipline of the ruble.

This does not mean that directive methods have come to be seen as bad in principle. Directive methods as such are not that bad, provided, of course, that they are not identified with distortions such as voluntarism and bureaucratism. But extremes can be easily found in just any system.

In a certain stage of the USSR's development, it was logical to use directive methods -- that is, methods relying on the force of direct disposition, direct order. The system was, on the whole, harmoneous and free of inner contradictions and as such it was also effective. In, literally, a decade of stormy industrialization it brought the country in many indicators to the level of the industrially most advanced countries of the world, which had needed a far longer period to achieve such results.

But the system did have one major contradiction -- an external one. It consisted in the fact that the state was effecting its final economic targets predominantly by foreign economic means, while it was making active use of administrative methods. [sentence as published] [paragraph continues]

Proportionately to the successes of economic construction, this system had to become antiquated sooner or later and be replaced by a different system. After all, the system was impeding initiative For some time it was possible to ignore this curtailment of initiative, but the moment came when it was no longer possible to do without it. Given the present magnitude of the USSR national economy, it is no longer possible to predict "from the center" the activity of several tens of thousands of enterprises. Experts have calculated that in terms of its velocity and complexity, the process of choosing optimal regimes in the Soviet economy exceeds the parameters placed on the calculation of the orbit of a spaceship flying beyond the boundaries of the solar system. The solution of the problem had to resemble the solution that is applied in space research -- enhancing the degree of autonomy and transferring functions to the on-board computer.

Indeed, the advanced economy of today is far too complex and too interwoven and its detailed steering from a single center has become increasingly difficult, even physically. On the other hand, the preparedness of cadres has reached a standard where the work collectives are capable of taking over part of the managerial responsibilities.

The directive forms of management, which are coupled with a very strong centralization, thus ceased playing their role. The old "locomotive" did its share of honest work on a very long route and had to retire and make way for a more recent model.

A thorough modernization of the system of management was the aim of the 1965 reform. It reduced the number of directive indicators to five: volume; basic nomenklatura; payroll fund; profit and profitability; and relations toward the state budget. Although the reform did yield an effect, it turned out to be smaller than expected and, above all, it gradually began to grow weaker.

A new step toward perfecting the economic mechanism was taken in 1979. There occurred another change in the indicators and the idea was to form the annual plan as the outcome of direct relations among enterprises. Again, the results were not very significant. Moreover, something that was inexplicable at first sight occurred in both cases -- administrative methods, "thrown out of the door," were creeping back "through the window."

Why were the enterprises unable to gain the sought-after independence and the possibility to show initiative and flexibility, despite the high qualifications of their cadres?

Today we already know the answer to this question. The mistake was that we underestimated the force of the inertia of the old model. In the economy it is not enough to say "open, sesame!" for the door to really open.

To cut across the "vicious circle," in 1984, 5 union and republic ministries and in 1985 an additional 20 embarked upon the path of wide-ranging economic experiments. The experiment encompassed 2,300 enterprises producing 12 percent of the country's industrial output. As of 1986 one-third of all enterprises work under the new conditions. Altogether, they produce more than 50 percent of total industrial output. This is no longer an experiment but mass practice. As of 1987 it will be joined by all industrial enterprises. In the 1986-90 period, the new methods of management will be introduced into all branches of the economy.

Wherein lies the main difference between current economic experiments and the preceding attempts at improving the economic mechanism? Not in every case is there any significant "shift" in innovation. The difference does not lie in the yield either -- an analysis has revealed that the yield is often modest compared with the expectations of optimists and the expended efforts. The most important feature of the experiments is something else. [paragraph continues]

They have tested all kinds of variants, which were not determined with final validity, and have therefore played the role of a "reconnaissance scout" in exposing and reinforcing the contradictions between the outdated economic mechanism and the technological revolution. It was precisely the experiments that made it possible to find the answer that we know today. This answer is that during previous attempts at reforming the Soviet economy we sought some sort of a compromise between two disparate systems -- an essentially administrative one and an essentially economic one. There can be no doubt that transitory variants are possible. However, such variants could not bring about any fundamental improvement of the situation and led to a number of new complications. The result was a clear or hidden "severance" just like during transplant operations.

Having thus found ourselves at the crossroads of contradictions, we drew up the concept of a radical reform that does not stop in the middle of the road, a concept of the inevitability to remove, while restructuring the economy, old psychological stereotypes and to overcome inertia in thinking. This is the only way that ensures the acceleration of the rate of socioeconomic development and not just the renewal of the preceding rate.

As has already been said, the wide-ranging economic experiments have been playing the role of "reconnaissance scouts" thus far. And as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech before the party aktiv in Khabarovsk, there are no ready-made recipes for ensuring the task of accelerating the economic development -- either in the state planning office, or in the government or the Politburo. We must learn "on the job," as we tackle the new tasks.

Proceeding from these targets, which variants of restructuring the economic mechanism appear to be the most promising ones? A short time ago scientists of the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences carried out an analysis of the initial results of the experiment in industry. Their conclusion, as well as the conclusion reached by economists, was that the most rational variant is the "Sumy" model, that is, the variant operating in the M.V. Frunze Machine Building Association in Sumy.

Self-Financing: The Sumy Model [subhead]

A great deal is now being written about this enterprise in the Soviet press, not only in specialized economic publications, which is quite natural, but also in newspapers for the general public. It could be precisely this great glory (which, by the way, is well deserved) that might explain the eagerness of many zealous enthusiasts to make immediate and expeditious use of the "Sumy model," that is, of the experiences obtained in the course of the economic experiment in the Sumy, M.V. Frunze Machine Building Association.

The results are also clear. From the national viewpoint, the volume of the association's profits increased 32 percent in 1985 and labor productivity 13 percent. And from the individual viewpoint, average wages of workers increased 6 percent, to R223 a month. This is a good growth rate, especially if we consider that the experiment is only starting.

As of next year dozens of enterprises in other branches will also make the transition to self-financing, which is the principle of the association's activity. Why not more, and why not right now? After all, it has already been determined that the "Sumy model" would be applied in the entire industry in the future. And even now the model is not a "lonely sail in the sea." It is being applied in the largest car factory in the USSR, in the Togliatti Avto VAZ association, and here, too, it has confirmed its great efficiency.

The outcome of undue haste in expanding the principles of self-financing would not be good. It is not only a question of caution. The reason is simple. The "Sumy model" is nothing for the weak. It is for the strong and the enterprising, and there are not many of those. It is not only something for volunteers from among the managerial staff of enterprises, but also for work collectives in their entirety and it needs therefore understanding and democratic assessment at all levels. It is necessary to assess not only possible profits but also to consider the possibility of a loss. By providing genuine independence, the state abolishes its interference in the economic activity of the enterprise and at the same time and to the same degree sets itself free from responsibility for its results. Because the "protective shield" of centralized subsidies is removed and the bank can withold a credit, independence can have its seamy side as well. Wherever you have winners, there you also have losers. But does efficiency necessarily have to be a cruel thing? After all, the workers of an enterprise are the least to blame for the obsolescence of its products and their not being able to hold their own in competition. Why should their wages suffer?

That is why in the Avto VAZ in Togliatti, for example, the transition to the principles of self-financing was preceded not only by a drive to explain economic terms and "liquidate economic illiteracy" but also by a scrupulous balancing of earned and unearned money, including the four cubic meters of bank notes paid out in that huge enterprise every pay day. That is also why it was necessary even the Sumy association, a "relative" of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, to wait with the introduction of the experiences of a pace-setting enterprise despite long preparations and the fact that one of Sumy's employees — Hero of Socialist Labor V. Lukyanenko, the association's former director general -- assumed the post of minister and should thus have, as one is inclined to think, all the trump-cards in his hands. However, almost one in ten enterprises of that branch either makes losses or is unprofitable and not all of them can join the profit-making enterprises at once. Does that mean a new redistribution at the expense of outstanding enterprises? But that is exactly what we must do away with so laboriously. It amounts, in reality, to "penalizing those who excel" and to charity for those who trail behind.

Loss-making production is still widespread in the country's national economy. As N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said in the report on the 12th 5-Year Plan at the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 13 percent of enterprises in the industrial sector alone accrued losses in 1985, with these losses exceeding the sum of R6 billion on aggregate.

There is yet another reason, one which may not be evident at first sight, that makes it impossible to make an immediate transition to self-financing. The system of price-setting in the country, created in long years, promotes in many respects an uneconomical use of resources and it, too, requires marked improvement. It may not be necessary to explain how difficult it is to introduce changes into this mechanism, in which every component is intertwined with the others and, in the final analysis, also with the prices of consumer goods. And, finally, it is necessary to calculate a socially reasonable norm of profit for those enterprises that operate at a profit today to prevent the emergence of artificial and socially unwarranted prerogatives. In the Avto VAZ association, the share of retained profits for the company's own needs is roughly the same as the chare of profits remitted to the state budget. But the ratio in the Sumy association is a different one -- it remits slightly over 25 percent of profits to the state budget and retains more than two-thirds of profits for its own needs. And it is natural that in every new case these proportions will have to be determined individually.

"Have you ever seen weeping ministers?," the USSR minister of finance asked a Moscow PRAVDA correspondent at the beginning of an interview about the problems of self-financing. And he went on to explain that some ministers were demanding additional credits, without any credible guarantees that they will be in the position to repay them, and argued that they need to pay workers' wages. For the time being, the losses of ministries and enterprises that trail behind are being unjustifiedly covered at the expense of prospering enterprises. With the advancement of the economic reform, this should become increasingly a memory of bygone practices. Otherwise it will be impossible to resolve the task of accelerating social development. Tariff wage rates in the manufacturing branches of the Soviet national economy should increase by an average of 25 to 30 percent in the current 5-year plan. But for the first time ever, this increase will not be effected in a centralized fashion: The enterprises working according to the new methods will themselves have to earn the resources for the increase.

The collective of the Sumy Association already proceeds in this way. For every ruble of profit made in 1985, it remitted 27 kopecks to the budget and 2 kopecks to the ministry and retained 71 kopecks for its own needs. Of this, it earmarked 45 kopecks for expanding production and its technological modernization; 15 kopecks for material incentices; and the remainder for the social development of the labor force. More than R40 million in profits remained at the association's own disposal and R16 million were remitted to the budget. In this way the employees of the Sumy association not only ensured their own earnings, housing construction, resources for the improvement of their medical facilities, and so forth, but they also avoided being debtors of the state as is the case of enterprises that operate at a loss. But the state was benefitted in yet another way. Compared with 1984, the remittances to the budget increased by roughly one-third, even though at that time the state simply collected the entire profit made in excess of the plan and now it gets only a fixed proportion -- 27 percent, and not single kopeck more. Moreover, the association itself sees to its own technical development (the resources for this used to be appropriated in a centralized fashion), allocates formidable resources for this development, and does not "digest" the entire profit itself. Therein is also a strict calculation -- calculation with the future.

The restructuring of the Soviet economy on the basis of new principles of management, principles that are conducive to the tasks of accelerating the economy's development, is, in fact, only at the very beginning. And these intial steps are not easy. No one promises an easy life in the near future. But the Soviet economy has set out on this path of transformations with firm strides.

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NEWS CONFERENCE ON U.S. SALT II REJECTION

LD082236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Report on news conference by Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister; Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, in Moscow on 8 December; video shows Bessmertnykh, Chervov and Pyadyshev on a platform with reporters and cameramen in audience -- Bessmertnykh, Chervov, and Pyadyshev voices recorded; announcer reads reporters' questions over video of them standing to ask questions]

[Text] [Announcer] A news conference on the USSR's position with regard to the operating conditions of the agreements concerning Strategic Arms Limitation was held in Moscow today. Comrade Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who spoke at the press conference, stated:

[Bessmertnykh] Events, the consequence of which could have the most serious impact on the further development of the international situation, have been happening lately in the field connected with the strategic stability in the world.

The United States has not only announced its rejection of the 1972 interim agreement and SALT II, but has also exceeded in practice one of the main limitations stipulated in that treaty by putting into combat service the 132st bomber equipped to carry cruise missiles. The United States thereby took an unprecedented provocative step designed to wreck the treaty structure of limiting the arms race.

Washington has come out in the role of a violator of the process of a basic reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The logic of the present administration's attitude toward the fundamental problems of security has led it to the violation of SALT II, a logic which is built on the obsolete stereotype of old thinking that it is somehow possible to ensure one's own security at the expense of the security of others.

The unique logic of U.S. diplomacy where the public is told one thing and in effect something else is done is also evident here.

Let's take a look: At Reykjavik the U.S. President gave his consent to the liquidation of all strategic offensive weapons within the framework of an agreed period. Now, however the United States is opening up the floodgates of an unlimited race of precisely these armaments.

At Geneva the U.S. delegation says that it is guided by instructions to move ahead, but in essence it has not made a single step toward accords and has put a brake on the talks.

On 5 December the Soviet Government said that the USSR is refraining for the time being from withdrawing from the limitations of the SALT I agreement and the SALT II. The Soviet Union's decision is based on the immense importance for all mankind of the whole question and from the same noble, humane motives which stand behind the Soviet program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, behind our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and behind the USSR's large-scale proposals for compromise at Reykjavik.

The Soviet side is giving the U.S. leadership the opportunity to weigh once again in a responsible manner all the possible consequences of its actions, and to heed the unanimous opinion of the world community and the sober voices in political and public circles, including in the United States itself.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. And now, your questions, please.

[Announcer] A question from CSSR television: Western propaganda explains the Soviet Union's restraint by the fact that it apparently has a certain superiority in strategic weapons. Is this so? Col Gen Chervov, chief of directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, replies.

[Chervov] Such theses that the Soviet Union allegedly has a superiority in strategic weapons are, indeed, now evident in the West. Such claims however, in truth do not add up. They are pure invention. Since the end of the sixties and the start of the seventies, and up to the present day, a strategic parity has existed between the Soviet Union and the United States. There is no superiority; there is a parity. At Reykjavik the Soviet side handed to President Reagan a summary table of data on the quantities of the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States where not only the overall total was indicated, but it was also broken down into types of weapons, quantitities of carriers of each type, and also the quantity of nuclear warheads on the strategic weapons.

It can be seen from that table that up to date the Soviet Union does indeed have rather more strategic carriers, since SALT II was not ratified, was not implemented, and no reduction in strategic carriers was made. If the treaty was implemented, the strategic carriers would be reduced to an equal level. This same table shows that the United States has considerably more nuclear warheads [yadernyy zaryad] in its triad which can be carried by the U.S. strategic weapons at one time. Altogether, counting in both carriers and nuclear warheads, there is a strategic parity between the USSR and United States.

The U.S. side made no objection to such an evaluation.

[Announcer] (Kraszewski), correspondent of the Polish TRYBUNA LUDU, asks, what is the meaning of the words, the USSR is for the time being refraining from going beyond the limitations of the SALT I agreement and the SALT II?

[Bessmertnykh] A legitimate question. How long does this: For the time being, mean? I think that in the case in question a great deal will depend upon the conduct of the United States itself; first and foremost, how the United States will now behave specifically in fact, in the military strategic sphere. Well, for instance, there can be a number of alternative moves here. One can forecast these. For instance, the United States could take compensatory actions, which would enable it to remain within the existing framework of agreements and treaties, in spite of the fact that the 131st bomber has been equipped for cruise missiles and is being made operational in this form.. Or there is the option of the United States doing nothing at all, and continuing stubbornly and persistently its policy of violation of this and other provisions of the treaty and agreement. Then, of course, the Soviet Union would be compelled to undertake the necessary measures.

[Announcer] What is the West's reaction to the Soviet Government's announcement?

[Bessmertnykh] The governments in a number of countries have reacted in passing, so to speak, to what is happening. These are chiefly the governments of a number of NATO countries. I think that the reasons for such behavior by these governments if wholly explicable, since in other cases, too, -- regardless of whether their national interests were affected by some actions or other by the United States -- they took the line of supporting all the steps taken by Washington, by way of a fa'sely understood alliance-solidarity. I should like to say a lively discussion is under way in both public and political circles, not only in governments, about what is to come next. This has affected U.S. public and political circles, too. That is, the chief conclusion for today is that a serious discussion in under way. First and foremost, a great deal of support can be felt for the reasonable, considered, carefully balanced progress of Soviet diplomacy under the circumstances which are being established today.

One could even say that a sort of nationwide, or international referendum is taking place on U.S. policy in the sphere of strategic weapons; and a sort of vote of no confidence in Washington's policy in the strategic weapons sphere is already now being presented, and we can feel this.

[Announcer] An ABC correspondent: in order to reach agreement with the Reagan administration, could not the Soviet Government and Mr Gorbachev agree to a smaller package of agreements than the one proposed at Reykjavik?

[Bessmertnykh] I think that despite the possiblity of achieving interim accords, and we have spoken about these, the Soviet Union and the United States have already historically found themselves at a higher stage than was the case, for instance, several months ago. Even some time ago, we took as our premise the possibility of an interim agreement on medium-range missiles, and cuts of less than 50 percent in strategic offensive weapons were being proposed. We have already seen all this, but it was before Reykjavik; and why should we go back past the limits of what has been achieved? I am fundamentally unable to agree with the opinion repeated here by the esteemed correspondent, that the Soviet Union, or Gorbachev, as he put it, is more interested in agreements than the United States or the U.S. leadership. This is an exceptionally incorrect conclusion, if it really does exist in anyone's mind. It is incorrect because it could lead to misconstruing of the tactics and strategy of conduct of affairs by the Soviet Union, including conduct in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction.

[Announcer] Why has the Soviet Union made such a fuss over just one bomber?

[Bessmertnykh] I think that in fact there is nothing particularly tragic in the fact that yet another bomber has been fitted with cruise missiles. That is, the strategic picture itself has not radically changed because of this. This is not the point, the fact that it is the 131st bomber, as if 130 was good, while 131 is too many. That is not the point. The point is that by equipping a 131st bomber with cruise missiles and adding it to combat capabilities in this way, the United States has overstepped the limit of 1,320 units established by SALT II for ballistic missiles with multiple warheads and heavy bombers carrying cruise missiles. This action is dangerous as a tendency, as the opening of the floodgates, which may be followed by violation of other ceilings as well, and of other restrictions, both quantitative and qualitative.

[Announcer] Comrade Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, rounds off the news conference.

[Pyadyshev] On 12 May 1979, when drafting of SALT II was still continuing, Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, made the following statement: If the United States were to sign SALT II and then refuse to ratify it, it would find itself in the role of warmonger, by having refused to take part in joint efforts to restrict the proliferation of the most destructive weapons mankind has ever known. On this, we conclude our news conference.

ZAGLADIN ON TWO APPROACHES TO MORATORIUM ISSUE

LD081111 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- "An end to the build-up of nuclear arsenals by introducing even bilateral Soviet-U.S. moratorium alone could become a serious practical step towards their reduction and elimination", points out professor Vadim Zagladin. He has contributed an article to the December issue of "SOVETSKIY SOYUZ" [SOVIET UNION] magazine.

The author stresses that an end to tests would sharply reduce possibilities for the development of new varieties of nuclear arms.

"If one really strives for an end to the nuclear arms race, the elementary logic suggests it is essential, to begin with to secure an end to tests immediately".

Soviet scientists, the article says, have worked out a procedure for checking nuclear weapons without testing them. American scientists, probably, know how this can be achieved.

If they do not know, then, after agreement on the cessation of tests is reached, the USSR would be ready to share its "secrets" in this respect with the United States. This is what Mikhail Gorbachev said in the interview to the editor-in-chief of the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

There has been no response to this idea on the part of Washington. And it is, however, understandable why. Arguments in defence of nuclear tests are being adduced in the United States not for the sake giving them up.

Touching upon the question of monitoring the observance of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, the writer of the article points out that the USSR is ready, if accord on the termination of nuclear tests is reached, to allow on-site monitoring, i.e. at its test ranges, by the Americans.

The Soviet side agreed with the proposals of the "Delhi Six" to institute international monitoring of the cessation of tests with its participation. The USSR is also prepared to consider any other proposals.

The moratorium issue is not only the question of nuclear weapons' tests. It is also the question of a test of policy, or, perhaps, a political test of the two administration, of the two great powers, the author of the article emphasizes.

BOGACHEV: U.S. REVISING REYKJAVIK STANDS

LD081820 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The White House continues to make grand statements about the need to ensure progress at the Geneva talks on the basis of the accords reached in Reykjavik but in practice retreats from all the positions that were agreed upon at the last Soviet-American summit.

In the Icelandic capital the leaders of the USSR and the United States agreed to reduce their strategic forces by 50 percent by the end of 1991 to an equal number of delivery vehicles and warheads. The remaining nuclear arms would be dismantled in the course of the next five years, that is by 1996. In Reykjavik President Reagan agreed to convey this understanding to the delegations in Geneva to prepare a treaty to this effect.

But as soon as Ronald Reagan returned to Washington the White House "specified" that when speaking in Reykjavik about liquidating by the end of the two five-year periods all nuclear devices, including bombs, battlefield weapons, cruise missiles, intermediate range systems, etc. the President in reality had in mind not all nuclear arms but only ballistic missiles. Soon the White House altogether stopped mentioning any whatsoever reductions of nuclear weapons after 1991.

Several days ago the director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman declared that the elimination of all ballistic missiles remains the administration's long-term aim. When the White House speaks of its "long-term aims" in disarmament this always means a flat refusal by the United States to agree even to minimum reductions of any weapon systems. In this particular case Adelman explained that Washington is no longer making the emphasis on proposals to liquidate all ballistic maissiles over a period of ten years.

Washington gave the European NATO countries the main role in undermining the Soviet-American accords on the issue of medium-range missiles that were reached in Reykjavik.

As though responding to a command a number of leaders of these countries, including Thatcher, Kohl and Chirac, expressed "alarm" at the possibility of a withdrawal of American medium-range nuclear missiles from Western Europe.

At the regular session of the NATO committees in Brussels nobody ever "remembered" the NATO double-track decision of 1979 and the "zero option", as well as the incantations about NATO's desire "to liquidate a whole class of medium-range nuclear missiles".

The NATO officials did not even dare send an answer to the concrete proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries concerning the programme of a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. Insteasd, the NATO military committee sets the following problem as the bloc's most pressing task: how to secure greater public support for the NATO strategy and make people understand that NATO's own armaments do not create a threat. A really impossible task!

Washington has set out to revise the positions on the most pressing prblems of war and peace that have been agreed upon in Reykjavik.

Every time the Soviet Union takes a step to bring closer the positions of the sides of the field of arms control Washington invariably makes a step back from its former positions apparently in fear of the very prospects of an improved climate of international relations.

The American side has kept to these tactics in matters related to strategic arms, to medium-range missiles and also to banning nuclear tests.

CHERNYSHEV HITS NATO MILITARY PLANNING COMMITTEE

LD052313 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

How can one assess the declaration of the striving for a more stable East-West relations, the declaration made by the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee that just ended? The session's communique does not even mention the United States biggest provocation, the breach of the SALT-2 Treaty. But then it proclaims "support" for the U.S. SDI program which is aimed essentially at spreading the arms race to space and turning near-earth space into a place d'armes for the establishment of U.S. hegemony and breaking another important treaty, the ABM Treaty.

The SALT-2 treaty which has sealed military partiy between the USSR and the USA and limited the nuclear arms race for a whole number of years in its central area -- the field of strategic offensive arms -- has now been trampled underfoot by Washington. This step has been dictated by nothing other than Washington's desire to beef up the U.S. arsenals of strategic systems and assure itself of military superiority. The U.S. militaristic circles are frightened with the prospects of the improvement of the international situation, of the advance toward a nuclear-free world, that opened in Reykjavik due to the Soviet initiatives. And the abandonment of the SALT-2 treaty is a logical link in the campaign of attacks on Reykjavik's historic opportunities.

Another component of this sinister campaign is the striving to "rewrite" the "package of accords" achieved in Iceland in such a way as would suit the United States. Specifically, the present statements of officials of the U.S. Administration that it is elimination of strtegic ballistic missiles and not complete elimination of strategic offensive nuclear arms and nuclear weapons altogether that should be sought also pursue the aim of achieving strategic superiority for the United States, at the negotiating table. For apart from heavy bombers the United States will also keep forward-based systems: 560 nuclear delivery aircraft based at 14 aircraft carriers, hundreds of nuclear delivery aircraft based close to the Soviet Union's borders, while the Soviet Union has no additional systems within reach of the U.S. territory.

Then what is the worth of Washington's declarations about its adherence to a nuclear disarmament?

One would like to remind to the present U.S. Administration and other NATO rulers of the advice of Senator Edward Kennedy about the need to give up the obsessive idea of getting nuclear advantages, to abandon the dangerous delusion that the more megatons, the greater the number of trump cards. It is high time certain persons in the West realize that the nuclear arms race is not a game of poker. It is a matter of life or death of peoples of the Soviet Union, the United States, the Warsaw Treaty countries, and NATO countries. Political wisdom and simply an instinct of self-preservation are now needed more than ever.

'TOP PRIORITY' VIEWS U.S. POST-REYKJAVIK STANCE

LD291645 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 29 Nov 86

["Top Priority" Discussion program presented by Vladimir Pozner, with Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov]

[Text] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Top Priority." With me on the panel as usual, are doctors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov.

October 24th marked the 25th birthday, if you wish, of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the ACDA, and I think that that event can serve as the kick-off for today's discussion. As you know, as we all know, the director of the ACDA is Mr Kenneth Adelman, who before becoming its director was quoted as saying that arms control is a sham in general. After Reykjavik, looking at what has happened on the American scene, I think that perhaps Mr Adelman's words take on a special meaning. Anyway, I'd like to begin in the general framework of this 25th anniversary, birthday anniversary, and in general what has happened after Reykjavik.

[Bogdanov] I am really puzzled, you know, what is the correlation between Kenneth Adelman's position and the President's position? You know, the President was about to make a written agreement with the Soviet leader on most substantial points of the arms control.

[Pozner] In Reykjavik.

[Bogdanov] In Reykjavik, you know. And his director of Arms Control [chuckles] Agency, you know, is actually making a campaign against what his own President has done. That's (?my difficulty). I don't understand, you know?

[Pozner] That brings us to a logical question that I would like you, Dr Plekhanov, to take a look at. As you know, and as I think we all know, indeed it looked at one point like President Reagan was indeed ready to sign a very important agreement in the area of the reduction of strategic nuclear offensive weapons, yet in the days and weeks that passed after Reykjavik there has been a general tendency not only to deny that or to try to confuse people but a direct onslaught on the agreements that were in principle accepted by the American side in Reykjavik. There has been a retreat from the entire idea of Reykjavik. My question to you is twofold: Why bother to go to Reykjavik at all, seeing what happened today? [as heard] Why did the Americans go? And second, why this radical change, it would seem?

[Plekhanov] Well, to the question of why go to Reyjkavik, I think the President did need some kind of an appearance of successful negotiation with the Soviet Union because that's one of the weak spots of his record, the fact that he has been the only President since Eisenhower who has not been able to find any arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. And it is happening at the level of the arms race which is getting increasingly dangerous. He did promise that he would try in good faith to reach agreement and that's part of his mandate, so he needed the semblance of progress in Soviet-American relations. At the same time, I think, needing a semblance, he was not prepared -- and he is not yet prepared, as far as I can see -- to really change his original posture on Soviet-American relations, which effectively prevented any progress in arms control and in fact has led to the dismantlement of the existing arms control agreements. In fact, I think it's very significant that in the weeks since Reykjavik we have seen the long-announced step by the U.S. Government to violate the terms of the SALT-II treaty. The 131st B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles has been rolled out of hangar; it stands on the tarmac at some air force base and we have heard the official announcement that in December it will be actually deployed.

[Pozner] Well, who is the President? Which man is President Reagan? The man who almost signed these important agreements in Reykjavik or the man who today is again announcing a crusade against communism and going back almost to the rhetoric of the evil empire? Which of these is President Reagan? Who are we dealing with?

[Bogdanov] I wonder if anybody around this table has the right answer to that. Maybe you, Vladimir, you are the wisest among us and I hope you will explain to us! [chuckles] But that very important question you put to us because, if you look at the Soviet-American relations, that's quite a serious matter. You would not deny that. And that question, with whom the Soviet side has to deal, that's a crucial question, you know. If you have a President who after 2-3 days goes back on the most important, you know, agreements or understandings, if you like, and if he is telling that I never did it -- oh, but he did it -- my question is: Should we really trust, should we really, you know, deal with the kind of man we are dealing now? My question is: Suppose for a while that we got a written agreement at Reykjavik, signed by the American President, what would happen after he comes back to the USA? Now I tend to believe that even with that paper in his pocket he would say no, I have no paper, I haven't even signed anything, you know. That's really, it's becoming a very serious problem in the Soviet-American relations.

[Pozner] Professor Plekhanov, could you tell me in your opinion why this very clear-cut and strong effort on the part of the Administration to impress upon Americans that Reykjavik really never existed? This real retreat, this, you know, like: No, no, no! We don't want to talk about it, forget about it, it was never there. What's happening?

[Plekhanov] Well, the election is behind, that's an important factor. The Administration is entering some very stormy waters, what with Irangate and the economy and many other problems. And I think that Soviet-American relations have been put on the back burner. They were never at the top of the list of priorities for this administration. They have been forced to put it at the top of the list for a while in terms of rhetoric, in terms of some (?pollsters] that they've taken in diplomacy, but in terms of their strategic thinking the Soviet Union is important only as a bugaboo to scare the people into voting for SDI and huge defense budgets and what have you. So I think that they are now in a kind of a more normal mode of their thinking and behavior. They are more concerned about other issues which they have, and of course uppermost on their minds is the question of what they are going to do with Irangate.

So in this situation it's logical for a political leader to try to rally around him those who have been with him from the start, and that means the extreme right, in politics. And therefore I think it was significant that his speech, the President's speech, at the Center for Ethics and Public Policy at the Georgetown University was reported extensively by only one newspaper, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, which is the ultra-conservative newspaper in Washington, D.C. -- a Moonie newspaper. The other papers didn't bother to report on it because the speech was really astounding in the kind of rhetoric. I mean, it was early 1950's all they way. And he didn't mention the evil empire but he coined a new term, sea of darkness. I mean, now we are a sea of darkness and the other things, the crusade, anticommunist crusade, and even almost a promise to liberate the Soviet Union from communism. [as heard] I mean, that's astounding. Nobody can take it really seriously.

[Pozner] You mean we should vote for Reagan, that's the idea right? [laughter] Let me get back to something else here. You recall several years ago the Soviet Union announced that it would withdraw a certain number of tanks and servicemen from the German Democratic Republic. I believe it was 1,000 tanks and . . .

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Twenty thousand.

[Pozner] Twenty thousand men. Which was done, and in the West and particularly in the United States the reaction to that was oh, you know, that's insignificant. Of course at that time I said if we had said we were introducing an additional 1,000 tanks and an additional 20,000 men I could see the headlines screaming about, you know, how many more conventional forces the Soviet Union was moving into Europe. Now, in this period of President Reagan's tenure the Soviet Union has done several unilateral things. It has to begin with over a year now, well over a year, been on a unilateral moratorium concerning all nuclear testing. Okay, that's number one. Number two: the Soviet Union has taken out the SS-5's from the Kola Peninsula. Okay, that's another one. The Soviet Union has withdrawn troops from Afghanistan.

Now in all of these three gestures, each of which is important, the United States has said that it's of no importance, they are irrelevant. When those SS-5s were on the Kola Peninsula they were considered a threat to European safety. When we take them away, that is insignificant. What I am asking you as I speak about this is: do you think there is anything the Soviet Union can do to impress the U.S. establishment about its intentions? Number one. And number two: Do you believe the Soviet Union should do this kind of thing? In general, is there any sense in doing it?

[Bogdanov] Well, let me start with the second part of your question and I would express my very personal opinion. I would not do anything, you know, because I believe that whatever it is done at this end that would be dismissed by the American side as a propaganda ploy or something like that, because basically they need a bad image of the Soviet Union, that's the core of the American, you know, domestic policy. If you dismantle that, a bad Soviet Union, you have no, you know, reasons to appropriate money (?for defense).

[Pozner] Now wait a minute. Are you saying we should not do the moratorium, or we should not take out those SS-5's?

[Bogdanov] Well, that's my very personal opinion.

[Pozner] You think so?

[Bogdanov] I think so because my experience is that whatever you do would not satisfy the American side. But there is another, you know, side of the matter, which is the fact that the USA, it's not the end and beginning of everything, you know, the whole structure of international relations is more complex than just Soviet-American relations. If you cannot convince them, or you cannot expect them to accept your real, you know, deeds as a real signal for real improvement in the Soviet-American relations then of course you have millions and millions of people all over the world, they will judge after all what is wrong, what is right with the Soviet Union, you know. And that really encourages me very much that we should no, not for them...

[Pozner, interrupting] Not for the American establishment...

[Bogdanov] Not for the American establishment but the sake of the whole people in the world, because at the final end -- and I very strongly believe in that -- that would bring very positive results in the overall, you know, environment in the world.

[Pozner] Dr Plekhanov, how do you feel about that?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that we shouldn't really be discouraged by the negative reactions from the Reagan administration to some of our gestures. I mean, some of those reactions are entirely predictable. When the other side does something which you don't like you either try to dismiss it or try to put a blackout on the news about it or something else. In fact that may mean that, well, we're doing the right thing. But I think that what Dr Bogdanov said was very important, that the Reagan administration has no monopoly on world public opinion, or even on the American public opinion, or even in the opinion of the American elite. Policy making in any state is the sum total of pressures and influences and views which are brought to bear on the government from all sides, inside the country and outside. That's normal political process, it happens everywhere. We are reacting to world events and the American establishment has to react to world events. I think that our actions have had and are having an increasing impact on the way the world perceives East-West relations, prospects for arms control and disarmament, and that is important. That means changing the environment, to which the U.S. Administration has to react.

[Pozner] I think you are absolutely right and I think this is supported by what is happening right now, by what has happened in the relationship between the Soviet Union and India in the meeting between the two leaders. There again you can see that the world does not hinge only on Soviet-American relations and that the Soviet foreign policy is something that affects more than simply the United States. You wanted to add something to that?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I just wanted to add something about the visit to India. The other day I heard news about a public opinion poll in India which was taken on the eve of Comrade Gorbachev's visit there. Indians were asked which country they think is the best friend of India. Ninety-three percent of them said the Soviet Union. Only 6 percent said the United States. I am sure that 25 years ago polls were giving a different picture or perception.

[Pozner] And I am sure that the moratorium has something to do with that.

[Plekhanov] Oh, absolutely.

[Bogdanov] Oh, yes, moratorium, it's a global issue. It's not a Soviet-American problem it's a global issue and I insist on that, you know.

[Pozner] Well, fine. I want to thank you both for participating today. On the part of "Top Priority" this is Vladimir Pozner wishing you good listening and inviting you to tune in a week from today at the same time.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

PM051157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reception in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of State, and commander in chief of the Polish People's Republic Armed Forces, received on 3 December the heads of delegations from the fraternal armies of socialist countries taking part in the latest session of the Warsaw Pact states' Defense Ministers Committee.

W. Jaruzelski was briefed on the results of the session and the recommendations it adopted on questions concerning the further deepening and expansion of cooperation and strengthening of the Joint Armed Forces' defense capability with a view to ensuring the reliable security and peaceful development of Warsaw Pact states.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee expressed gratitude to the Defense Ministers Committee, whose activity serves the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of socialist community states and the deepening of the brotherhood in arms of servicemen from socialist armies. Dwelling on the current international situation, W. Jaruzelski pointed out the need to step up the struggle in defense of peace all over the world, against the threat of nuclear annihilation.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 December 1986 First Edition carries on page 1 a TASS dispatch datelined Warsaw, 3 December, under the same headline, which is identical with this item apart from an additional final sentence which reads: "The Polish leader emphasized the important role played in this struggle by the peace-loving policy of Warsaw Pact states."]

Sokolov Returns 3 Dec

PM051153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who took part in the latest session of the Warsaw Pact states' Defense Ministers Committee, returned to Moscow 3 December.

At the airport he was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; and other generals and officers.

W. Natorf, Poland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD052310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Dec 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program, conducted by Vladimir Pasko, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator, with B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; Washington correspondent Vladimir Dunayev; TASS foreign editor V.Y. Chukseyev; and Kim Gerasimov and Sergey Pravdin, who are not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted: Pyadyshev speaks on the importance of the Delhi declaration, with quotes from foreign papers]

[Pasko] I would like to put another question, from Comrade Zhiklin of (Sredneraskovets) in Krusk Oblast. He asks: Why did the Soviet Union earlier reject the so-called zero-option of President Reagan 4 years ago concerning medium-range weapons in Europe, when it was included among our package of proposals at Reykjavik?

[Pyadyshev] This question concerns the U.S. medium-range weapons being deployed in certain countries of Western Europe, the Pershing II's and cruise missiles, as well as the Soviet SS-20 missiles. This issue has been developing, moving; positions over time have taken on new outlines, both our position and the U.S. position. However, as regards the Soviet Union, our aim here was and remains unchanged. We are for the full elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone.

I shall recall that in the 15 January 1986 program for a nuclear-free world their complete elimination is envisaged in the first stage. In addition the United States must undertake not to supply its strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries, while Britain and France must not build up their weapons in this category. To simplify things, the Soviet Union went so far as to leave aside the British and French nuclear potential, which is far from being something insignificant. The British and French medium-range missiles represent a farily serious force; even so, for the sake of removing concern in Europe connected with the presence of U.S. and Soviet missiles, we went as far as this step.

In Reykjavik the Soviet leadership proposed an even more radical solution to this problem. We removed the conditions mentioned above. But it was precisely the radical nature of our new stand that demands that the issue of medium-range weapons should be examined in a package with other measures, in particular along with the issues of not exceeding the ABM Treaty limits for a period of 10 years, cutting strategic offensive weapons and their complete elimination over a period of 10 years, and lastly, nuclear tests prohibition. This is the Reykjavik package. All the issues contained it, including the issue of medium-range weapons, must be resolved as an interconnected set; only in this way can the stability of the strategic situation be maintained.

What of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva? Our delegation in Geneva is ready to continue — if the United States shows constructiveness — to draft separate provisions and formulations for a possible future agreement. The aims have not been lost; we continue to base ourselves on the position that the issue of medium-range weapons in Europe can be one of the most promising.

[Pasko] Comrades Likhin from Elektrogorsk, Versegov from Kirov, Laptev from Vyazma, Chutrin from Orekhovo-Zuyevo ask for information about Albania, the Albanian Workers Party, and its recent congress decisions. [passage omitted]

I will only deal with one issue, which is raised by all three listeners, on Soviet-Albanian relations. From the beginning of the sixties they have been broken off, as you probably know. What is the reason? In overcoming ideological disagreements elements of subjectivism and voluntarism were introduced. Subjectivism and voluntarism are condemned in our country. We are firmly in favor of respect for the independence of parties, the independence and equal rights of states. Being against the practice on bringing ideological disagreements into the sphere of relations between states, the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its loyalty to the line of normalizing relations with Albania. But until now the Albanian leadership has not come round to this.

Comrade Khurbatov from the Belorussian village of Novomaliniche in Gomel Oblast asks what the United States was hoping to achieve by reducing the number of Soviet diplomats in the United States, and why did it reduce their contributions to the United Nations?

The reduction in the number of Soviet diplomats had a purely provocative aim. This action was intended to disrupt the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. As regards the cut in contributions, this, in essence, is a form of bribery. U.S. foreign policy, as you know, is sharply criticized in the United Nations. Thus the United States is sabotaging the activities of this organization, alternately by threatening to withdraw from it or by demonstratively leaving the United Nations specialized agency UNESCO, or, like now, holding back contributions to the United Nations, hitting at its normal operation.

[Passage omitted: Pasko says that opinion polls are used by the U.S. Administration to influence the public into accepting unpopular decisions and to influence voting; Dunayev comments on the Iran arms supply scandal, saying Reagan is losing his popularity as President, detailing allegations made, citing opinion polls and giving a profile of Carlucci]

[Pasko] Meanwhile, time is not waiting. The problems of disarmament are persistently knocking on the door. The Soviet proposals made at Reykjavik are on the table in Geneva. The Soviet idea of saving the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the century is so grandiose, so attractive, that even today, almost a year after it was put forward by Comrade Gorbachev on 15 January, it is being widely debated by people.

If there was a reply to our proposals, "Irangate" would fade into the background. Washington has decided to divert attention from the scandal not by positive initiatives but by breaking one of the basic agreements with the Soviet Union -- SALT II. For his purpose they commissioned, 1 month ahead of schedule, a bomber carrying cruise missiles.

Our faithful listener Viktor Petrovich Glushkov from Fedorovskoye, in Kalinin Oblast, asks on behalf of workers at the fishery there how the world reacted to Washington's step? The chief foreign news editor for TASS, Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev replies;

[Chukseyev] The announcement by the U.S. Defense Department that the 7th Air Wing at Carswell base had been supplied with another B-52 bomber, equipped with nuclear cruise missiles, at first glance could hardly presage such a widespread and agitated reaction throughout the world. Naturally, one such plane, the first of which was dispatched by the Boeing company to the armed forces in 1955, is only a drop in the ocean of the current vast program to modernize U.S. weapons. However, its transfer into the active Strategic Air Force meant the latest step, exceptionally dangerous for the cause of peace, undertaken by the White House.

The 131st bomber, equipped with nuclear weapons, broke the limits introduced by the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement. It is widely accepted that this agreement served, until recently, as one of the most effective factors holding back the arms race, and although its violation was no surprise -- Washington has long been heading this way -- Reagan's decision aroused sharp criticism and anxiety both in the United States and in various countries of the world. [passage omitted quoting U.S. senators and opinion in Europe]

Recent facts show that the White House decision contradicts the statements of the U.S. side after Reykjavik on their devotion to talks on disarmament. On the contrary, this unceremonious step further complicates the search for and approach to disarmament. [passage omitted: Gerasimov reviews role and training of Israeli Army, and its ties with the United States; Pravdin comments on the history and situations in the Ivory Coast and Cape Verde; Pasko comments on Grenada, noting the worsening economic and unemployment situations]

KASHLEV PRAISES POLISH CSCE DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD081412 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 8 TASS -- The delegation of the Polish People's Republic has tabled a proposal at the Vienna meeting of the participating states in the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe on supplementing the mandate of the conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The substance of this proposal is that at its next stage the conference could get down to the issues of European disarmament. What is meant concretely is that the participating states start a debate and taking steps on reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and in parallel -- on further confidence-building measures.

The submitted document also stipulates that the conference will examine measures for building confidence and military-strategic stability, which are new in their nature, are linked directly to the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments and make it easier to reach accords on these issues.

Addressing a plenary session, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation, said that the proposal by the Polish People's Republic is a concrete and constructive contribution to the work of the all-European forum. The understandings on confidence-building measures, which were reached is Stockholm, create solid prerequisites for further moving forward to drafting new effective decisions leading to real disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet delegation, like the delegations of other socialist countries, sees the principal goal of the conference's subsequent stage in getting down to practical talks on real measures for disarmament, the Soviet representative stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRAN ARMS DEALS

Shultz 'Evading' Questions

LD081650 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 8 TASS -- Correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Open hearings on "Irangate", a big political scandal that has seriously dented United States credibility, have opened at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress.

Testifying under oath, Secretary of State George Shultz is appearing publicly on this issue in Congress for the first time.

As it was noted by the chairman of the Committee Dante Fascell, George Shultz will have to provide answers to three main questions: On his role in the "Iranian operation", the collection of money for the contras and on the measures that are being taken by the administration to restore confidence in U.S. policy.

The secretary of state stressed his full support of the Reagan administration's policy. Yet he admitted that at two meetings of the National Security Council he had objected to arms deliveries to Iran.

George Shultz contended that he had no knowledge of the secret transfer to the anti-Nicaraguan contras of a part of the money made on the sale of arms to Iran until it was officially announced.

The secretary of state made anti-Soviet statements and tried to lead the hearings away from the substance of "Operation Iran" causing surprise and displeasure even among members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

He repeatedly tried evading questions by the legislators connected with this "operation" and said he was prepared to answer all questions but only in closed hearings. At the same time the secretary of state justified in every way the present administration's covert operations. There are things that should be done secretly, he declared.

'Anticommunism' Motive

LD062054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] There's a scandal in Washington, and not just another one, but the noisiest one in the 6 years President Reagan has been in power. A noisy one, and judging by everything a long one -- there could be quite enough of it for all of the 2 years left for Reagan. The outline of events, as you already know, is simple. Senior White House staff carried out a secret operation of arms sales to Iran and handed over the receipts of tens of millions of dollars to the Nicaraguan contras in the form of military aid, also secretly. The scandal hit, one could say, political Washington's solar plexus.

Nobody in Congress was informed, including those who should be controlling such actions by the administration. The public, who in polls approved the President's activity by record percentages, was unscrupulously duped. In terms of feedback, the present story has but one parallel: the Watergate scandal, whose development brought about President Nixon's resignation in 1974. I don't think that ruling America can, in the space of 12 years, allow itself the luxury of yet another Presidential resignation -- the second in the United States' history. But the very bitter crisis of confidence has yet far from exhausted its consequences and possible victims.

If one looks at the international aspects of the scandal, then the first thing that strikes one is the level at which, it turns out, nuclear powers can sometimes make foreign policy -- the level of veteran Marines like the dismissed adventurer, Lieutenant Colonel North. The method is also striking: the twaddle method, one could say, but not simple twaddle, but twaddle borne of arrogance and the feeling of unbridled license.

The second thing is the disdainful attitude to the law, not only their own American law, but also to international law. Having returned from Reykjavik and justifying his stance on SDI, Reagan said that he would always bank on U.S. technology and not on agreements with the Soviet Union, and called them scraps of paper.

The present scandal again demonstrates that in Washington they look upon all international law and their own promises as a scrap of paper and idle talk. THE WASHINGTON POST observer Cohen is right when he writes that Reagan's doctrine belittles the law and worships force.

The third thing, and I think the important one, explains all the rest: At the source of the scandalous adventurist story lies anticommunism. In Iran they wanted to strengthen U.S. influence with hostile intentions toward the Soviet Union, taking into account that country's strategic position, in Nicaragua, under the pretext of fighting against communism, they are trying to hound to death a regime which disobeys the Americans. They say that those whom God would destroy he first makes mad. I will add that they also endow them with a reckless and unrestrained fanaticism.

'IRANGATE', SALT VIOLATION SHOW 'LACK OF LOGIC'

LD072214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] The Security Council recently approved a resolution calling upon all states to take the strictest measures against military cooperation with the Republic of South Africa. Having talked about one scandal involving the military deals network, it is difficult to avoid mentioning another one, the more so in view of the fact that this is the sole talking point in the United States -- "Irangate." The administration has got into an extremely difficult situation. Under discussion now is the question of whether all this was done with the knowledge of the President -- who denies that he was aware of it. Even Vice President George Bush has admitted that Reagan's popularity has fallen painfully, as he put it. The main characters in the drama, North and Poindexter, refuse to answer questions in the Senate intelligence committee, although Bush, and Reagan, too, promise the whole truth to the American people.

Of greater interest to us, perhaps, are some American opinions about the possible effect that all of this will have on Soviet-U.S. relations. The question arises: What will the President now be able to do? One member of staff in the administration says that everything has ground to a halt; questions are not being decided. Accordingly, Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, assesses the chances of reaching agreement under Reagan as close to zero. But that is just one view: There is another one. This belongs to Reagan and Bush. Reagan has said that more progress was achieved during the 2 days he was in Reykjavik than during two years of talks in Geneva. And he added: We hope to move further on the basis of this progress. Bush, for his part, has explained that the present scandal is hampering the United States in implementing an effective foreign policy. That is to say, in simple terms, the argument boils down to the following: If you want to progress with disarmament, stop undermining the authority of the President. The fact that the President and the vice president are using this argument indicates that they are taking into consideration the political significance of the hope that Reykjavik has given rise to in the world.

Unfortunately, however, lack of logic and lack of consistency make it difficult to believe Washington. You are familiar with the statement by the USSR Government, which was published on Saturday in connection with the 131st bomber to be fitted with cruise missiles, thereby making it so well-known because it exceeded the limits for building up missiles as laid down in the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic armaments, SALT II. President Reagan had the opportunity to take out of service an obsolete submarine and its missiles, and thereby remain within the treaty limits. But he preferred to cross the Rubicon. In May he spoke as follows on this subject: Decisions on strategic forces will depend upon the character and the scale of the threat and on the general military requirements of the United States. Has something changed in the character and scale of the threat between May and December?

If something has changed, it has done so for the better. The Soviet Union is refraining from carrying out nuclear tests and has proposed nuclear disarmament. It was almost accepted by the President -- his attachment to Star Wars prevented it. Nor should this have led to an increase in military requirements: The United States did not have any military reasons for correcting anything, and it is difficult to find any other explanations than this, that in this step we see another attack of Sovietophobia. The USSR Government came out with sharp condemnation and with a proper assessment of this step: It is one that was not taken even by America's closest allies. Regret was expressed by Italy, France, Britain, Denmark, Norway, Canada, Spain, Belgium; Greece put it particularly clearly. The U.S. Congress asked the President to observe the treaty.

Washington gives as the reason for its actions the fact that the SALT II treaty is allegedly already being infringed by the Soviet side, and that it has to be punished for so doing. But even the U.S. press writes that the Reagan administration has never accused the Soviet side of violating the quantitative limits. All of its accusations -- far-fetched accusations, moreover -- have concerned violations of a secondary character. As THE BOSTON GLOBE, for example, has written, the administration's step is therefore a provocation against the Soviet Union, and an insult to Congress and America's allies.

All this is quite difficult to tie in with what the President asserts about his willingness to go further along the Reykjavik road. As far as the scandal is concerned, Reagan explains this by making attacks upon the press. In an interview given to TIME magazine he put it like this: This whole story amounts to the greatest irresponsibility on the part of the press. You see, it followed up something that appeared in a Beirut magazine and blew it all up.

REPORTAGE ON PRC FINANCE DELEGATION VISIT

Supreme Soviet Meeting

PM091103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The delegation of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC] Financial and Economic Commission headed by Ye Lin, member of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the commission, ended its visit to the city on the Neva on 4 December.

The Chinese guests visited the V.I. Lenin memorial museum at the Smolnyy Institute. At the Piskarev memorial cemetery they honored the memory of Leningraders and servicemen who fell during the Great Patriotic War and laid a wreath at the memorial's communal graves. Flowers were laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square.

On 5 December a conversation with the delegation took place at the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Plan and Budget Commission. The guests were informed about the work of the Budget and Planning Commission and other USSR Supreme Soviet chambers standing commissions involved in the examination of the state plans, the budget, and the organization of work to monitor their fulfillment and the observance of the requirements of the law in various spheres of state, economic, and sociocultural building.

It was stressed that the role and responsibility of all levels of the integrated system of soviets of peoples' deputies for the solution of these questions has been increased.

The Chinese parliamentarians described some aspects of their practical work.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR Supreme Soviet deputies N.I. Maslennikov, L.V. Radyukevich, N.S. Izmaylova, and other officials.

Received by Demichev

PM091015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation With Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC] Finance and Economic Commission led by Ye Lin, member of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the commission, was received in the Kremlin 5 December by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Chinese parliamentarians were briefed on the large-scale measures being carried out in the USSR to speed up the socioeconomic development and radically restructure all spheres in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, on the activity to implement the Leninist foreign policy principles of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and on the USSR's initiatives in the sphere of complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The guests' attention was drawn to the speech delivered in Vladivostok by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the "Delhi declaration."

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the certain improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations and with the development of bilateral cooperation in various spheres, including the parliamentary sphere.

The following took part in the conversation:

T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission; other officials; and also Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

Departs Moscow 8 Dec

LD090732 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0701 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- On 8 December a delegation of the Finance and Economic Committee of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC] headed by Ye Lin, member of the Standing Committee of the NPC and vice chairman of the comittee, left Moscow for home.

The Chinese parliamentarians were in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Budget and Planning Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PRC MEDICAL ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES VISIT

LD021408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpts] A delegation of activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society has been on a visit to the Soviet Union for a period of 2 weeks. The delegation, comprising medical scientists, was headed by Professor of Virology Gu Fangzhou, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Speaking at the House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries, he shared his impressions of the Soviet Union:

[Begin Gu recording in Chinese fading to Russian translation] [passage omitted] We have come to the Soviet Union as activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and for this reason we see it as our duty to work actively in this society, and to devote all our energies to the cause of strengthening ties between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and between the medical workers of our countries. There are among the members of our delegation doctors who studied and worked at one time in the Soviet Union. In your country we have met Soviet comrades who have worked with us in China. At these meetings there were many reminiscences of the years of our fruitful cooperation in all areas, and primarily in the field of medicine. A rich potential for the development of Soviet and Chinese medical links and for the expansion of contacts between our doctors and scientists has been accumulated by the present time. Having visited the Soviet Union, we have witnessed the warmth and cordiality with which Soviet people relate to representatives of the Chinese people. [end recording]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION MEETS PRC OFFICIALS

LD061832 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 6 TASS -- A delegation of the Soviet Union of Journalists led by Sergey Losev, deputy board chairman of the Soviet Union of Journalists and TASS director-general, staying here at the invitation of the All-Chinese Association of Journalists, met with the leaders of the All-Chinese Association of Journalists.

The delegation of the Soviet Union of Journalists was received by Peng Chong, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. The delegation also had a meeting with Qian Qichen, Chinese deputy foreign minister.

Mu Qing, XINHUA agency director, and Sergey Losev, TASS director-general, held negotiations on expanding cooperation between the two agencies.

The delegation has gone on a tour of the country. In Shanghai the delegation was received by Liu Zhenyuan, chairman of the City People's Government.

XINHUA CITED ON U.S. VIOLATION OF SALT II

PM081517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "XINHUA Commentary"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec — XINUUA has carried a commentary which reads in part: Almost all U.S. allies in Western Europe have perceived as an unwise act the decision by U.S. President R. Reagan to commission the 131st B-52 bomber equipped with nuclear-armed cruise missiles. In doing this, the Chinese news agency asserts, the United States has exceeded the limit set by the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

The commentary notes that the West European countries' negative reaction to the U.S. decision is explained by the fact that this decision raises doubts about the sincerity of the West's desire for disarmament, although since the beginning of the year the Soviet Union has made a whole series of proposals on this issue. Moreover, now, following the recent summit meeting in Reykjavik, the U.S. Administration -- whether it wishes this or not — is acting as the initiator of the violation of SALT II. And finally, with this decision the United States has inflicted still greater damage on relations with its allies. In the last 2 years the United States has repeatedly come forward with its "Star Wars" program, a fact which has generated misgivings among the West European countries. And now the United States has gone even further by completely disregarding their allies' misgivings, which can only strengthen their already serious misgivings.

BIRTH CENTENNIAL OF CHINA'S ZHU DE NOTED

PM031046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Glunin article: "Military Leader and Revolutionary: On the Centennial of the Birth of Zhu De"]

[Excerpts] One of the distinctive features of the anit-imperialist and antifeudal revolution in China was that it took the form of prolonged civil and national liberation wars. The CPC, which headed its people's liberation struggle, was a fighting party for 2 decades. The CPC created its own armed forces and raised a whole cohort of talented military leaders -- Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Ye Ting, Liu Bocheng, Ye Jianying, and others.

Among the galaxy of figures of the Chinese revolution, one who stands out is General Zhu De — one of the founders, organizers, and leaders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The brightest chapters in his biography are associated with his activities as the commander in chief of the CPC Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

China's Red Army, led by the CPC, was born, raised, and tempered under very difficult conditions -- the temporary defeat of democratic forces and the fall in the revolutionary wave, the enemy's overwhelming military superiority, and the cruel anticommunist terror, especially in the cities. The first Red Army units arose from disparate rebel detachments. Their main form of combat action was guerrilla warfare.

In 1930 Zhu De was appointed commander in chief of the worker-peasant Red Army of China. In this high post he won high prestige and respect among his comrades in arms, not only for his military talent and valor, but also for his high human qualities.

Zhu De was not only a military leader, but also a major party and state figure. From 1934 to the end of his life he belonged to the CPC Central Committee Politburo; in 1945 he was elected secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and in 1956 deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee. After the formation of the PRC in 1949, he worked in the high state posts of deputy chairman of the PRC Central People's Government, deputy chairman of the PRC, and deputy chairman of the PRC State Defense Committee, while from 1959 to the day of his death in 1976 he was chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

In all his military, state, and party posts, Zhu De set an example of communist principles and discipline and fought tirelessly for the party's unity and cohesion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. In his speech at the Eighth CPC Congress in 1956, he put forward the ardent appeal "to tirelessly strengthen the unity of all party members in the struggle to build socialism in China, since only on condition of the firm unity of all our party's members on the basis of Marxism-Leninism will we be able to unite the whole people and fully mobilize their energies."

Zhu De is known for his respect for the CPSU and his desire to develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation with the USSR. Meeting with Soviet people and visiting Moscow, he always spoke warmly of the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and noted the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy course of the Land of the Soviets and the other socialist states.

In our country, Zhu De is known and honored as an eminent military leader, staunch fighter for the national and social liberation of the Chinese people, and great friend of the Soviet Union -- a man whose entire life and work were devoted to the cause of the Chinese revolution and the building of socialism.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PRC -- Trade between the Soviet Union and China continues to expand. According to the Foreign Trade Ministry, in the first half of the year it expanded by 25 percent. More contracts ensuring a further increase in mutual deliveries were signed. The Soviet Union exports machine tools, motor vehicles, and industrial equipment in exchange for Chinese consumer goods and farm products. Besides, the Soviet Union helps China build and modernize plants in the power, machine, metallurgic, and coal industries. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Dec 86 LD]

LIZICHEV ADDRESSES PYONGYANG RALLY, RETURNS HOME

PM081423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Dec -- The visit to the DPRK by Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has ended. He was here at the invitation of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate.

There was a Soviet-Korean friendship rally at the Korean People's Army Central House, attended by Army General O Kuk-yol, chief of the Korean People's Army General Staff, and Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

The Korean people and their troops, Colonel General Yi Pong-won, member of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and deputy chief of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate, said in his speech, will never forget the USSR's international assistance in the liberation of Korea and in rebuffing the aggression by U.S. imperialism and are deeply grateful to the Soviet people for actively supporting their struggle to build socialism and effect the peaceful unification of the motherland.

Army Gen A.D. Lizichev talked about the USSR's major peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and stressed their significance in terms of safeguarding peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Army Gen A.D. Lizichev left the DPRK today. He was seen off at the airport by Army Gen O Kuk-yol and other officials.

On the same day Army Gen A.D. Lizichev arrived in Moscow.

He was greeted at the airport by Admiral A.I. Sorikin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev and Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other officials.

The welcoming party included Yi Tu-yol, minister-counsellor plenipotentiary at the DPRK embassy in the USSR, and Major General Kim Hak-san, military attache at the DPRK embassy in the USSR.

TRADE CONFERENCE WITH JAPAN OPENS IN OSAKA

LD081103 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Osaka December 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The participants in the first Japanese-Soviet trade and economic conference held today in Osaka, Kansai area, a major industrial zone of Japan, declared for intensifying businesslike cooperation in the Far East. The conference brought together leading businessmen of the area where approximately as many products are turned out as in such countries as Australia and the Netherlands, for instance.

The conference was also attended by a representative delegation of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the All-Union Association "Dalintorg." The partners exchanged views on the state and prospects for bilateral economic ties, underlined the importance of developing new forms of cooperation, among them co-production and setting up of joint enterprises.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok opens up a new stage in business relations between the two countries, says a report by the Federation of Japanese-Soviet Trade in Kansai area submitted to the conference. The federation involves about 2,000 private companies operating in Kansai.

Developing cooperation in production, taking part in retooling factories and plants in the USSR, implementing other forms of cooperation will become a crucial impetus to making a qualitative leap in bilateral economic ties. As early as today [as received] Kansai accounts for one fourth of the total volume of Japanese-Soviet trade. Businessmen of Kansai intend to increase trade almost five-fold to bring it to 10 billion dollars by 1989, the report stresses.

The new Soviet proposals in the field of fostering businesslike cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region evoked keen interest of our businessmen, Shiozo Iimura, vice-president of the Federation of Japanese-Soviet Trade in Kansai area, told TASS. Candid exchange of views at the current conference will promote better mutual understanding and help forge mutually beneficial ties between the neighbouring countries. Time is working for us and we are confident that Japanese-Soviet economic relations have a good future, he said.

FISHING TALKS WITH JAPAN HELD IN TOKYO

LD031135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0720 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Dec (TASS) — At the third session of the mixed Soviet-Japanese commission on fishing, which is taking place in Tokyo, a broad range of matters of mutual interest which concern the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in this sphere was discussed. Consultations have begun concerning fishing in the economic zones of the USSR and Japan for next year. The Soviet side expressed a desire to improve the conditions of work of Soviet vessels in the Japanese zones to make better use of the allotted quota. At the same time, a readiness to improve conditions for Japanese vessels in the zone of the USSR to the same degree was expressed.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE MACHINERY CONTRACT — Moscow December 5 TASS — Some 200 bulldozers of the Japanese firm Komatsu as well as spares will be delivered to the Soviet Union in 1987. This machinery will be used to develop natural resources in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. A relevant contract was signed in Moscow today between the Soviet foreign trade amalgamation Traktoroexport and the Japanese trading firms Sumitomo, Marubeni and Nissho Iwai. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 5 Dec 86 LD]

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH TO VISIT 'LATER THIS MONTH'

LD081504 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Najibullah, is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union later this month at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

'FABRICATIONS' ON DRA TROOP PULLOUT REJECTED

PM081015 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 17, 1 Dec 86 p 32

["Taking Up a Point" article by staff writer Leonid Mironov -- first two paragraphs are a reader's letter]

[Text] A recent issue of your magazine reported on the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan. I now read in the papers that more Soviet troops have been sent to Afghanistan to replace them. Why is your magazine, along with other Soviet media, misleading the world public!

John Jackson, Washington, USA.

Our staff writer Leonid Mironov replies:

I too am familiar with the Western media's insinuations about the six Soviet regiments. However, the conclusions I have drawn are very different.

It should be remembered that it was U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who directed the slanderous campaign to cast aspersions on the U.S.S.R.'s constructive action, carried out in coordination with the Afghan government. On the eve of the Soviet regiments' return home, he told a press conference that the U.S.S.R. had allegedly sent additional units to Afghanistan a few weeks before so as to leave the numerical strength of the limited Soviet contingent unchanged. Peter Martinez, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, went so far as to allege the other day that the six regiments had never left Afghanistan at all.

And now let us turn to facts and eyewitness accounts. The Soviet regiments' withdrawal ceremony was attended, at the invitation of the Afghan government, by over 100 foreign newsmen, many of whom represented U.S. papers and television companies. Together with Steyen Strasser of NEWSWEEK, Carol Williams of Associated Press, Peter Arnett, Robert Turner and Stephen Horst of the CNN and NBC television companies and others, we witnessed the Soviet regiments leave Kabul, Shindand and Konduz. We saw tanks through clouds of rose petals. Peasants wreathed them with garlands of wheat-ears, and girls presented them with embroidered scarves. In Konduz we saw an Afghan lad holding a placard which said: "Thanks, Ivan! We shall never forget you!" A catch phrase current in Afghanistan -- "We have met as friends, we shall part as brothers" -- assumed special meaning during the send-off.

This was indeed the case, but I cannot vouch, of course, for the authenticity of all my American colleagues' reports on the event.

Here is another significant detail. Sergeant Radzhabali Nabiyev of Uzbekistan gave me a lift in his tank from Shindand to the Soviet-Afghan border. His services to the friendly country had brought him the Afghan Order For Valour. Later he was demobilized and went back to his collective farm sixty kilometres from Tashkent, where his mother, father, five sisters, three brothers and all his fellow villagers gave him a tremendous welcome. Mr Martinez asserts that no Soviet regiments have actually left Afghanistan; well, Radzhabali Nabiyev will be rather surprised to learn that he is somewhere near Shindand instead of at home.

Bringing home some Soviet troops has become possible at the present juncture. The Afghan Armed Forces have gained sufficient combat experience in eliminating counterrevolutionary gangs. At present they are carrying out combat operations of an increasingly offensive character on their own. Large armed bands have been smashed and their bases destroyed in a number of provinces.

The Afghan leaders admit, nevertheless, that the armed counterrevolution has not yet been suppressed, and that it is persisting in its criminal activities. Imperialist quarters and the region's reactionaries are out to check the process of normalization, stepping up hostile action against Afghanistan. They are boosting military and financial aid to counterrevolutionary organizations, and fanning anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria. The fabrications that have now appeared are fresh evidence of this.

Instead of reacting to this gesture by at least restricting U.S. interference in Afghanistan's affairs, the Reagan administration is now doing its utmost to play down the importance of withdrawing a part of the limited Soviet troop contingent.

And now one final point: the Soviet Union has invariably insisted on a political settlement in Afghanistan and sought to give a fresh impulse to it. We presume that those who are organizing and carrying out the armed intervention in Afghanistan will duly appreciate the constructive step of the U.S.S.R. and give it its due. This step ought to be answered by ending outside interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. All Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan on condition that the aggression against the republic is stopped and never resumed.

However, all those who encourage and finance the undeclared war against Afghanistan and allow it to be fought from their territory should bear in mind that if the intervention continues, the U.S.S.R. will not leave its neighbour in the lurch.

This is our position.

TASS COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH DRA

LD081852 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS economic writer Sergey Zinchuk:

Relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are built on the principles of mutual benefit and equality. The solid legal basis for the versatile inter-state contacts is the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA. The eighth anniversary of its signing was marked by the peoples of both countries on December 5.

One of the many illustrious aspects in the close Soviet-Afghan ties is the large-scale trade and economic cooperation in various fields and industries. The sides devote much attention to a strengthening of the key branches of the DRA's economy, whose progressive development is a prerequisite for a successful functioning of the whole of the country's economy, an earnest of socio-economic progress.

In the field of the power engineering industry, for example, the DRA's biggest hydropower station "Naglu" with a generating capacity of 100 megawatt, the hydropower station in Pul-i-Humri, the hydropower station "Darunta" and a thermal power station under the nitrogenous fertilizer works in Mazar-i-Sherif have been built in cooperation with organisations of the two countries.

Last year, the power engineering facilities built in Afghanistan with the USSR's technological cooperation ensured nearly 60 per cent of that country's electricity output. Power transmission lines, in particular, for the supply of electricity from the Soviet Union to the DRA, have been built or are under construction. These supplies began in 1985.

The profitability of Soviet-Afghan trade and economic ties is exemplified by the cooperation of the sides in the gas industry, which is of great significance for both countries.

Trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has good prospects. A number of inter-governmental papers provide for the construction with the next few years by joint efforts of new economic facilities, a broadening of the range of products on the list of bilateral trade. A deepening of that cooperation is a good contribution fo strengthening the bonds of friendship and goodneighbourliness between the USSR and the DRA.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV 27 NOV INDIA SPEECH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 28 November carries in its Morning Edition on pages 1, 3, and 4 a TASS report on the speech by M.S. Gorbachev to the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and "Friendship of the Soviet Union" Society on 27 November. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "High Level of Interaction and Trust," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 November Soviet DAILY REPORT, pages D 12 through D 20, revealing the following variations:

Page D 13, paragraph four, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...fabric of our interstate relationship sealed by the... (inserting "interstate")

From last paragraph, last line through page D 14, paragraph one, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: ...have great prospects.

The sphere of spiritual links between our peoples is also expanding. I have in mind, in particular, the forthcoming cultural festivals of Indian culture in the Soviet Union and of Soviet culture in... (rewording)

Antepenultimate paragraph, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...proposed, we made concessions, some very important... (inserting "concessions")

Page D 16, paragraph four, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: ...and political choice. This is a question of principle. If there is no recognition... (inserting additional sentence.)

Paragraph five, from line six reads in IZVESTIYA: ...overcome decades of obstruction. The peoples themselves... (substituting "obstruction" for "resistance")

Paragraph six, lines two and three read in IZVESTIYA: ...in this struggle. This is also a reality. However, they can and will be overcome. Social and political... (inserting passage)

Paragraph seven, line one through page D 17, paragraph one, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: ...But I want to repeat once again: The main point is not to prevent the peoples from marching along their path, not to obstruct them in seeking, experimenting, and struggling for their chosen goals, for their choice.

And what do we see now? If we were to call things by their proper names, it must be said from this rostrum: Imperialism is doing everything to impede this process. It is for this purpose that the concept of neoglobalism was invented. It is the most generalized expression of the policy of contemporary colonialism and militarism. Multinational corporations are the material mainstay and strike force of this policy. This is a... (rewording)

Paragraph three, line one through last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...Central America, in the Near East, in relations with the "front-line" states in southern Africa, in Southeast and South Asia, and in relations with small states in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. You in India are perfectly well aware of all these methods and devices. This is neoglobalism in its natural form. All the rest that is being said about it is nothing but ideological packaging... (rewording)

Paragraph four, last line through paragraph five, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...a new world political order and economic order.

The... (inserting "political order and"; picking up paragraph five)

Page D 18, paragraph three, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ..."Panch Sheel" and the five principles of the... (substituting "five" for "ten")

Paragraph eight, lines four and five read in IZVESTIYA: ...the fact that now, perhaps more than ever before, the call of... (rewording and repunctuating)

Page D 19, paragraph three, lines four and five read in IZVESTIYA: ...sphere of democracy, administration and economic management... (substituting "administration" for "government")

Last paragraph, penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...consciousness, through the further democratization of the... (inserting "further")

DEMICHEV RECEIVES DELEGATION 8 DEC

LD082004 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS — Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received a delegation from Kampuchea's National Assembly led by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the assembly, on a stop-over in Moscow.

In considering the international situation the sides gave special attention to questions of strengthening peace on earth, including in the Asian-Pacific region.

The need was stressed for asserting in international affairs the principles contained in the Delhi declaration.

The Kampuchean side expressed support for the consistent policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union with a view to averting a nuclear catastrophe, ending the arms race on earth and in outer space and strengthening international security.

LAO WRITER VIEWS COUNTRY'S ECONOMY, TIES

PM080859 [Editorial article] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 November 1986 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "2 December is the Lao National Festival" and the headline "Land Beneath Bright Skies" a 650-word article by (Chantkhaampkhon Rattonavong) pegged to the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. After noting the country's economic successes during the past 11 years, the article goes on: "We will constantly enhance vigilance, strengthen national defense and security, and reliably defend Laos' independence and sovereignty. This is all the more necessary now that imperialism in collusion with reactionary forces is stepping up subversive actions agains Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia." The writer points out that "Our party believes that the strenethening of solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is an immutable and principled policy determining our victories in defending the motherland and building socialism. The article concludes as follows: "We value highly the assistance and moral support that we receive from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal socialist countries. The Lao people will continue to develop relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people, with the country that possesses the priceless experience of the October Revolution."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAPITONOV VISIT TO ROMANIA

Meets With Ceausescu

PM011137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Friendship, Cooperation"]

[Text] Brasov, 27 Nov -- The Brasov motor vehicle plant is one of Romanian industry's largest enterprises. Its output is widely known both in Romania and beyond its borders. On 26 November the thousands-strong collective warmly welcomed the USSR Supreme Soviet delegaton headed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and USSR Supreme Soviet dep[illegible].

A Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting was held. Welcoming the Soviet guests, the plant's General Director V. Diaconescu noted that firm bonds of friendship link the peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania, and that the two countries' traditional cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres is expanding.

I.V. Kapitonov addressed the meeting. He conveyed Soviet people's fraternal greetings and best wishes to socialist Romania's working class and all working people. We, the Soviet delegation head said, are sincerely pleased at the achievements of Romania, our good neighbor, friend, and ally and equal member of the socialist community. During the years of people's power your republic's working people have scored impressive successes under the Communist Party's leadership.

The level of our relations and the actual requirements of our countries' economic development pose the task of making the transition to new and more efficient forms of cooperation.

Direct production links between our countries' enterprises could become one such form. If we pooled our potential and forces, we would achieve much more and would advance much faster.

You and we have all the prerequisites to accelerate our countries' socioeconomic development through joint efforts. These are primarily the friendship and brotherhood of our peoples, strengthened by the joint struggle for socialism. They also include the close collaboration and comradely mutual assistance typical of our relations. They also include the growing economic potential of the USSR and Romania. And the main one is the firm determination of the CPSU and the RCP to do everything for the further strengthening and improvement of cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the accords reached at them have given a new impetus to the development of Soviet-Romanian relations in different spheres.

Political contacts at different levels are expanding. Trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties are developing dynamically. The new 5-year program for cultural and scientific cooperation is being implemented. Our countries have started collaborating more actively in international affairs. Both sides are also interested in the development of friendly ties along parliamentary lines. This is the reason why we have come here. Our delegation exchanged experience of work with the leadership of the Grand National Assembly and our Judet People's Council. These were good and useful conversations. We reached the unanimous opinion that both supreme and local organs of power could make a greater contribution to the development of Soviet-Romanian relations.

V.I. Kapitonov went on to describe the profound changes in all spheres of life in the USSR and the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which elaborated a strategy for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and a broad program for the intensification of production, its retooling on the basis of modern achievements of science and technology, the speediest solution of social questions, and the enhancement of Soviet people's prosperity.

As in every new major work, it is necessary to overcome obsolete views and the force of inertia and habit. We speak with utmost frankness about the shortcomings, combat them, and are confident that we will cope with these difficulties.

The main point is that there is active support for the 27th CPSU Congress' political line among the party and the people. An atmosphere of demandingness, exactingness, and fairness has been firmly established in society. It exerts a mobilizing influence on all practical work. The people's political and labor activeness is growing, discipline and order are strengthening. A resolute struggle is being waged against the negative phenomena which prevent us from advancing faster.

The situation in the world, the delegation head went on, remains alarming. The real threat of nuclear war has still not been averted. The arms race goes on through the fault of imperialist forces, and primarily the United States.

Under these circumstances the Soviet Union, together with Romania and the other socialist community states, is building up the efforts aimed at averting the terrible military danger hanging over the planet.

We have put forward an entire package of major proposals on the destruction of mass annihilation weapons, the radial reduction of conventional arms, and the liquidation of seats of international tension.

M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with R. Reagan in Reykjavik was a major event. We submitted at that meeting bold plans for the elimination of nuclear arsenals within a short time. But the U.S. side strove to preserve the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," come what may.

The United States is thus pursuing one goal -- to create [sozdat] new types of weapons which could be used for aggression and blackmail against any state. Now it is perfectly clear that the U.S. desire for military superiority is the main obstacle in the way to radical disarmament.

At the same time the meeting showed that the quest for peaceful solutions must not be termnated and that accords are possible. The peaceful offensive must continue to be waged from new and higher frontiers.

Joint actions to prevent the nuclear threat are today more necessary than every before. For this purpose the USSR Supreme Soviet last week addressed an appeal to all the parliaments and peoples of the world to resolutely speak out for a practical transition to the building of a nuclear-free world and the creation of reliable security that is equal for all states.

In conclusion I.V. Kapitonov wished all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new major successes in building a developed socialist society and implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

On the same day the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the front-ranking (Prezhmer) state farm new Brasov.

Bucharest, 27 Nov — N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received today the visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

Gratifications at the progressive development of Soviet-Romanian relations was expressed during the conversation. It was emphasized that the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are of determining importance for their strengthening relations. The role of the two countries' supreme legislative organs in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet and Romanian peoples was noted.

A mutual desire for the further deepening of Soviet-Romanian cooperation in all spheres was expressed.

A high appraisal was given to the results of the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties from socialist CEMA countries for the solution of questions concerning the acceleration of their socioeconomic development and all-round cooperation.

It was noted during the examination of questions of the international situation that the Soviet initiatives submitted in Reykjavik, which envisage the elimination of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the militarization of space, and the collective proposals by the allied socialist states on the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces formulated in the Budapest appeal to NATO countries, are a constructive and real basis for achieving progress along the path to reliable and lasting peace.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited Bucharest's "Tricodava" enterprise. The delegation saw the production process in the factory, which produces knitwear, and samples of its output, which is also exported to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet parliamentarians visited the Museum of the History of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bucharest.

On the same day, I.V. Kapitonov met with Ilie Verdet, chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission. There was an exchange of information on work on the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th RCP Congress decisions, the activity of the Central Auding Commissions, and other questions of CPSU and RCP internal party life.

Returns 28 Nov

PM041043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov — A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which has been in Romania on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, left for home yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by N. Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, and other officials.

Before his departure, I.V. Kapitonov met with press representatives. He shared his impressions of his stay in Romania and answered numerous questions put by journalists.

The delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov was met at Moscow airport on the same day by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

N. Ion, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was among those present.

NIKONOV DELEGATION COMPLETES GDR VISIT 29 NOV

PM031641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End of Visit"]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Nov -- V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the GDR on a working visit 25-29 November at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

He was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

There were meetings with W. Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; H.-J. Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk organization; H.-J. Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder SED Bezirk organization; and B. Lietz, GDR minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs.

The mutual desire to develop and intensify economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between USSR and GDR agro-industrial complexes on the basis of the accords reached during the Moscow meeting of the CEMA countries' fraternal party leaders was confirmed in the course of the conversations. The sides laid particular stress on the importance of using key technologies in accordance with the CEMA Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through 2000, establishing direct links between enterprises and scientific organizations, setting up joint collectives, and looking for new, progressive forms of cooperation.

V.P. Nikonov provided information on the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum decisions and talked about progress made in restructuring the country's agro-industrial complex, implementing the Food Program, applying the latest economic incentive methods in agricultural production, and introducing team forms of work organization, the financial autonomy system, and industrial technologies.

The participants in the meetings exchanged experience of party work in agricultural management.

During his tour around the country V.P. Nikonov visited a number of agricultural research institutes, agricultural production cooperatives, state-owned land, and agro-industrial associations in the Frankfurt/Oder, Leipzig, and Halle Bezirks. Leaders, specialists, and science associates from institutes and production collectives talked about work being done to further intensify cooperative ties and develop democracy in agricultural production cooperatives, the preparations for the 13th GDR peasant cooperative congress, and gave a detailed account of the practice of developing and introducing scientifically substantiated methods of production organization.

V.P. Nikonov left for home today. He was seen off at the airport by W. Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

V.P. Nikonov returned to Moscow the same day. He was met at the airport by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

Z. Koerner, counsellor with the GDR Embassy in the USSR, was among those present.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF JEVTIC-LED SFRY DELEGATION

Arrives 23 Nov

LD232325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TANJUG) — A delegation of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council led by Desimir Jevtic, its president, arrived in Moscow this afternoon. The delegation arrived at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and, during its 5-day stay, as envisaged in its program, there will be talks on cooperation with representatives of state organs of the RSFSR and the USSR. [passage omitted]

Meets Vorotnikov 24 Nov

PM011511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] On 24 November a conversation took place between V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and D. Jevtic, chairman of the Socialist Republic of Serbia (SFRY) Assembly Executive Council, who is in the USSR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

V.I. Vorotnikov informed his guest of work under way in the Soviet Union to implement the plans put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress to speed up the USSR's socioeconomic development, of the thorough restructuring process that has begun, which affects every aspect of Soviet society's life, and of the part played by the RSFSR's working people in resolving these grandiose tasks.

D. Jevtic spoke about the life and tasks of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and measures to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization adopted in 1983 in the light of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and the 10th League of Communists of Serbia Congress.

The participants in the conversation expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, which are based on the firm foundations of jointly formulated principles and accords, and they noted the importance of further improving the multifaceted ties between the RSFSR and Serbia, which have deep historical roots and are traditionally friendly. It was noted that the constant growth of multifaceted cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, between the USSR and the SFRY, and between the two countries' republics, regions, and cities is in the vital interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples and contributes to the cause of strengthening peace and socialism.

During the meeting particular attention was devoted to the question of expanding Russian-Serbian ties and contacts, in which various ministries, enterprises, organizations, and production associations take part. Specific measures to enhance the effectiveness of mutual cooperation were discussed and the prospects of further developing this cooperation were considered.

During a discussion of the contemporary international situation mutual concern was expressed regarding the tense atmosphere in the world, the growth of the nuclear arms race, and the danger of it spreading to space. The guests' attention was drawn to M.S. Gorbachev's large-scale, far-reaching proposals, whose implementation would make it possible to achieve a radical breakthrough for the better in international affairs. It was noted that in the present conditions cooperation between all peace-loving forces in the struggle to prevent war and return to the path of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation is of decisive significance.

Taking part in the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, were: on the Yugoslav side, M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; B. Jovanovic and Z. Sekulic, members of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly Executive Council, and R. Stefanovic, chairman of the Serbian Economic Chamber; and on the Soviet side, V.I. Kazakov and N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and the leaders of a number of RSFSR ministries and departments.

On the same day D. Jevtic was received by I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Certain issues relating to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation were discussed during the friendly conversation. M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Received by Ryzhkov

PM021427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 Morning Edition

[Text] In the Kremlin on 26 November Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Desimir Jeftic, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Serbia, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

In the conversation that was held, both sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and socialism. A significant contribution to the strengthening of mutual understanding and versatile cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is made by the direct, mutual contacts between their republics, regions, and towns.

All this facilitates the process of the Soviet and the Yugoslav peoples coming closer together, the strengthening of their traditional friendship, which represents an important factor in the struggle for improving the international situation, halting the arms race, disarmament, and widescale international cooperation upon an equitable and democratic basis.

An exchange of views took place on the questions of further development and deepening of the Soviet-Yugoslav economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with an extensive utilization of specialization and coordination of production, direct production ties between the enterprises in the two countries, and the setting up of joint enterprises. Certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The following took part in the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere: V.I. Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; B. Jovanovic, member of the Serbian Socialist Republic Assembly Executive Council; and R. Stefanovic, president of the Serbian Socialist Republic Economics Chamber.

Departs 28 Nov

PM041955 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Friendly Visit Ended"]

[Text] The 28 November final session of talks between V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and D. Jevtic, president of the Serbian Socialist Republic Assembly's Executive Council, summed up the results of the latter's friendly visit to the USSR. It was noted that there is broad potential for good-neighborly Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation built on the basis of full equality and mutual gain. It was agreed to continue and develop contacts between the RSFSR and Serbia at various levels. Both sides were in favor of formulating a program for further cooperation between the RSFSR and the Socialist Republic of Serbia for 1988 through 1990.

The president of the Serbian Assembly's Executive Council left for home that same day.

VORONIN ATTENDS SFRY AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

PM041037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, arranged a reception on 28 November to mark a SFRY national holiday -- Republic Day.

The reception was attended by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

VAYRYNEN-LED FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Meets With Ligachev

PM081419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received on 5 December P. Vayrynen, chairman of Finland's Center Party, who heads a Center Party delegation which has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Topical questions of the international situation and of the development of Soviet-Finnish relations and ties between the CPSU and the Center Party were discussed during the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Ye.K. Ligachev dwelt on the CPSU's stance on contemporary international problems and emphasized the imperative need to organize constructive interaction between states, peoples, political parties, and all public forces with a view to averting the nuclear and space threat and ensuring mankind's future.

Note was taken of the high level of the relations of trust and diversified cooperation existing between the USSR and Finland and of the importance of contacts and ties between the CPSU and the Center Party and other Finnish political parties, and of cooperation between the two countries' public organizations, for its development.

The good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland, Ye.K. Ligachev declared, set an example of the practical meaning of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

P. Vayrynen highly appraised the efforts by the CPSU leadership in the struggle for peace and the elimination of arms, wars, and the military threat and noted the great importance attached in this context to the concept of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world, put forward during the visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to India. He declared that the Center Party, firmly pursuing the policy of Urho Kekkonen, its leader for many years and an eminent Finnish statesman, will continue to act energetically in the interests of peace, detente, and disarmament. He emphasized that the party will give particular attention to the strengthening of relations of trust and friendship with the Soviet Union as the basis of Finland's foreign policy course.

Confidence was expressed that cooperation between the USSR and Finland will continue to develop successfully in all spheres, in line with the course set by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and it was noted that it is necessary to comprehensively protect Soviet-Finnish good neighborliness and resist any attempts to weaken it.

S. Kaariainen, general secretary of Finland's Center Party, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, took part in the conversation.

Reception Held

PM091007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" heading]

[Text] A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 5 December to mark Finland's national independence day holiday.

The Soviet side was represented at the reception by V.S Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

It was attended by a delegation of the Center Party headed by P. Vayrynen, party chairman and Finnish foreign minister, which is visiting the USSR at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, and a delegation of the Finland-Soviet Union Society headed by E. Ollila, Finnish finance minister.

On the same day V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received E. Ollila. Questions concerning the state of, and prospects for, developing Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations, including new forms of cooperation, were discussed.

Communique on Talks

PM081647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

["Communique on Talks Between CPSU and Finnish Center Party Delegations" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A Finnish Center Party delegation was in the USSR 1-5 December 1986 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks were held between CPSU and Finnish Center Party delegations. Taking part in them, for the CPSU, were A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (head of delegation); Z.M. Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; V.K. Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. For the Finnish Center Party -- Party Chairman P. Vayrynen (head of delegation); Party General Secretary S. Kaariainen; M. Miettunen, member of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society Board; Party Board Member E. Kuuskoski-Vikatmaa; K. Juhantalo, member of the Party Board and chairman of its parliamentary faction; Party Vice Chairman H. Pokka; Party Board Members P. Vatanen and E. Aho; and P. Vuola and S. Pohjamo, chairmen of district party organizations.

Topical problems of the international situation and questions of Soviet-Finnish relations and the further development of contacts and cooperation between the CPSU and the Finnish Center Party were examined during the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The Center Party representatives spoke about their party's activity in the spheres of domestic and foreign policy, noting that the party unreservedly supports Finland's foreign policy course -- the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen" line.

The sides agreed that this line, based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union, guarantees the steady development of friendship and cooperation in relations with the Soviet Union and expresses Finland's desire to pursue a peace-loving neutral policy in the interests of international peace and to maintain friendly relations with all countries.

The Center Party representatives noted that Urho Kekkonen, Finland's president for many years, exerted a decisive influence on the shaping of their party's domestic and foreign policy line. They emphasized that the Center Party will continue to consistently pursue his line, striving for broad cooperation with other progressive and democratic forces.

Both sides noted the outstanding contribution made by U. Kekkonen to the development of Soviet-Finnish relations and his activity to the benefit of international peace, security, and cooperation. It was agreed with gratification that Finland's foreign-policy line, now being implemented under President M. Koivisto's leadership, remains consistent and unchanged.

The CPSU representative spoke of the progress in the implementation of the strategic course laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress, of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and comprehensively enhancing the material and spiritual level of the Soviet people's life, of the profound changes in all spheres of society's life, and of the basic guidelines of the CPSU's foreign policy activity.

The Center Party representatives highly appraised the initiatives and constructive activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the strengthening of peace and for the benefit of disarmament and international cooperation.

For their part the CPSU representatives noted the Center Party's important contributions to the establishment and development of friendly and good-neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. They highly appraised its activity aimed at strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The delegations noted the coincidence of the two parties' positions in evaluating the international situation. Both sides emphasized the imperative need to utilize the real opportunities for radical reduction of nuclear arms which came to light in Reykjavik. The importance of energetic actions by all states, peoples, governments, and public forces in the struggle for nuclear disarmament and prevention of the placement of any weapons in outer space was noted.

The CPSU and Center Party representatives expressed gratification with the fact that mutual agreement on a meaningful and balanced final document was reached at the Stockholm conference. This, coupled with the experience of the other all-European meetings since Madrid, creates favorable preconditions for holding the Vienna meeting. The sides expressed the hope that this meeting will produce accord on advancing the CSCE process in all spheres, primarily on extending the mandate of the Stockholm Conference and expanding it to specific disarmament measures.

Both sides deem that the successful continuation of the all-European process is important. In this context they noted the usefulness of dialogue and interaction between centrist, liberal, and agratian parties, which uphold different ideologies and represent different socioeconomic systems, in the cause of promoting European security and cooperation.

The CPSU and Center Party representatives expressed support for the recent proposal by President M. Koivisto on confidence-building measures in the military sphere as applied to Northern Europe and the waters of its littoral seas.

The delegations attached importance to the achievement of confidence- and security-building measures in the North European region, most important of which is Finland's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. Declaring again their support for the idea to create such a zone, the CPSU representatives reaffirmed the USSR's readiness to further its implementation by means of specific actions. The Center Party delegation highly praised the USSR's readiness to further its implementaiton by means of specific actions. The Center Party delegation highly praised the USSR's additional steps on security building in Northern Europe announced by the Soviet side in Helsinki in November 1986.

The sides agreed that the September 1985 meeting between Finnish President M. Koivisto and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid a firm foundation for the further development of all-around relations between the two countries. The delegations noted with gratification the high level of relations between the USSR and Finland and declared their intention to continue to promote by all possible means their expansion and deepening in all spheres.

The CPSU and Center Party representatives give particular attention to the question of the present state of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation. Both sides were agreed that the trade level must be maintained at the highest possible level both in the immediate future and in the longer term, and declared their resolve to further the quest for new forms of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

The sides agreed that they will protect and develop by all possible means trust and friendship between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union. The delegations noted the usefulness of ties between the CPSU and the Center Party, which help the positive development of relations between Finland and the USSR. The Center Party delegation invited a CPSU delegation to visit Finland in 1987. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The representatives of the two parties confirmed their readiness to continue to develop mutual contacts and cooperation for the benefit of our countries and peoples and in the interests of peace and international security.

During its stay in Moscow the Center Party delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Apartment Museum in the Kremlin, laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, and visited Star City at the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

The delegation also traveled to the Belorussian SSR, where it was received by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and familiarized itself with the work of republic party and soviet organizations on the practical solution of tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress in the agro-industrial complex sector. The delegation departed for home 5 December.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD071345 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS — A delegation of party and scientific workers from the Italian Communist Party led by Gianfranco Borghini, a member of the party's leadership, today ended a week-long visit to the Soviet Union.

In keeping with a plan for exchange visits between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Italian Communist Party, the delegation attended a bilateral seminar organized by the Academy of Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee, which dealt with the theme "The challenge of the scientific and technological revolution and the communists' response." The delegation also went to Leningrad where it visited a factory.

HONDURAN AIR RAIDS AGAINST NICARAGUA EXAMINED

LD081439 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 8 Dec 86

["The Act of Overt Aggression Against Nicaragua" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, has announced that combat aircraft intruded into the northern areas of Nicaragua from neighbouring Honduras and bombed a number of populated areas.

There are killed and wounded, among them children, as a result of the barbarous attack. The minister emphasized that all that indicated that the aircraft had been US. ones.

The act of overt international terrorism against the independent and sovereign country, member of the United Nations and the Organization of American States is a cynical challenge to the entire international community and international law and order.

The U.S. Administration has been for long steering matters to launching a large-scale war in Central America for the purpose of stifling the Nicaraguan revolution.

The United States has overtly and covertly financed the contras, which was confirmed during the scandalous exposures in connection with the illegal sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the transfer of part of the proceeds to the Somocistas.

Arms and other military equipment, including most up-to-date ones, are continuously supplied to them through the Pentagon and CIA channels.

The United States is also drawing other Central American countries, and first of all Honduras, into the military venture against Nicaragua. Honduran troops are airlifted by U.S. helicopters directly to the border with Nicaragua. U.S. servicemen in Honduras, as the CBS TV network has reported, have received an instruction to directly participate in the fight against the Sandinistas.

All those actions by the U.S. Administration, and first of all the criminal raid on Nicaragua by U.S. planes, glaringly contradict the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, the General Assembly, and the International Court which demanded an end to the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

Neither is Washington willing to reckon with the opinion of its Latin American neighbours which firmly insist on a peaceful political settlement in Central America.

The Washington administration's latest step along the lines of large-scale intervention against Nicaragua has been taken in a situation when the administration found itself in an extremely complex position both inside the country and in the international arena in view of the so-called "Irangate".

The opinion of foreign policy analysts is that the White House by stepping up overt interference in Nicaragua is vainly trying to divert the attention of U.S. and world public opinion from its dirty machinations with the sale of arms to Iran.

The Soviet Union shares the international community's legitimate concern over the dangerous development of events in Central America and over its possible consequences to international peace, and is demanding that an end be immediately put to aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

'Escalation of Aggression'

LD082049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has officially confirmed that helicopters of the American Armed Forces are transporting subunits of the Honduran Army to a region bordering on Nicaragua. As is known, on 6 December airplanes of the Honduran Armed Forces bombed a number of Nicaraguan population centers. It is also reported that U.S. servicemen in Honduras have received an order to take direct part in combat operations against Nicaragua. The following is commentary on the recent news. At the microphone is Vitaliy Sobolev.

[Sobolev] Just listen, comrades. Honduras will never undertake aggression against Nicaragua and its territory will not serve the United States as a springboard for an assault on that country. That was what the president of Honduras stated quite recently. One could only rejoice at his words, if only they meant anything. The Honduran authorities declare, no less solemnly, that there are no Somocist camps in their country, in spite of the facts which simply cannot be covered up. Greater is the worth of the statement made by Washington figures on the same topic. They are just as good as the Hondurans at saying one thing and doing another. We do not supply weapons to the contras, the White House said when Congress did not allow such supplies. Now, after the lawsuit against the American airman who was shot down over Nicaragua, the U.S. press is pouring out a multitude of facts on the supply to the Somocists of weapons from U.S. Government sources.

The disclosure of the White House's intriguing in Iran has lifted the curtain on the means for U.S. Government financing of such supply operations. The U.S. Congress adopted a ban on direct participation of Americans in the undeclared war against Nicaragua. There were statements, too, by the U.S. leaders that the Americans were not participating in the war and would not participate. At that very time agents of the CIA were mining Nicaraguan ports and carrying out piratical air raids on Nicaragua.

The White House swears that there will be no new Vietnam in Central America. But its oaths are not to be believed. The Pentagon has already planned intervention and calculated its cost in dollars and human lives. All they are waiting for there is the order. And, as we can see, orders are coming down that are ever more decisive. The undeclared war is not extending more and more into the airspace of Nicaragua. It is now accepted to call such a development of events an escalation of aggression. The Costa Rica ambassador in Mexico City recently told journalists how in his time as a minister, U.S. diplomats tried to organize something like a Central American Gleiwitz operation with his help on the borders with Nicaragua -- that is, something like the provocation which World War II begin with.

And so, the facts make one come to terms with the possibility that the hatred of Washington figures for Nicaragua might prompt them to direct aggression. Nicaraguan leaders constantly point out such a possibility. In connection with the heightened tension on the border with Honduras, they are again proposing the only path that could avert the approaching danger that is so menacing for all peoples in the region -- the path of negotiaton.

NEW MINISTERS, CSA CHIEF APPOINTED IN MOLDAVIA

Finance Minister

LD081744 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.L. Budyanu as Moldavian SSR minister of finance issued in Kishinev, 26 November]

[Text] Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.L. Budyanu as Moldavian SSR minister of finance:

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Adrian Leonidovich Budyanu be appointed minister of finance of the Moldavian SSR.

A. Mokanu, chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet

A. Melnik, Secretary of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet

Kishinev, 26 November 1986

Consumer Services Minister

LD081702 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.S. Ginkul as Moldavian SSR minister for consumer services issued in Kishinev, 26 November]

[Text] Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.S. Ginkul as Moldavian SSR minister for consumer services:

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Andrey Semenovich Ginkul be appointed minister of consumer services of the Moldavian SSR.

A. Mokanu, chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

A. Melnik, secretary of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Kishinev, 26 November 1986

CSA Chief

LD081745 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.S. Vorotilo as chief of the Moldavian SSR Central Statistical Administration issued in Kishinev, 26 November]

[Text] Decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade A.S. Vorotilo as chief of the Moldavian SSR Central Statistical Administration:

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Andrey Stepanovich Vorotilo be appointed chief of the Central Statistical Administration of the Moldavian SSR.

A. Mokanu, chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Presidium Soviet.

A. Melnik, secretary of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Kishinev, 26 November 1986

NEW BELORUSSIAN HOUSING MINISTER APPOINTED

LD081912 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Summary] The Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to release Artur Bezlyudov from the post of minister of housing and municipal services of the Belorussian SSR in connection with his transfer to another post, and to appoint Mikhail Myasnikovich as minister of housing and municipal servicesZ.

Comrade M.V. Myasnikovich is a Belorussian, born in 1950. Before his appointment he worked as Minsk Party Gorkom.

TAJIKISTAN CP DISMISSES DUSHANBE GORISPOLKOM CHIEF

LD081931 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik 0200 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau held a routine session on 3 December to discuss the readiness of Dushanbe municipal services for the winter period.

It was stressed that despite the promises of the leaders of the relevant departments, the Dushanbe Gorkom and Gorispolkom, to take measures for the onset of winter, it became known that the republic's capital's municipal services were not prepared for winter. This resulted in many complaints and letters from workers. Instead of meeting the workers just demands, the housing and municipal services personnel were usually giving deceitful answers to them, resorting to bureaucracy and performing low-quality work.

The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau relieved Shorakhamov, chairman of the Dushanbe Gorispolkom, for unsatisfactory readiness for winter by Dushanbe housing and municipal services and for distancing himself from the problems of preparing for the winter. Dushanbe Gorkom was ordered to question Abdualimov, deputy chairman of the Dushanbe Gorispolkom, and other responsible officials for not implementing measures intended to prepare the municipal services for winter. [passage omitted]

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS 28 NOV

AU051122 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Nov 86 p 2

["Information Announcement on the Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] On 28 November the fourth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation continued its proceedings. At the third sitting, chaired by T.A. Gavrilova, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy chairman, the third item on the agenda was examined.

A report on the tasks of the Ukrainian SSR soviets of people's deputies in implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the measures to further raise the role and increase the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for accelerating socioeconomic development in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions was delivered by deputy V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The following deputies took the floor in the discussion: N.K. Zadoya, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom second secretary; V.A. Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman; P.V. Kustra, tool-maker at the Ternopol Vatra production association named after the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine; V.V. Pivovarov, general director of the Malyshev Plant production association in Kharkov; G.K. Zlobin, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Construction; and M.I. Kirey, Lvov Oblispolkom chairman.

After an intermission, the discussion on the third item on the agenda continued under the chairmanship of deputy P.G. Kostyuk, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy chairman. The following deputies took the floor: V.A. Zheludkovskiy, Simferopol Gorkom first secretary; V.A. Plyutinskiy, Zarya Kommunizma kolkhoz chairman in Rovenskiy Rayon, Rovno Oblast; L.M. Sayko, woman teacher at the Radovel secondary school in Olevskiy Rayon, Zhitomir Oblast; S.V. Litvinenko, board chairman in the Ukrainian Consumers Union; A.N. Popernyak, Khmelnitskiy Oblispolkom chairman; M.I. Kotsyuruba, milkmaid at the Kamennogorsk sugar combine in Ilyinetskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; A.I. Kovinko, Poltava Obkom second secretary; V.I. Slinchenko, Ukrainian minister of consumer services; M.R. Antipenko, Voloshinovka village soviet chairman in Baryshevskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast; and V.F. Sayko, director of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Farming under the Southern Branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on the item examined.

Deputy N.G. Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, delivered a report on the approval of the decrees passed by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium in the period between the two sessions.

The deputies passed the laws and decisions approving the decrees of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session also examined some changes in the competition of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet permanent commissions. N.M. Popov, Voroshilovgrad Obkom second secretary, was elected chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission.

With this the fourth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation ended its proceedings.

WRITERS UNION'S KARPOV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

PM261423 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Vladimir Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, at 17 November evening session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities: "Vladimir Karpov: The Responsible Role of Literature" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, was held a few days ago. We published the speech by V. Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, at the session.

Comrade deputies! After today's session we will say again: "We talked, we decided, and not let us move from words to deeds." But how about writers whose deeds actually take the form of words? Here one probably has to bear in mind that there are words and words. A word has great power: A word can kill a man or make him happy. A word can rouse people to attack or, on the other hand, can make them flee in panic. Everything depends on the context in which it was spoken, by whom and for what purpose it was spoken, in what direction it calls and in pursuit of what.

Much was said at the Eighth Writers Congress about the "gray wave" in literature and, in the wake of our congress -- you have probably noticed this -- some sharp and at times devasting articles have appeared about books written by writers who have always been at the focus of the attention not only of our own but also of the reading public abroad -- Ch. Aytmatov, Yu. Bondarev, V. Belov, and others. This is considered to be a demonstration of daring and is presented as transition from words to deeds. Famous people can and must be criticized, but businesslike analysis and arguments must not be steeped in bile. The power of the word must always be borne in mind and balanced; it must always be borne in mind that both critic and writer are ultimately engaged in one and the same common great work.

Take another trend as example: Works by literary figures like Gumilev, Nabokov, and others, who have not been published for various reasons, are now appearing. This is also a transition from words to deeds. A sort of restoration of justice. But this does not at all mean that this trend is becoming the main one in our literature and that works by founders of Soviet literature like M. Gorkiy, V. Mayakovskiy, M. Sholokhov, A. Fadeyev, A. Tvardovskiy, and others, are being consigned to oblivion. Soviet literature has firmly held and will continue to hold its Soviet and party positions.

Certain people have emerged (and not just among writers) who perceive democracy as total license, use the slogan "from words to deeds" as an opportunity to settle old accounts, and take on the role of exposer, their genre being letters "to the top" and their sources of information being, as a rule, keyholes, rumors, and scandal.

This may not be worth talking about, but unfortunately these drones in our literary environment -- and not just there, either -- distract and divert attention from the main work and problems, and consume much time, strength, and, I would say, nervous energy.

The Writers Union Board Secretariat, thoroughly looking into life and the creative processes occurring since the congress, guides writers in their creative work to reflect the new trends in our life. Take just the question of truth. Much has been said and written since the 27th CPSU Congress about many shortcomings and omissions. At times it is bitter and painful to read about this, but the truth must be spoken, this helps the cleansing process, the process of getting rid of the sense of former excessive regulation and the little red flags which gave warnings regarding certain subjects. Today this is behind us. But it is also impossible to agree with the trend of writing only about shortcomings, only about he negative aspects of our life. Today this is no longer the complete truth. The complete truth today consists of the fact that the party has perceived the shortcomings, has evaluated them, and is leading the people in overcoming all phenomena of stagnation in economic and spiritual life. The truth today consists of the fact that a new hero has emerged, a hero who has embraced the innovative nature and revolutionary passion of current transformations with all his heart. This new hero of our time has not only personally joined the renewal and creatively seeks the best ways to implement the set tasks, but also arouses and leads others and generates enthusiasm, faith, and a passionate desire to implement our current plans.

Soviet literature has always relied on life, and life, as we can see, offers us wonderful examples and, consequently, opportunities to depict it creatively. Writers do this daily in their current affairs articles for newspapers and journals, in radio and television appearances, in the thousands of meetings with readers taking place in our country's cities.

Writers make a weighty contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament. All over the world, in the most diverse forums, discussions, and simple conversations, writers bring our party's policy to the broad people's masses. And they do the same when they welcome thousands of guests from abroad to their land.

Current affairs, literary criticism, and poetry are the most effective branches of literature. Novels and novellas about our stormy time of transformations also appear, but these branches require much time and creative energy.

Unfortunately, phenomena which hinder fruitful work also exist in the writers' life. The Writers Union has enormous creative forces. These are not just the famous writers in the capital. Many talented literary figures live in all republics, oblasts, and cities. Most of them play an active part in social life. In some places, however, thre is -- to put it mildly -- a scornful attitude toward writers.

And this is wrong -- a writer is a good adviser and active assistant of local party and soviet organs. But do not forget, dear comrades, a certain specific aspect of a writer's labor: A writer cannot be appointed, nor can he be relieved of his duties. Nothing can be done about it, and it is true that talent is a gift of nature, an asset of the people. And if this is so, it deservers at least some attention. A writer's labor, just like any other labor, requires material backing. Do not believe the philistine talk about enormous fees. Writers in their overwhelming majority live modestly, and their earnings are no higher than the salaries of physicians or engineers.

And yet, at times a writer generates considerable revenues. We spoke at an enterprise once. Its director proudly said: "Last year we produced about R4 million profit." And I thought that some of the writers who had spoken at the plant had generated equal revenues. Look at the publication figures for ROMAN-GAZETA. A booklet with a print run of 2 million copies or (if a novel runs into two issues) 4 million copies. Each copy costs R1.30. And the philistine calculates: "Good grief! The writer has pocketed about 5 million!" But the writer has received the copyright fee of R5,000 due to him for every book, while 4 million and more have gone into the state budget to join the 4 million from the enterprise that I was talking about. And if you think that the literary worker may have been writing this book for 3-5 years, and then waited just as long for publication, the average monthly earnings will not come to very much.

I gave this example to show the inconsistency between copyright fees and a writer's labor. These fees were introduced before the war, money and prices have changed many times over, and yet our remuneration is still calculated according to prewar values. There have been some amendments and additions, but copyright fees should have been fundamentally revised a long time ago.

Our printing facilities are very inadequate and obsolete, and they fail to meet the large-scale tasks facing Soviet literature today. The Writers Union, together with the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, is seeking opportunities to make more rational use of existing printing facilities but, dear comrades, this resembles the story of Trishka's famous coat -- no matter how many patches you put on they are never enough; what is needed are new and modern printing enterprises.

In the war years people spoke and worked under the slogan "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" Under the conditions of most intense ideological struggle, when international conflicts and problems cannot be solved by the force of arms but only by talks and persuasion, in other words by the force of the word, it seems to us that it is right to supply the ideological front with the technical, printing weapons it needs.

Unfortunately, I did not notice any such attention given to the needs of the ideological front in the draft budget we are discussing today. And this is despite the fact that the conclusion by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the state plan under discussion reads: "The USSR Gosplan...to seek out opportunities for fuller satisfaction of the needs of cultural institutions and the printing industry...for high quality equipment and raw and other materials."

But if the subject of my speech demands large capital investments, let us then, comrade deputies, do some work which is very useful for literature and requires no special expenditure. A writer does not need very much to work -- a room, silence, and an opportunity to concentrate. The government, realizing this, made a decision to allocate an additional 20 meters of housing area, in other words one room, to every member of the USSR Writers Union. But many cities do not observe this resolution: If you have 6-9 meters per capita, you do not even get put down on the list. Mayakovskiy said: "I feel I am a Soviet plant, manufacturing happiness." And if I were to remind you that a plant at times pollutes the environment, while a writer's production is, as a rule, free of harmful discharges, I hope to have convinced you of the need to help writers wherever you live and work together with them.

Incidentally, when the time comes for a writer who has worked all his life in literature to retire on pension, his ordeals begin. How much pension should he be given, on what basis is it to be calculated? The USSR Ministry of Finance forgets all the revenues contributed by the writer to the state budget and tries to give him as small a pension as possible. This is unfair! The man has worked like a plant, and his old age is secured according to the norms applied to individual handicraftsmen.

Esteemed comrade deputies, I am talking about this because all problems in the state machinery are interconnected. M.S. Gorbachev said at the 27th congress: "The slowing down of socioeconomic development was the consequence of serious blunders not only in the sphere of economic management, but also in ideological work." Lenin's teaching on the role of culture in building the new society is widely known. The human factor primarily consists of cultural standards and firm faith in our ideal and values. This determines to a large extent the labor and creative enthusiasm and the implementation of the plans and the achievement of the production levels we are setting and discussing today. Soviet literature has a large and very responsible role to play in this affair of state. Writers understand this and are wholeheartedly prepared to serve the great cause of renewal, of a prosperous life for our people.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON VITEBSK OBKOM PLENUM

PM071500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report entitled "Combined With Broad Publicity" under the rubric "Party Life: Aspects of Restructuring"]

[Text] Vitebsk, 28 Nov -- The participants in today's plenum of the Vitebsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom departed from established practice. [paragraph continues]

Immediately after the report delivered by Obkom First Secretary V.V. Grigoryev, they followed 10 routes, selected at random, to see for themselves the organization of services in the city.

Virtually all the main enterprises working, so to speak, for people's mood were covered by these routes. Participants in the plenum called on stores, consumer service centers, workshops, dining rooms, and enterprises having their own service facilities. The impressions from the tour were vivid and unexpected. After all, they saw not just positive aspects of the system of services for the population. There were also marked negative phenomena and problems preventing the system from operating normally.

Preparations for the session of the obkom plenum were equally unusual. The local mass news media were involved in this work. "How would you like to see the services sphere?" -- this was the question asked of the oblast's residents by newspapers, radio, and television. The rubric "Plenum Platform" has become permanent and one of the most popular rubrics.

The editorial offices and the obkom received hundreds of replies. People of different ages and vocations -- tractor drivers and sewing machine operators, weavers and milkmaids, teachers and pupils, students and pensioners -- expressed their ideas, proposals, and suggestions. Workers in trade and consumer services, public catering, and the consumer cooperative system did not ignore the discussion, either. Many letters were published in special newspaper features, were read on radio broadcasts, and provided the subject matter for television commentaries. The part of the editorial mailbag which was not "covered" was summed up in a press bulletin which was distributed among participants in the plenum. Leading specialists in the sector and journalists from the oblast newspaper visited other cities in the country, where they studied positive experience of work by the best enterprises in the services sphere.

This thoroughly thought-out and efficiently conducted preparatory work, combined with broad publicity, enabled the party committee to objectively appraise the state of affairs in the services sphere, to draw the attention of the participants to the "sore" points, and to clearly define the strategy and tactics of restructuring.

It was said in the report and the debate speeches that the oblast still lacks an efficient system for the study of demand, the economic justification of orders, and the precise coordination of enterprise plans with the trade system. Purchases of agricultural produce from the population are poorly organized. Only slightly more than one-third of personal subsidiary plots have firm contracts with other consumer cooperatives. Vitebsk's consumer service workers simply cannot reach even the average republican levels as regards clothing, footwear, furniture, and apartment repair and photographic services; the production and range of consumer goods do not correspond with the potential, their quality remains poor, and there is a tangible gap between the consumer services in cities and rural areas.

These and other facts provided a basis for the formulation of basic guidelines for the activity of party committees and organizations in the oblast as regards the restructuring of trade and consumer services for the population in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

One of the positive examples of a creative and enterprising approach toward restructuring cited by the main speaker offered a convincing illustration of specific ways to attain the goal. He mentioned workers at the Vitebsk wine-making plant, who managed within a short time to alter the production specialization, using their own resources to reconstruct the shops and install a technological line for the production of cream toffee.

Now the shelves of the oblast's stores will be stocked with more than 250 metric tons of their output each year. The former wine makers did not look for funds, equipment, or raw materials elsewhere: The rationalizers and inventors "forced" a large part of their own machines and equipment to work for their new consumers.

Special emphasis was placed at the plenum on the idea of abandoning parasitical sentiments and on the need to make full use of local resources. The orientation toward self-capitalization, self-financing, and self-support has become a determining point for all cadres and all collectives.

According to the general opinion of all the plenum participants, the conversation which developed there was extremely serious and exacting and dealt in depth with the processes occurring in trade, public catering, consumer services, and the production of consumer goods. Its logical outcome was an extensive program of measures for the development of these sectors through 1990 adopted at the session.

N.A. Stashenkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, took part in the plenum's work.

PRAVDA NOTES DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTERS DISCIPLINED

PM090927 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 December 1986 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "In Response to Earlier PRAVDA Criticism" and the general headline "Health Is Worth More than Wealth" a 500-word reply by Ye. Potekhin, secretary of the USSR Ministry of Health Party Committee, in which he notes that:

"Having examined the article "Health Is Worth More Than Wealth" (15 September), the USSR Ministry of Health Party Committee takes the view that the article exposes serious shortcomings and omissions in the style and methods of work of the party committee, shop party organizations, and Communists in the ministry's apparatus." ..."Deputy Ministers P. Burgasov and A. Safonov, who were mentioned in the article, have been released from their posts in connection with their retirement." ..."The party committee has warned deputy ministers that they are personally responsible for the state of executive discipline in the structural subdivisions under their jurisdiction and has instructed them to establish proper order in this sphere. Party organization secretaries have been instructed to apply measures of party pressure against communists who violate executive discipline."

Under the same heading, the paper also carries the following reply from USSR Minister of Health S. Burenkov:

"The article 'Health Is Worth More Than Wealth' was discussed at a session of the USSR Ministry of Health Collegium. The newspaper article correctly points out serious shortcomings in organizational and cadre work.

"The collegium has made a critical assessment of the style and methods of work of a number of the ministry's leading workers and, with a view to radically restructuring the work of the ministry apparatus, instructed the minister, his deputies, ahd chiefs of administrations and sections to eliminate the existing shortcomings, ensure a higher standard of discipline, organization, and order, and step up ideological and educational work within the apparatus.

"Deputy ministers and chiefs of administrations and sections have been instructed to implement additional measures to improve the work of hospitals, maternity homes, health centers, first-aid stations, emergency wards, and other health care establishments on the basis of the accelerated introduction in practice of achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive experience. Measures have been adopted to accelerate the implementation of the comprehensive program for boosting preventive medicine, strengthening the health of the Soviet population, and introducing nationwide screening of the population.

"Higher and secondary medical education is being restructured, the quality of professional training of nurses and pharmacists is being improved, and ideological and political education work among students is being intensified in the spirit of the oath taken by Soviet doctors. The plan for the current 5-year plan makes provision for a considerable increase in the training of middle-level medical staff. The norms for specialists working in city pediatric clinics are being reviewed, and incentives and measures to enhance the responsibility of medical staff for the quality of their work and its end results have been defined.

"Stricter supervision of the construction and commissioning of hospitals and health centers and improved provision of medicines and medical equipment for the population and health care establishments has been established. Provision has been made for comprehensive checks of organizational and cadre work to be carried out in health care organs and establishments of a number of the country's teritories. The work of the apparatus in drafting instructions and other normative documents is being improved, their number and the requirements for primary medical documentation and the rendering of accounts in the system of the ministry's organizations and establishments are being cut back, unjustified internal correspondence is prohibited, and a system to monitor the implementation of directives and ministry collegium decisions and handling of citizens letters is being introduced.

"The collegium has issued a reprimand to V. Varakin, chief of the cadre administration, for shortcomings in the selection and placement of cadres in the ministry's central apparatus. Deputy Minister Yu. Isakov and A. Moskvichev and I. Grebeshova, chiefs of the Main Administrations of Therapeutic and Prophylactic Aid, have been severely censured for omissions in their work.

"Work to reinformce the apparatus, and primarily its leading component, with cadres is under way in the ministry."

CRITICISM OF KAZAKH CEMENT INDUSTRY ACCEPTED

PM091013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[Reply by Ye. Bashmakov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, to an article entitled "On the Off-Chance" printed under the general rubric "In Response to Earlier PRAVDA Criticism" and the same headline]

[Text] The article printed under the headline "On the Off-Chance" (PRAVDA 14 September) correctly reflects serious omissions on the part of the leadership of the republic's cement industry, a reply by Ye. Bashmakov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, says.

The Central Committee Secretariat has issued a reprimand to Minister O. Beysenov for systematic nonfulfillment of the plans for the production of cement and the deterioration in the quality of cement and cautioned his first deputy K. Benishev, who was directly in charge of the cement industry.

At the same time, the ministry collegium and the minister have been instructed to ensure the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises in the 12th 5-Year Plan and to eliminate design flaws on dry-method cement production lines at the Karagandatsement association. They have been ordered to ensure normal conditions for highly productive labor and leisure by working people. The relevant party obkoms have been instructed to step up organizational and party political work in cement industry labor collectives and to reinforce lagging sections with highly skilled specialists.

At the same time, the reply says, the assistance of the union ministry is needed in replacing large quantities of obsolete equipment and ensuring stable supplies of raw materials and other resources to plants. The need for this has been confirmed by studies of enterprises carried out by key institutes. The implementation of a program elaborated on this basis and approved by the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry demands expenditures in excess of R80 million.

YAKOVLEV DISCUSSES MARXISM AT THEORISTS MEETING

LD052249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The meeting of editors of the theoretical and political publications of Communist and workers parties ended today in Moscow.

The roundtable session was addressed by Comrade Yakovlev. He talked about the CPSU's work to develop Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's social and economic strategy, and about the restructuring that is taking place in our society.

The discussions in Moscow have come to an end. They were frank: A comradely exchange of views took place. Those taking part analyzed the new facts influencing the development of society -- political, scientific and technical, international, and national. [passage omitted]

YELTSIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE MEETING

PM051127 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Military Council Session"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Moscow Air Defense District Military Council held yesterday analyzed the results of the study year and examined -- in the light of the 27th Congress demands -- tasks concerning the further restructuring of the activity of the command, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the session.

YELTSIN SPEAKS TO INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE LEADERS

LD052227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Directors and the restructuring -- this important theme was the subject of a seminar for directors of Moscow industrial enterprises held on 5 December.

It was noted at the seminar that given the diversity of our understanding of the restructuring process, the role of the economic leader holds a special place. A great deal of attention was devoted to the role of the industrial enterprise leader in ethical education and in galvanizing public organizations and working people in the struggle against drunkenness, violations of discipline, slovenliness, laxity, self-seeking, and those given to living on unearned income. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the seminar.

YELTSIN, MUSCOVITES HONOR UNKNOWN SOLDIER

LD062240 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- Representatives of the working people of the capital and its suburbs came to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall today, on the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the Soviet troops' counter-offensive near Moscow.

They paid tribute of respect and gratitude to the Soviet servicemen who defended Moscow against the enemy. Wreaths were laid to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. The ceremony was attended by Boris Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU.

TV SHOWS 'COMPLETED' CHERNOBYL SARCOPHAGUS

LD071950 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unattributed video report]

[Text] Construction of the sarcophagus for the fourth reactor at the Chernobyl AES has been completed.

We can now show you this unique construction. It is unique, because in the speed in which it was built and in the scale of the work that has been carried out here, it has no equivalent in world engineering and construction practice.

This is how the sarcophagus looks from the southern side. It was here that it was most difficult to cover up the damage to the stricken reactor. It was necessary to set into it mighty concrete support columns, and then lay on to these a 160-metric-ton beam that the construction workers call, not without reason, the mammoth. On this were mounted the structures of the southern wall of the covering. The northern and western walls of the sarcophagus, which stand on mighty foundations, rise to a height of more than 60 meters. From the east its structure lies firmly against the buildings of the third power unit. And now, with the aid of a helicopter crew, we are showing you the structures of the sarcophagus from the air. [video shows distant shots of the AES, a large gray structure covering part of the buildings, cranes standing nearby; part of the cover appears to be supported by steel girders; shots of the northern and western walls, again covered in concrete and apparently supported by concrete buttresses; shots from the air show the top of the structure, the western and southern walls]

SUCCESSFUL 'TRAP' LAID FOR DRUG THIEVES

LD072002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] We will now tell you about an unusual operation by Moscow militiamen. A few days ago, at about midnight, people in white overalls entered one of the houses on Chusovskaya Street. They had arrived in an ambulance. When they climbed the stairs leading to the third floor, they were confronted by two attackers. One of them charged with a knife. But the knife harmlessly landed on a stair, being knocked out by a professional hand, and the robbers found themselves pressed against the floor. An all-clear signal was given at 38 Petrovka Street [Criminal Investigation headquarters].

What in fact happened was that someone called an ambulance on 26 February, saying that his wife had had a heart attrack and that she urgently needed a doctor. But in an entry way of a house at Izmaylovskiy Boulevard, the first aid team was surrounded by a group of unknown individuals who, threatening with weapons, took away the aid kit which carried drugs. The second attack on an ambulance team in similar circumstances was carried out on 27 November. Having learned the description of the criminals and the manner in which the crimes were committed, the militia masterminded a kind of trap. When another suspicious call was made, the medical team was preceded on the stars by Makarov and Volodin, officials of an internal affairs directorate, disguised in white overalls. You already know what the outcome was.

EMIGRATION SEEKER INTERNED IN PSYCHIATRIC WARD

AU061608 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 6 (AFP) -- A Russian who requested to emigrate from the Soviet Union has been interned for five months in a pyschiatric ward, where he is locked in a constantly lighted room with mentally ill patients, his daughter said here Saturday.

Lyudmila Evsukov said her father, Serafim, aged 53, was locked up in July in a Moscow psychiatric hospital and was transferred Thursday to another psychiatric hospital 70 kilometers (45 miles) from the capital. He requested emigration eight years ago, she said. She added that for the first time she and her mother had been allowed to visit her brother, also called Serafim, age 24, who has been doing forced labour in Western Siberia since August 8. He is a conscientious objector and had already served a two-and-a-half year sentence when he was 18 and first refused his military service.

VIROLOGY INSTITUTE CHIEF DISCUSSES AIDS

PM081600 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 p 4

[S. Soldatenkova article under the rubvric "Health": "Three 'Signatures' of AIDS"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] According to recent data from abroad, some 32,000 cases of the disease AIDS have now been recorded in the world. And a significant proportion of them are in the United States -- 27,000, with some 3,000 in the West European countries and more than 1,000 cases on the African continent.

At an international congress which ended in Paris recently, specialists expressed the opinion that in the next 10-15 years AIDS will become a more serious threat to man than all other diseases put together.

The report by U.S. representative (Keren) said that according to their figures the virus has been found in the blood of 1.5 million people in the United States. Computer calculations have shown that by 1991 74,000 Americans will fall ill.

For the United States this is a real national disaster. It is also a serious problem for West European countries. The number of cases in countries like France and the FRG is continuing to increase rapidly. The disease has stolen into Belgium and Switzerland -- here they have the highest figure for new cases.

"Isolated cases of the disease have been recorded in our country," V. Zhdanov, director of the Ivanovskiy Virology Institute and academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, says. "People in the West regard us as conservative about sexual problems. Well, in this case this has proved useful. We believe that we do not have the social conditions for this disease to spread widely. But the vast influx of tourists and close contacts with foreign countries do not exclude the possibility of AIDS penetrating the Soviet Union. That is why we have had cases of the disease being developed among foreigners living here and Soviet citizens."

What do the scientists know about this disease that is new? Three forms of the AIDS virus have been discovered. One is carried by green monkeys -- man cannot catch this. The second causes minor illnesses, sometimes even without visible signs of the disease. And the third and last is the most dangerous, with a lethal outome. It is called the African form: More Americans and West Europeans suffer from it.

"In general the question of the origin of the virus is giving rise to various debates," V. Zhdanov notes. "And I think it is premature to give a final opinion. What is important is that we have three related viruses with differing degrees of danger to man. Recently, following a decision of the WHO, the Virology Institute became the WHO center for AIDS. The disease is studied here and comprehensive research is under way. We have been studying this problem for approximately 2 years. It was important for us to obtain strains of the virus from foreign colleagues. Professor Montagnier (France) and Doctors Gallo and Levi (United States) kindly made them available. In our turn, we too have isolated several strains. So we have obtained standards.

"Through basic studies of the properties of the virus Soviet scientists have developed two systems for diagnosing the infection. And they have begun to produce them in conjunction with the Institute of Viral Preparations. Patent certificates have been issued for the means of obtaining AIDS antigens by genetic engineering methods.

"In our country a wide program of research involving dozens of institutes has been drawn up. Work is now under way to create a vaccine against this dangerous disease. It may not be necessary to use it on a large scale. But we must have it in our possession."

SOCIOLOGIST NOTES 'TENS OF THOUSANDS' OF ADDICTS

LD082020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1925 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (TASS) -- A public opinion poll center has been created in the USSR, belonging to the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Researach. This was reported today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists by Soviet scientist Professor Igor Bestuzhev-Lada.

The professor pointed out that sociologists take an active part in the process of restructuring society. They are researching into problems of openness [glasnost], social relations in production, and other topical issues. They present recommendations for the solution of various problems in the economic and social spheres.

Replying to the question of whether drug addiction exists in the USSR, the professor noted that there are several tens of thousands of drug addicts in the country. Although there are incomparably fewer of them than, for example, in the United States, where according to the official and clearly understated figures 22 million drug addicts are registered, this problem is of concern to Soviet society, and steps are being taken in the country to eradicate its causes. The point should be not how to punish a person who takes drugs, but how to cure him of this illness.

The sociologist also classed divorce among the awkward social issues. As sociological research has shown, the main reason for divorce is alcohol. The struggle against alcholism, which is in progress in the USSR, the scientist said, is having an influence on reducing the number of troubled families. Although the results are so far not significant, the turning point in reducing the quantity of divorces in the country has already been reached.

Sociological figures also show that living together with parents in one apartment also has a negative influence on young families. In connection with this, the scientist recalled the scale of housing construction in the country and of the plans of the 27th party congress to make an individual house or apartment available for every Soviet family by the end of the century.

NEVA FLOOD-LEVEL IN LENINGRAD RISES 'SHARPLY'

LD062055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, for the third time this week, the Neva had made its disposition known. In Leningrad, the 269th flooding since the day the city was founded has been registered. [video shows dull gray expanse of water under a brooding sky, while the camera pans across a scene of middle-distance riverside architecture and foreground semisubmerged parapets]

Two Atlantic cyclones brought water into the Gulf of Finland and the Neva firth, while gusts of a southwesterly wind of up to 23 meters per second drove water from the Baltic into the Neva. [video shows shot from semisubmerged vehicle interior, with water lapping at its windows] At about 0700 a storm warning was received. [video shows two males clambering along a snow-topped wall, clinging to railings as they make their way along it, while water passes a foot or so below them] The level of water had reached 80 centimeters. Since that time it began to rise sharply, and by 1800, a level of 250 centimeters above the normal level was registered in Leningrad. [video pans from a shot of a sphynx-like embankment statue to icy-looking water and a crowd gazing at it from behind an embankment well]. According to specialists the Neva is expected to rise to a level of 270 centimeters. The municipal and rayon commissions formed to combat elemental disasters have been placed on the alert. For Sunday, the weather forecasters are promising that the cyclone will move away. [video ends with shots on embankment and snow falling]

RYZHKOV TOURS CASPIAN, ORENBURG GAS COMPLEXES

LD082218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Ye. Fateyev report]

[Text] Today the gas workers of Karachaganak -- a new promising deposit under development in the Caspian lowlands -- prefulfilled the annual plan for gas and condensate extraction:

[Ye. Fateyev] This success, while significant, does not exactly make those who are taking part in the completion of the new deposit happy. They are already could, and should, be working to much more intensive plans and producing much more of the product which the country needs so much. So far the involvement of Karachaganak wealth in the national economy turnover has been developing at an insufficiently high rate. To put it politely, our engineering branch and a number of other industries have turned out to be not quite ready for the extreme conditions of the field's completion -- the huge reservoir pressure, the aggressive action of hydrogen sulphide. Things are also slowed down through builders' inertia and absence of a clear prospect for the development of the complex. The field is in Kazakhstan, while it is being completed and exploited by Orenburg gas men. And so arguments are still going on about whether to erect new gas processing works on Kazakh soil, directly in the field, or to continue delivering the gas condensate to the neighboring Orenburg gas works, having expanded its capacities at a much smaller outlay than for a new construction project. [video shows workers operating machinery, drilling installations, drilling towers]

Today Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov began his tour of the Caspian and Orenburg oil and gas complex by acquainting himself with the state of affairs at the Karachaganak field. He visited the first -- and so far the only -- producing field at Karachaganak. Comrade Ryzhkov asked detailed questions about the gas workers' working and living conditions and the new field's potential capacities. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's attention was drawn to the low quality of bits and drilling equipment manufactured by our industry. [video shows Ryzhkov and entourage disembarking from an Aeroflot MI-8 helicopter, looking at installations; man pointing out to Ryzhkov various features in a line-up of drill bits, close-ups of bits] In the afternoon Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov visited enterprises of Orenburg's oil and gas complex. At the Orenburg gas processing works -- one of the country's largest -- he was told that the collective of the enterprises, above all on account of refurbishment, has planned to double the processing of the valuable chemical raw material -- gas condensate -- by the end of the 5-year plan, to increase the production of gas by 7 billion cubic meters without involving additional workforce. But just like the field workers the gas processing workers here have a big grudge against the suppliers of equipment. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov examined samples of such long-quality products, which hardly correspond to the demands of the day. [video shows Ryzhkov's delegation entering works, Ryzhkov being shown various equipment]

The ability of our science and technology and our industry to develop highly-effective equipment is exemplified by the Orenburg helium works, also visited by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. The works produces 90 percent of all helium in the country.

As far as its degree of automation and the boldness of engineering solutions are concerned it has no equals in world practice. All equipment is of domestic manufacture. Practically waste-free, extensive processing of raw material has been achieved. But the well-being of the leading enterprise may soon be threatened. Phase three of the works is being built extremely slowly. [video shows equipment inside works -- VDTs, control panels, Ryzhkov visiting various parts of the works, meeting workers, exterior of works]

Shcherbina, Others Attend

LD090453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the country's economic and social development plan for the Twelfth 5-Year Plan, there are plans to set up an oil and gas complex in the regions adjoining the Caspian, which will be the second in size after the one in western Siberia.

In order to familiarize himself with the progress of work in dealing with this most important task of the national economy, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituro, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Orenburg on 7 December. He traveled today to the Karachaganak gas condensate field in the Uralsk Oblast of the Kazakh SSR, which for 2 years now has been providing the country with fuel and raw materials. The relative proximity to the main industrial centers of the country and the presence of an industrial base for gas refining in Orenburg makes the development of this field, one of the unique treasuries of hydrocarbon raw materials in the Caspian depression, economically efficient. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzkov visited installations for treating gas ready for transportation. He showed an interest in the work of the drilling teams and in their living conditions. During the meeting with workers and specialists, a detailed conversation took place on the means for accelerated construction of the promising new energy complex; on raising the rate of commissioning geological prospecting work; on building wells; and on the need to deal effectively with the tasks relating to the quality of drilling and other gas-industry equipment. It was noted that on this issue, the achievements of science and technology should be more fully exploited and the human factor activated. Particular attention was given to the necessity for quickly commissioning housing and social and cultural amenities. The workers, prospecting geologists, and buiders of Karachaganak presented serious complaints to the representatives of the appropriate ministries taking part in the visit to the Karchaganak field. In the afternoon, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov went to the Orenburg gas treatment and helium works. In conversation with workers, he showed interest in the progress of fulfilling the plan tasks, in labor and living conditions, and also in what is hindering more efficient and better work. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers became aquainted with the city, visiting the new microrayons. At the oblast party committee there was a conference of the leaders of the oblast's party, local soviet and economic bodies and the leaders of the ministries and departments taking part in the development of the Karachaganak field. The prospects for the development of the fuel and energy branches of Orenburg and the adjacent rayons taking into account the importance of a very rapid increase of gas and oil extraction and treatment capacity and of a simultaneous solution to social problems were examined. Comrade Ryzhkov spoke at the meeting. Taking part in the trip to the Orenburg and Uralsk Oblasts were the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Shcherbina; Comrade Balandin, first secretary of the Orenburg Obkom; Comrade Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Miroshkin, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; Comrade (Iskaliyev), first secretary of the Uralsk Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; the leaders of a number of ministries; and CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers executives.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL MEETING

LD032142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Measures to improve the efficiency of land improvement were considered today at a session of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee which was held in Moscow. In the decision adopted attention was concentrated mainly on ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets envisaged in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the long-term program of land improvement, and on raising the efficient use of improved land in order to steadily improve the country's food base.

It was stressed that the targets set by the 27th CPSU Congress demand a thorough transformation of all subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex, the strengthening of their interaction, the improvement of planning, material and technical supplies, the introduction of financial autonomy and the brigade working system as well as the wide application of economic management methods and the raising of the level of organizational work in all units of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, as well as among leaders and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the highly efficient use of irrigated and reclaimed land.

Taking part in the session were Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and Comrade Zasukhin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, and leaders of ministries and departments of the country's agro-industrial complex.

SHCHERBITSKIY DISCUSSES GRAIN AT UKRAINE CP PLENUM

LD082011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] At a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, which was held today, the tasks of party, local-soviet and economic bodies of the republic on increasing the production and purchasing of grain in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress were thoroughly discussed. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, who spoke at the plenum, noted that the measures adopted have helped to somewhat reduce the consequences of the unfavorable weather conditions. However, the necessary yield and stability in grain production has not been achieved.

Over the past 5-year plan a considerable quantity of it has not been provided for the state. There are various reasons for this, but the main thing is that the republic's party and local-soviet bodies are reconstructing the leadership of the agro-industrial complex in an impermissibly slow manner.

It was pointed out at the plenum that it is necessary to enhance responsibility for the fulfillment of adopted decisions on agricultural development at all levels, and to strengthen executive discipline.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29 NOV-4 DEC NOTED

LD050559 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 29 November-4 December. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

No fileworthy items were reported for 29-30 November.

1 December

Orel Oblast has fulfilled the yearly plan for the sales of all varieties of livestock produce to the state. The procurement stations have received 450,000 metric tons of milk -- 40,000 metric tons more than the last 5-Year Plan's annual average. (0500)

2 December

All autumn agricultural operations have been completed in Kazakhstan. Cereal, feed, and industrial crops have been harvested on more than 30 million hectares. The targets for the sowing of winter crops and autumn plowing have been surpassed. (0000)

Farms in Bashkiria have prefulfilled the plan for sales of milk to the state, delivering more than 1 million metric tons in less than a year for the first time. The plan for procurement of eggs has also been prefulfilled. (1200)

No fileworthy items were reported for 3 December.

4 December

Harvesting of rape and winter rye sown in late August has been started in Uzbekistan. A total of 90,000 hectares has been allotted here to these crops. According to the estimates of specialists, in the winter months milk farms will receive additionally over 100,000 metric tons of vitamin-rich fodder. (0100)

UZBEKISTAN NOT TO FULFILL ANNUAL COTTON PLAN

LD260228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Uzbekistan: All rayons in Tashkent Oblast have successfully coped with their cotton procurement plan. In the republic as a whole, gathering and procurement of the harvest on account of the pledges is under way in 50 rayons. However, the country's largest cotton-sowing republic will not fulfill its plan this year.

We acquainted specialists at the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee with this report. They confirmed these statistics. This year there was a rare water shortage in Uzbekistan. On many fields shoots were either not obtained or they died, and this has affected the harvest negatively. However, how does one explain the success of Tashkent Oblast cotton workers, who were in the same conditions as the rest? The fact of the matter is that there they achieved strict observance of technological discipline: Economical watering, crop management, and weed control are carried out in very strict conformity with intensive techniques.

All this made it possible for Tashkent agricultural workers to cope successfully with the cotton procurement. As we were told at the USSR Central Statistical Administration, in the country as a whole over 8 million metric tons of raw cotton have been purchased; that is 91 percent of the plan. Tasks on the procurement of the most valuable varieties, the fine-fiber ones, have been overfulfilled. Farms in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan have coped successfully with cotton procurement. The cotton harvest is nearing completion, and it is already clear now that some farms, and even the whole of the Republic of Turkmenistan, will not cope with the plan for the same reasons as Uzbekistan.

PRELIMINARY GRAIN HARVEST RESULTS ASSESSED

LD302304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Anatoliy Ivashchenko commentary]

[Text] Hello comrades! The country's farmers are at the moment summing up the preliminary results of working under new conditions in the first year of the 5-year plan. A significant step forward has been made, and the contribution of grain farmers deserves particular attention. They have harvested about 210 million metric tons of grain, almost 30 million metric tons more than was obtained per year on average in the last 5-year plan. This harvest deserves that quality mark in the full sense of the word. Two-thirds of the wheat that poured into state granaries is firm, strong, and valuable. This had not been achieved before in our agricultural history. All this has become possible because the grain crops were cultivated using intensive technologies over an area that exceeded last year's by 14 million hectares. The area of fallow land in the country is larger now, and this means that more grain is sown on land that has had a rest. The rates of application of fertilizers have also increased. There are more combine harvesters. The field to elevator conveyor has functioned more smoothly. Yes, a high and very difficult hurdle has been cleared.

But as has been the case more than once before, our ideological opponents, who relish economic shortcomings in the first country of socialism, now cast doubt upon every success. Our present harvest has given rise to confusion there. They repeat in different voices: The Russians are misleading the world. These figures are falsified. There could be no more than 190 million metric tons. This is what Deutsche Welle is broadcasting: In the past, the USSR was forced to purchase millions of metric tons of grain in the West because of poor harvests. Therefore, the optimistic forecasts for this year's harvest, published recently, have been viewed in the West with certain scepticism. And here's some more: This year the good weather had a favorable affect on the grain harvest. If they really harvested 210 million metric tons, then this will be the fourth Soviet harvest on such a scale during the postwar years. Yes, there will be 210 million metric tons. The final results will be summed up here in December; you can judge for yourselves. As early as October, when all the grain had not even been taken away from the threshing floors, and the corn and rice were still being harvested, the grain crop harvest was even approaching 200 million metric tons. Twenty-five percent more wheat was procured than last year. As for the good weather, alas, there was none. More than once I have related the effort that went into harvesting this grain.

Not let's take a look into the future. [words indistinct] We shall increase the intensive farming methods further. If we reduce the huge losses which continue -- for we lose more than we purchase -- harvest of 240 to 250 million metric tons, as are planned for the end of the 5-year period, will become a reality. Our excellent wheat also will be entering the world market. So, we shall be distressing our Western opponents. Of course, the West does not like that sort of thing, but it makes us happy.

FRANCE, 'INTERCOSMOS' STATES IN 'VESTA' PROJECT

LD041847 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Scientists in the socialist countries affiliated with [the] Intercosmos program, and in France, have said they are going to take part in a new Soviet space project called "Vesta." The Moscow-based Space Research Institute has announced that the project provides for sending space probes toward Vesta, a minor planet. An international team of researchers that will be preparing the experiment will rely on the experience gained in the course of the "Vega" program in which Venus and Halley's Comet were studied with the help of Soviet unmanned probes. Scientists expect that the comparison of the physical and chemical composition of minor celestial bodies would give fresh information about the development of the solar system.

REMOTE-SPACE RADAR BECOMES OPERATIONAL

LD080849 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Kharkov December 8 TASS -- A radar system for remote surveying of the earth's surface from outer space has gone into operation. It has been designed by scientists of Kharkov, a major scientific centre in the Ukraine. The side scanning radar will participate in piloting ships in the Arctic under conditions of polar night. It detects difference in ice thickness, water openings, clearings and channels. It can also watch directions and force of hurricanes.

MEDICAL SCIENCES ACADEMY DISCUSSES AIDS RESEARCH

LD082244 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The winter session of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences has got underway here in Moscow. The 287 medical authorities are discussing the results of the introduction of new technologies and methods to treat the most dangerous diseases. They are also going to determine the priority and the most promising areas of medical research, among them the development of a vaccine against the AIDS disease.

The disease was first registered in the United States and is now spreading rapidly around the world. The World Health Organization has asked Soviet medical workers to lead the research into ways of controlling AIDS.

BRIEFS

ACADEMICIAN LIKHACHEV HONORED -- For his great contributions to the development of science and culture, the training of scientific cadres, and on the occasion of his 80th birthday, Academician Dmitriy Sergeyevich Likhachev has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Nov 86 LD]

PAVLODAR TV TOWER -- It took workers of the Pavlodar "Kazstalmontazh" Administration and the Tyumen Civil Aviation Administration 10 days to install a new television relay transmitter. Twenty-seven large elements of the 200-meter tower were assembled on Mount (Selektas), at an elevation of 560 meters, with an MI-10 helicopter. Conventional assembly methods would have taken 6 months. The new relay transmitter has given residents of remote Bayan-Aulskiy Rayon of Pavlodar Oblast reliable reception of Moscow and Alma-Ata television programs. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 25 November 86 OW]

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IZVESTIYA REPORTS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SALT II

PM101331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For Strategic Stability; at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the USSR's stance regarding the system of agreements concerning strategic arms limitation was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 8 December.

A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, issued a statement at the press conference.

In the last few days, he said, events whose consequences could have a most serious effect on the further development of the international situation have occurred in the sphere of strategic stability in the world. The United States has not only announced its repudiation of the 1972 Interim Agreement and the SALT II treaty but has also actually exceeded one of the basic limits enshrined in that treaty by bringing into service the 131st bomber equipped for cruise missiles. The United States has thus taken an unprecedented provocative step aimed at the disintegration of the treaty structure for curbing the arms race. Washington has played the role of violator of the process of the radical reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The present administration was brought to the flouting of the SALT II treaty by the logic of its attitude toward fundamental security problems. A logic built on the obsolete stereotype of the old-fashioned thinking that it is supposedly possible to ensure one's own security at the expense of others' security.

This is also an example of the peculiar logic of U.S. diplomacy whereby one thing is said in public and a different thing is done in practice.

In Reykjavik the U.S. President gave his assent to the liquidation of all strategic offensive weapons within an agreed period. But now the United States is opening the floodgates for an unrestrained race in precisely these weapons.

In Geneva the U.S. delegation says that it is guided by instructions "to move forward" while in fact it is not taking a single step toward accords and is hindering the talks.

In Washington much is being said about the importance of "an atmosphere of trust." In practice, however, there is a move toward intensifying unpredictability in the development of the strategic situation and suspicion in relations between the states. Claiming that the SDI would render nuclear weapons unnecessary, the United States has set off on the quantitative and qualitative buildup of its nuclear potential.

To sum up, it can be said that the present U.S. Administration, without a single arms control agreement to its credit, is nullifying operative accords in this sphere, setting new records in military expenditure, initiating an arms race in space, and moving toward undermining the ABM Treaty as well.

One gets the quite definite impression that people in Washington are in a hurry to impose on future administrations a binding commitment to the arms race.

In these circumstances the Soviet Government would have been fully justified in, so to speak, automatically abandoning its corresponding pledge under the treaty and the agreement which are being broken by the Americans. But the Soviet leadership, having thoroughly weighed the political, military, moral, and ethical aspects of the emerging situation, has drawn the conclusion that it is necessary to make additional efforts to divert from mankind the threat of the slippery path to strategic chaos. In this regard, the Soviet Government declared 5 December that the USSR would, for the time being, refrain from exceeding the limitations under the SALT I Agreement and the SALT II treaty. In taking this serious decision the Soviet Union proceeds from the enormous importance of the entire issue for the whole of humanity, from the very same noble and humane motivations which stand behind the Soviet program for the liquidation of nuclear arms by the year 2000, behind our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and behind the USSR's large-scale, compromise proposals in Reykjavik.

The Soviet side offers the U.S. leadership an opportunity once again to responsibly weigh all the possible consequences of its actions and to heed the world community's unanimous opinion and the sober voices in political and public circles, including those in the United States itself. The Soviet Government's decision is also a call to the U.S. Administration to display genuine restraint, to stop before it takes any steps which would finally derail the agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. There is still a way out of the prevailing situation; it is still possible to take the measures which would prevent the uncontrollable growth of strategic offensive weapons.

As regards the Soviet Union's future course, we will continue to persistently pursue a peace-loving and dynamic foreign policy, but, as M.S. Gorbachev declared the other day, no one will succeed in exploiting our vested interest in peace to force us to compromise our security.

A.A. Bessmertnykh and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, replied to journalists' questions.

Question: Will the USSR's unilateral observance of the SALT II treaty not affect its security?

Answer: While remaining within the limits set by the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union will carefully evaluate the development of events and will monitor the actions of the United States. We know whom we are dealing with. All the actions being undertaken by the USSR, including unilateral ones, are thoroughly considered and weighed so as not to jeopardize its security. The USSR will not allow military superiority over itself.

Reagan's decision to repudiate SALT II is an attempt to act from a position of strength. But the USSR is a mighty, proud, and great country which will never compromise its security and independence and will never allow anyone to dictate to it.

The United States will not succeed in attaining military superiority either through "Star Wars" or through the nuclear arms race. We have all the potential -- economic, intellectual, and military-technical -- to meet any U.S. challenge whenever necessary. The Soviet Union does not claim greater security, but neither will it accept lesser security — this 27th CPSU Congress decision and the will of the Soviet people are being sacredly fulfilled. This is how it will be in the future.

Question: What is the meaning of the words "refrains for the time being" in the Soviet Government statement? For how long will the Soviet Union display restraint?

Answer: Now that the U.S. Administration has taken a practical step to break out of one of the most important limitations imposed by the SALT II treaty, the Soviet side has complete legal justification to deem itself free from any pledges under the treaty. And if Moscow was guided only by emotions, this may have been the action to take.

But the Soviet leadership carefully and thoroughly examined this question from the position of sound reasoning and the logic of our policy, and it drew the conclusion that the USSR will, for the time being, observe the limitations. For how long? Much in his case will depend on the U.S. behavior, primarily from the military-strategic viewpoint: Will it take the compensating measures which would allow it to remain within the treaty's existing framework, or will it pursue the line of breaching this and other provisions of the SALT II treaty?

The Soviet Union will monitor the U.S. actions very carefully, whether parity is subjected to excessive overloads through U.S. military programs.

Question: The Soviet Government statement says that the United States is making a major mistake by nullifying the SALT II treaty. How are these words to be understood?

Answer: Evidently, the U.S. Administration has not considered too well the consequences for U.S. national interests and security stemming from its decision to withdraw from the SALT II treaty. The liquidation of the structure for curbing the race in strategic offensive arms would lead to serious unpredictability and uncertainty in the sides' implementation of strategic programs.

The SALT II treaty and SALT I Agreement contain many provisions which make possible to reliably control [kontrolirovat] the development of the strategic situation. The threat of a kind of chaos and instability is now emerging. This will be bad for international security and for the talks on nuclear and space weapons, for it is difficult to build accords on that shaky ground of uncertainty which would be one result of the course which the United States is now proposing to the world.

We propose to the United States a genuine restraint which means the rigorous fulfillment of treaties and agreements and unconditional observance of levels which are the subject of pledges. It is ony on the basis of such an approach that we will be able to ensure strategic stability and a reliable base for productive talks.

Answers were also given to other questions.

BOVIN INTERVIEWED ON SALT II, U.S. RELATIONS

LD042122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Bohumil Horak report on his interview with Aleksandr Bovin, "A leading Soviet foreign political commentator of the daily IZVESTIYA," carried on the "Magazine" program; date and place not specified; questions and answers in Russian with superimposed Czech translation of Bovin's replies -- recorded]

[Text] [Horak] First I asked Comrade Bovin: What are the perspectives of Soviet-U.S. relations after the Reagan government's violation of the SALT II agreement?

[Bovin] It is of course a negative phenomenon if we consider what the SALT I and SALT II agreements mean in the historic context. We can criticize these agreements, we can say that they are incomplete, but despite this they represented one of the basic frameworks which at least limited the arms race in some way. It is fundamentally negative (?when evaluating) Reagan's policy. We can therefore summarize by stating that this step breaks this restraining framework, that it undermines the political, moral and legal limits which put a break on the arms race and gives the green light to uncontrolled arms increases. This is the basis of the whole thing. At the same time it must be said that in the United States itself they do not all hold the same standpoint in this respect. Many Americans, and even U.S. military officials are against this step by Reagan because while the aforementioned limitations exist it is much easier to forsee the reaction of the other side. The Americans know that the Soviet Union will not have more missiles than the number set, and they can form their policy accordingly. We also know that the Americans will not have more missiles than the number permitted, and it is thus easier for us [words indistinct] these limitations do not exist, an uncertain situation arises; we can increase numbers, they can increase numbers, and this is not to the liking of many military officials. I must, regrettably, repeat that the step mentioned will not lead to an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. On the contrary, it creates a more uncertain, misty and gloomier perspective than in the past.

[Horak] My next question was: What will the line of U.S. foreign policy be in the 2 years remaining to the expiry of Reagan's presidential mandate?

[Bovin] I personally think that nothing special will take place in these 2 years. President Reagan will be enjoying his period of office. There is a slang expression, lame duck, which describes the state of affairs when a President is ending his period of office and no longer has such authority as before because everyone knows that in 2 years there will be another president. So I do not expect any fundamentally new moments in U.S. policy during these 2 years. I think that Reagan will continue the adventurous line he has followed up until now.

[Horak] In less than a month, 1 January 1987, the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions will expire. My last question was, therefore: Will the Soviet Union extend this moratorium, or will it renew tests?

[Bovin] You know, this is not a question of principle but of military technical necessity. If it is vital for us from a military viewpoint to renew tests, we will renew them. From the moral viewpoint we do not have to reproach ourselves. We waited a long time and tried to convince the Americans, but we also have our vital military needs.

We have to make certain tests, and if our military officials say that it is not possible to delay any further, we will renew tests. Maybe we will be able to wait another 6 months, but I do not know. I repeat, it is necessary, we will do it. At this moment it is not a question of principle but purely a problem of military needs.

GERASIMOV CONTRASTS UN, NATO ARMS DISCUSSIONS

LD072213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello, Comrades! In New York over the past few days they have been talking about disarmament and security; in Brussels, during the same few days, they have been talking about armaments and security. No disagreement about the objective, it would appear, though how different are the means that are being recommended for achieving it! Resolutions on issues relating to disarmament -- 45 resolutions -- were adopted at the UN General Assembly session in New York. If they are carried out, peace is guaranteed. One of the resolutions is about preventing and arms race in space. But was this not negotiated about 1 year ago at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva? No one votes against: 154 countries vote in favor, with one solitary country abstaining, and it is not difficult to calculate that this country is the United States.

The United States is not alone when it comes to the resolutions opposing nuclear weapons tests. Britain and France also say no to this. This Western trio changes its composition somewhat in the voting on the resolution banning radiological weapons. It is the United States, France, and Israel that are opposed to banning these. That is what happened in New York. With the abovementioned exceptions, the world community expressed its desire for disarmament.

In the meantime, the so-called Atlantic week -- or to be more precise the Atlantic 10 days -- began in Brussels. Paradoxically, there they are talking about the ideas of Reykjavik in topsy-turvy fashion. In Reykjavik, the talk was about nuclear disarmament, an idea that is so popular that it is not easy to oppose it directly. Everyone will point the finger, as if one were the nuclear renegade. The NATO documents, therefore, pay courtesy to Reykjavik. What comes next is not simply a virtual denial of Reykjavik but an attempt to make use of it in order to step up the arms race. Reykjavik, it seems, gave rise to something else beside hopes.

In the view of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, Reykjavik gave rise to fear to a much greater extent, and this is not just his concern.

First and foremost, it is being asserted that one cannot do without so-called nuclear restraint, because it is indeed the West's threat to make first use of nuclear weapons that holds back the threat of attacks from the East using conventional armed forces and armaments. That, for example, is the opinion of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. She says: We cannot build our defenses solely on conventional armaments. Furthermore, both Thatcher and Chirac are to some extent pleased with Reykjavik, in that it has been the jolt that has shaken a drowsy Europe out of its characteristic state of equability.

The conclusion they offer from Reykjavik is that they must upgrade their weapons as a matter of urgency; that they must hold on more tightly to their own nuclear forces; that U.S. nuclear missiles must be retained in Europe; and that it would be a good idea to add new ones to them, those of so-called reduced intermediate range, that is to say operational-tactical ones.

All this means that the situation in Europe is looked upon as if it were a situation of ancient military confrontation. Jacques Chirac has proposed that a charter of principles governing the security of Western Europe be worked out. The main principle runs as follows: Nuclear restraint remains the sole means for preventing any war in Europe. There is no alternative to it within the foreseeable future. With the proposed charter, Chirac would like to consolidate the community of views of the countries of Western Europe on the role of nuclear restraint. Of course, these views include nuclear disarmament.

All the signs are that the forthcoming sessions of the NATO organs will bring Western Europe new decisions to increase their armaments. Such is the philosophy of confrontation which ignores the olive branch that is being held out by the East, and which refuses to discuss the Warsaw Pact states' proposals on reducing conventional armaments and armed forces.

Or, perhaps it is simply a matter of the profits for those who deal in death, as they used to call the military industrialists? Perhaps it is all very simple. Perhaps there is not any anti-Soviet philosophy at all?

BOGACHEV VIEWS 'STAR WARS,' NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE

LD051337 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 5 Dec 86

["'Insurance Policy' or Guarantee of Nuclear Catastrophe?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Since U.S. President Ronald Reagan unveiled his "Star Wars" program more than three years ago, the slick wrapup has worn off from his promises to make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" with a space missile defense.

Even official spokesmen for the American Administration have stopped recalling those words by the President in their public statements.

Washington's renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty, the unrelenting U.S. nuclear arms buildup and the continued nuclear testing in Nevada have demonstrated a glaring discrepancy between the present American Administration's P.R. declarations on the objectives of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" with its practical actions to propel the arms race on earth and to take it to outer space.

Level-headed people have long realized that "Star Wars" is, as a minimum, a twin for the U.S. program for building up offensive nuclear arms.

It is not a coincidence that the advocates for the nuclear arms race in the United States are also determined apologists for SDI.

The U.S. Administration has now apparently decided to smarten up the shopworn advertising tags on its "Star Wars" program and so the new Washington way of selling plans to deploy American strike weaponry in space is calling it nothing other than an "insurance policy to protect peace".

However, this "insurance policy" which will cost the U.S. tax-payer at least three billion dollars, according to expert estimates, will, at best, be a leaky umbrella.

Even the most sophisticated multitiered space-based ABM system cannot provide an impenetrable shield to protect an aggressor's territory from a retaliatory missile downpour.

Military experts have computed that even if just five percent of the incoming nuclear warheads reach their targets, this will mean what the Pentagon likes to call "unacceptable damage" also to the country that has been the first to use nuclear weapons.

Washington intends to create its space monster of a missile defense in such a way as to be able to swing it into action as a surprise, with the other side being unable to detect any preparations for the aggression.

This involves using a great multitude of computers to allow transition from a "manual" to a completely automated battle management system.

Computers may thus replace people altogether in decision-making on nuclear warfare.

Even land-based computers, however, are not 100-percent foolproof in their conclusions and decisions.

Computer malfunctions, which are known to have caused sad results even in peacetime, may spell global disaster in a crisis.

This will be the case, for example, when "Star Wars" battle management machines actuate their assigned weaponry in response to signals which have nothing to do with a nuclear-missile attack and are resultant, say, from small environmental disturbances, or when they just go wrong and order fire for no particular reason at all.

The fulfillment of the American "Star Wars" plans will dramatically increase the risk of outbreak of nuclear war also as a result of technical trouble in other computers, early-warning and communications systems, or unprovoked self-action by part of the U.S. ABM defense.

The SDI advocates are attempting to convince the Americans that work on this program is bound to produce a "miracle" which will eliminate all the extremely dangerous technical faults in U.S. strike weapons and the systems managing them at one fell swoop. These hopes have no grounds whatsoever.

The "Star Wars insurance policy" now being busily pressed on the American people can only lead to a complete bankruptcy of the brokers from the U.S. military-industrial complex.

The implementing of the space militarization program will visit unprecedented catastrophe upon all mankind.

FRENCH LEADERS' REMARKS ON SDI ASSESSED

LD052256 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1800 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Political observer Vsevolod Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] French Defense Minister Andre Giraud says that he sees no reason that should prevent the launching of space satellites which represent an interest for the SDI program in the context of the Ariane program; I have no doubt about this subject, he added. We believe that Andre Giraud has no doubt either about the U.S. SDI program, our political observer Vsevolod Mikhaylov writes.

His pro-Atlantic tendencies and his desire to promote all aspects of the military links between France and the Pentagon are well-known. In particular the defense minister takes a position in favor of the acquisition of U.S. AWACS aircraft in order that the French Air Force is equipped with U.S. eyes and ears. It is not therefore surprising to see this new gesture of solidarity with the Pentagon, which is encountering grave difficulties in building SDI elements following the Challenger catastrophe last January. Moreover it was not [word indistinct].

According to statements by the president of the Republic, France, being aware of the risks run by the Star Wars program, has no intention of participating in it. The French prime minister has also recently adopted a more careful position toward SDI. The national military budget for 1987-91, approved recently by the government, does not make any overtures or advances to the United States as regards SDI either. There are certainly politicians in France who would wish to associate Paris with this dangerous adventure. It is with their support that French arms industry companies received the green light to participate in the execution of orders linked with SDI. Groups like Aerospatiale and Matra intend to take advantage of them. But in announcing that Paris is ready to join the Ariane program, including its financing, in which France plays a dominant role in research in the context of the U.S. SDI program, Andre Giraud was not talking as a businessman or as a private person, but as the defense minister [sentence as heard]. Does his statement indicate a change in Paris' attitude vis-a-vis France's nonparticipation in SDI; or is it an attempt to compromise its attitude? Anyway, this new aspect of military cooperation that the French defense minister wishes to open with the United States is for Paris an association with the Military adventure of the U.S. Administration which is dangerous for all mankind.

What is surprising is not only the diligent service with which Mr Giraud has decided to go to the rescue of the Pentagon, which is in difficulty with the achievement of its principle military enterprise, but in particular the moment he chose to make this business offer. The Union for French Democracy, we remember, was the principle obstacle to the preparation of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik on the creation of a world without nuclear weapons and on the Liberation of Europe from this type of weapon. All the talk about SDI as a space shield is inconsistent for the strong reason that if nuclear weapons, against which this shield is supposed to defend disappeared, what is the usefulness of the latter?

The French military program stresses that France intends to reduce the U.S. and Soviet nuclear potential to the lowest level on the basis of the equal security principle. but disarmament [words indistinct] of the government according to official statements and the preparations for Star Wars are incompatible things. Also, the support that the French defense minister would be ready to offer to SDI cannot be considered as other than new attempts to block, as far as possible, the disarmament process.

As one cannot run with the hare and ride with the hounds, one cannot allow the Pentagon to use French missiles in order to achieve the inaugural SDI program, and at the same time present oneself as committed to disarmament, our commentator Vsevolod Mikhaylov writes in conclusion.

FRENCH COMPLACENCY OVER SALT II BREAK VIEWED

LD051038 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1800 GMT 3 Dec 86

["Notes of a Publicist," presented by Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Good evening dear listeners. The SALT II agreement has been put into question thanks to the good care of the Reagan adminstration. It has just put into service in its strategic nuclear forces the 138th [as heard] B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles. This means that Washington is deliberately destroying the barrier that has thus far stood in the way of the arms race in the area of strategic nuclear weapons. President Francois Mitterrand has noticed -- not without a certain melancholy -- that the SALT II agreement was very useful and very reasonable. The conclusion therefore, must be that in violating this agreement, Washington has just committed something useless and unreasonable. But French officials contended themselves with just making funeral orations without trying to name the reasons and especially the consequences of a possible disapearance of SALT II.

This is surprising for two reasons: First, if it is admitted that France and the other European allies of the United States have tried during these last months -- as they themselves affirm -- to deter Washington from compromising SALT II, the fact that the U.S. Administration has not deigned to take into account their request should at least produce from the European NATO members a bit more worried reaction than those circumstantial funeral orations. This is because the Washington attitude proves once again that President Reagan and his circle interpret Atlantic solidarity as some sort of oath of blind obedience by European vassals to the transatlantic king. Second, official Paris -- which does not cease to refer to the supposed Soviet threat and to count imaginable and real Soviet nuclear missiles -- understands without doubt that the U.S. decision can directly lead to a new increase of the Soviet and U.S. nuclear potential. Now, if it is admitted that France is really threatened by the Soviet military potential, one is surprised by the passivity with which French officials react to such perspective.

To give you a more precise idea of what I say, I will ask you to imagine for a while what would be France's reaction if it was the USSR and not Washington that abandoned the SALT II agreement. That said, I have no intention of inciting French officials to violent diatribes or to verbal condemnations toward Washington. It is not this that could free us at the end of the day from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. But, the realization of the fact that the political responsibility of the Western European politicans should not put itself in the role of the retinue of his majesty the transatlantic king. Otherwise, it will be condemned to repeat quite often: The king has gone crazy. Long live the king!

COMPARISON OF DELEGATION HEAD MIKHAYLOV ON MBFR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in its Morning Edition on 5 December 1986 on page 4 carries an N. Novikov dispatch on Valerian Mikhaylov's assessment of the MBFR Vienna talks. This report, entitled "Breaking the Deadlock," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 5 December 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages AA 1 and 2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line reads in IZVESTIYA: [Text] Vienna -- The final plenary session of the latest round of talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held at the Hofburg Palace 4 December. The session was addressed by Ambassador V.V. Mikhaylov, the Soviet delegation head.

Touching on the causes...(picking up paragraph three, line one; rewording)

Paragraph four, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: ...the Western participants is completely impotent from the viewpoint...(rewording)

Page AA 2, paragraph one, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...time it was made conditional upon arbitrary and unjustified...(substituting "made conditional upon" for "accompanied by")

Paragraph two, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: ...agreement did not at all contribute to reaching...(supplying "at all")

Paragraph three, lines two and three read in IZVESTIYA: ...talks for creating a mere semblance of dialogue and even more so as a screen to cover up military programs.

We resolutely oppose the use of the "Vienna impasse" as an obstacle...(picking up paragraph four, line one; rewording)

IZVESTIYA omits quotation marks at the end of paragraph four and the beginning of paragraph five.

Paragraph five, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...1986 draft agreement fully meets the aims...(supplying "fully")

Same paragraph, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...sides and is wholly feasible. It can...(picking up paragraph six, line one; supplying "wholly")

PROTOCOL ON CEMA COOPERATION WITH FINLAND SIGNED

PM051517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA-Finland"]

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Nov -- The 14th annual session of the commission on cooperation between CEMA and Finland has ended here with the signing of a protocol on the further development of cooperation between CEMA and Finland in 1987. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Finland participated in its work.

CEMA SECRETARY RECEIVES SFRY REPRESENTATIVE

LD062029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev today received Dr Budimir Lazovic, the chief representative of the permanent mission of the SFRY at CEMA, who familiarized the CEMA secretary with the FEC decision on the participation of Yugoslav economic and scientific research organizations in the realization of specific projects (?envisaging) the so-called Complex Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-Countries to the Year 2000.

Cooperation within this program on the basis of mutual interest will represent an impetus to (?the improvement) of relations between the SFRY and CEMA and the member countries of CEMA, in conformity with the principles of the 1964 agreement on the participation of the SFRY in the work of CEMA organs.

CEMA COMMISSION IN SRV DISCUSSES STANDARDIZATION

LD081752 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Ho Chi Minh December 8 TASS -- The results of implementing measures on standardized and metrological support for priority areas of the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CMEA Member Countries up to the Year 2000 were examined by the 61st meeting of the CMEA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Standardization, which was held here. It was attended by delegations of Bulgarian, Vietnam, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Meeting participants were unamimous in the opinion that goods mutually delivered by the CMEA member countries should conform to the highest world standards and eclipse them. 207 CMEA standards in machine-building, chemistry, computer facilities, metallurgy, the light industry and other sectors of social production are to play an important role to achieve this.

The commission outlined measures to improve the entire activity on standardization within the CMEA and agreed [on] policy-making documents on a system of assessing the quality of goods manufactured by the socialist states.

KULIKOV PROPOSES WARSAW PACT-NATO MEETING TO ROGERS

LD091943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- In its Wednesday edition, BERLINER ZEITUNG will publish a report from Moscow, which was prereleased to ADN. It is headlined: "Kulikov-Rogers Meeting?" It has the following text:

It has been learned from diplomatic circles and correspondents in Moscow that in the past 2 weeks the Warsaw Pact Organization has taken the following steps to establish contacts with NATO with a view to discussing questions pertaining to the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has proposed to General Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, that a meeting be held. Ambassador S. Todorov, chairman of the Warsaw Pact Working Group, addressed a letter to M. Guidi, chairman of the NATO Special Group for Questions of Controlling Conventional Armaments, proposing the establishment of direct contacts.

H. Krolikowski, general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, sent a message to Lord Carrington, NATO secretary-general, calling for support for a dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in order to resolve the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments on the continent.

So far nothing is known about any official NATO reaction to these proposals, nor has NATO reacted to the Budapest Appeal made by the Warsaw Pact states last June.

At the same time, Warsaw Pact diplomats are expressing the hope that NATO may examine the question of establishing direct contacts between the organizations in a constructive spirit.

PYADYSHEV SPEAKS AT NEWS CONFERENCE 9 DEC

Lauds Gorbachev India Trip

LD091520 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- People in the USSR note with satisfaction that the results of the visit to India by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Delhi declaration on principles for a nuclear-weapon free and non-violent world continue to draw positive responses abroad, said Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

He spoke at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today.

The attractiveness of the principles of the Delhi declaration for the international community is apparent, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted. This was manifest, in part, at the concluding stage of the 41st U.N. General Assembly session which adopted the other day a joint draft resolution on "Establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security", sponsored by socialist countries. One hundred and two delegations voted in favour of our draft. The United States and France cast the only negative votes.

The approval by the U.N. General Assembly of the draft resolution by socialist countries forcefully demonstrates that the problem of ensuring security can be solved only by political means and wins increasing support of the majority of the world's states, he stressed.

A beginning was set to a broad international dialogue at the United Nations on the issue of setting up a comprehensive system of security aimed at democratizing international relations and creating a nuclear-free world.

Condemns Abrams Statements

LD091605 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The USSR Foreign Ministry made the other day a representation to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow about pronouncements by officials of the U.S. Administration containing inadmissible statements on the Soviet Union's policy in Latin America, said Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He was addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign newsmen here today.

Thus, speaking in particular in a television interview broadcast through the USIA's Worldnet system, Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was trying to present in a crudely distorted light the essence of the USSR's relations with the Latin American countries. The American representatives made deliberately false statements on some "Soviet penetration", on the Soviet Union's alleged "subversive activities."

Such pronouncements, Boris Pyadyshev said, are intended to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's relations with the countries of that continent, which are built on the principles of peaceful coextence, respect for sovereignty and national interests.

The claim of the U.S. officials to judge whether the USSR and the Latin American countries can develop on their own bilateral inter-state ties is absolutely inadmissible, Boris Pyadyshev stressed.

The U.S. Embassy was told that the U.S. side should draw appropriate conclusions from our representation and not to distort deliberately the essence of the USSR's foreign policy.

Hits U.S. Honduran Airlift

LD091501 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 9 Dec 86

["USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Nicaragua Situation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- "In recent days the U.S. Administration launched a new, still more dangerous spiral in the escalation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua".

"Having got entangled in the scandal connected with the U.S. arms shipments to Iran and to the anti-Nicaraguan contras, Washington apparently expects to extricate itself from 'Irangate' by diverting attention to the situation in Central America", stated Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He spoke at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today.

"The United States is moving on from provoking armed clashes between the two neighbouring countries to a direct military interference".

"Helicopters of the U.S. Air Force are airlifting Honduran troops to the border with Nicaragua. U.S. troops are holding dangerous manoeuvres in Honduras in direct proximity to Nicaraguan territory".

"U.S. military preparations off Nicaraguan shores, in the Panama Canal Zone, and at military bases in U.S. territory are in full swing. The threat of a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua becomes increasingly manifest".

"All this dangerous 'playing with fire'," the spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized, "openly defies the international community which comes out in favour of a just political settlement in Central America".

Criticizes Grenada Trials

LD09160 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Starting with the cynical, base and crude aggression in 1983 against Grenada, a defenceless insular nation, the United States is continuing the imperial policy of suppressing the people of that country, interfering in its internal affairs and manipulating the government installed there, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has pointed out.

Pyadyshev spoke at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman assessed the trial of former Grenadian leaders held in the capital Saint George's the other day as a frame-up masterminded by Washington. Even in the United States itself, he said, the action sparked off a wave of indignation.

The Saint George's trial was undoubtedly another manifestation of the U.S. gross interference in Grenada's affairs.

Hits U.S. Geneva Stance

LD091649 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a briefing at the Foreign Ministry Press Centre today that the Geneva Soviet-American meeting, limited to senior officials, on the question of talks on nuclear and space arms revealed from the very beginning the destructiveness of the U.S. delegation's line, the line of dissociating oneself from the decisions agreed upon in Reykjavik.

The Geneva meeting in fact meant a step backward in the American position, he said.

This should be emphasized also because following the Geneva meeting the head of the U.S. delegation, Max Kampelmann, and other American figures started distorting unceremoniously the course and essence of the meeting.

Kampelmann and others especially "deplored" that the Soviet side continued to stick to the linkage of all questions making the Reykjavik package.

It was being claimed contrary to facts that President Reagan did not agree in Reykjavik to the elimination of all strategic offensive weapons of the sides by the end of 1996, but discussed only the destruction of ballistic missiles. That this was not so, that the U.S. President clearly favoured the total abolition of all nuclear systems followed from the verbatim record of the Reykjavik talks.

Remarks by American figures on this subject were marked lately by a lack of conscientiousness, distortion of facts and tendentiousness, if not more.

The Soviet Union remained firmly committed to the positions set out in Reykjavik and believed that their implementation -- which was only up to the American leadership's political will -- opened up practical prospects for averting the nuclear menace.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO CSCE

LD101146 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 10 TASS -- First Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev addressed a full-scale session of the Vienna followup meeting of representatives of the states participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on behalf of the Soviet leadership today and formally submitted a proposal for convening a representative forum of these countries in Moscow on humanitarian cooperation.

The proposal was first made by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, in his speech to the Vienna meeting on November 5.

The Soviet Union suggests discussing at the forum such issues as human contacts, information, cultural and education, that is the whole gamut of matters related to humanitarian cooperation as summarized in the Helsinki Final Act, Kovalev said.

It proposes holding this all-round discussion in a businesslike way with a view to achieving practical accords to improve the state of things in the humanitarian fields in all countries involved in the CSCE process, he added.

The Soviet Union suggests doing this in a context of encouragement and respect in each of these countries for the civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other human rights and liberties, the Soviet first deputy foreign minister continued.

All these rights in their totality, he said, should ensure the popular good to the maximum.

A number of delegations spoke out in support of the Soviet proposal.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SEMINAR OPENS 8 DEC

LD082000 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union and other socialist countries consistently pursue a policy of expanding trade and economic ties with developing countries, strengthening their economic independence, and support their struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. This was stated by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Vladislav Vorontsov when speaking at the opening of an international seminar here.

The seminar was organised by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and other Soviet organisations jointly with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Trade representatives and economic counsellors of embassies of developing countries accredited in the USSR are taking part in the seminar devoted to the prospects of trade and economic cooperation of the Soviet Union and European CMEA member states with countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The participants in the seminar were acquainted with the plans of the USSR's social and economic development in the current five-year-plan period directed at intensifying all branches of the national economy and also with the present reorganisation of the system of the Soviet Union's external economic ties.

The representatives of developing countries showed much interest in such promising forms of cooperation as co-production, cooperation in research and production and also in the possibilities of setting up joint enterprises on Soviet territory.

In the next two days the seminar will study the state and prospects of the cooperation of the USSR and other socialist countries with developing countries, the terms of financing and crediting foreign trade as well as other questions of economic ties with countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in particular the transfer of modern technology.

GORBACHEV GREETS JOINT U.S. TRADE COUNCIL

LD091641 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Follows the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's message of greetings:

To the participants in the 10th annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council:

I convey my greetings to the participants in the 10th annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council in New York.

You have gathered at a moment of crucial importance for our countries and the whole of mankind. Today every one of us, a politician or a businessman, an American or a Russian, must go beyond the framework of the customary, feel in full measure the responsibility for the choice of the future.

Today one cannot walk away from concrete answers to the looming questions of war and peace. We in the Soviet Union are convinced that these should be bold and honest answers, the only ones worthy of the strict criteria of the new political thinking in the nuclear age. Now, after the meeting in Reykjavik, everybody knows how far the Soviet Union is prepared to go for the sake of saving people from the threat of nuclear annihilation. I would like to hope that the hand extended by us will feel the warmth of another hand and not the cold of space weapons.

Correct, reasonable decisions are taken not in the heat of campaigns of kindling hostility for another nation, but in an atmosphere of the consolidation of trust and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. Businessmen from the USSR and the U.S. can make a substantial contribution to the creation of the most favourable atmosphere for the cause of peace. Durable and stable trade and economic ties between our two countries should become a positive factor in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The USSR is entering a new stage of economic development. We adopted unprecedented plans of restructuring the Soviet economy, its dramatic renewal and modernization. We take into account the possibility of the participation in this undertaking of foreign firms, including American ones. Measures to improve the system of foreign economic ties taken in the Soviet Union open up new prospects for cooperation.

Yet, understandably, real progress in all that can be made only on condition of equality and mutual benefit, by removing the obstacles put up in the way of normalizing our trade and economic relations.

The American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council is an authoritative joint forum designed to contribute actively to the development of business ties between our countries. It can and must make a real impact on the climate in Soviet-American relations.

I wish fruitful work to the participants in the regular meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

Mikhail Gorbachev.

Aristov Addresses Meeting

LD092041 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

The tenth annual meeting of members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) incorporating 119 foreign trade and research and production organizations, Soviet Union ministries and 260 American corporations accounting for 25 per cent of the gross national product of the USA is continuing in session in the "Hilton" Hotel here.

At the plenary meeting, which opened today, more than 300 participants, warmly welcomed the message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was read out by Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, who heads the Soviet delegation.

Touching upon the tasks of the council, Boris Aristov stressed that the main objective is to contribte to a deepening of mutual understanding, developing the whole complex of relations between the two countries, serving the cause of peace and creativity. He noted that the very fact of holding this meeting is evidence that the ideological differences betwen the two countries, the different social systems are no insurmountable obstacles to the development of relations between them. Expressing regret that many obstacles standing in the way of broadening Soviet-American trade, are not so much of economic as of political character, the minister reaffirmed the Soviet Union's preparedness to maintain business relations with the USA on terms of equality and mutual benefit.

Frank Vargo, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for European affairs read out a message of greetings to the participants in the meeting from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who expressed in general terms support for ASTEC's activities and declared for advancing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Dwayne Andreas, ASTEC co-chairman, president of the food industry "Archer-Daniels-Midland Company", declared for an improvement of the climate of Soviet-American relations. He stressed that the policy of confrontation is particularly dangerous in this nuclear age since it involves catastrophic consequences for the whole world. The nuclear arsenals accumulated by the great powers cannot guarantee their national security. On the contrary they undermine it. It is only peaceful cooperation in various fields, above all in the trade and economic field which can contribute towards restoring even and stable relations between the great powers. He welcomed the Soviet Union's striving, expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to carry on a search of ways for peaceful coexistence for containing the arms race. it is necessary to ensure a cut in unproductive military spendings and divert the funds thus released to civilian areas for the resolution of the problems of social and economic development. This is both in the interests of the USSR and the USA, he pointed out.

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN U.S.

LD100822 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 10 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by PRAVDA Editor-in-Chief Viktor Afanasyev arrived here at the invitation of U.S. Congress Tuesday. There was a reception in its honor in Congress later that day.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRAN ARMS DEALS

Reagan 'In the Know'

LD091348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 9 Dec (TASS) -- The Washington administration is desperately trying to extricate itself from the quagmire of the noisy political scandal that has flared up since the exposure of secret arms supplies to Iran and the channeling of the funds gained from the weapons sale to gangs of Nicaraguan contras. However, the further the investigation of this dirty affair goes the clearer it becomes that figures in the uppermost echelons of the Washington administration are at the bottom of it.

Speaking at the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary of State G. Shultz again tried to dissociate himself from the White House operation, asserting that his role "amounted to zero" and that he knew absolutely nothing about the illegal channeling of funds to the Nicaraguan contras. He could not, however, give any clear answer to reports that have appeared in the press that he personally took part in seeking new channels for secretly financing the Nicaraguan contras after Congress in 1984 imposed a ban on providing them with U.S. assistance. In particular, according to what a member of the White House staff told NBC, "Shultz tried not unsuccessfully to find ways of secretly assisting the contras last year."

The fact that Shultz and other high-ranking representatives of the administration as well as the President himself were in the know about the Iran operation from the very outset has in effect been confirmed by R. McFarlane, a former assistant to the President for national security affairs, who also addressed the committee. In particular he noted that back in August of last year (that is, almost 6 months before the President officially sanctioned the "Iran initiative") Reagan approved the shipment of arms to Iran. "This decision was reached after the President had consulted with members of the Cabinet, including the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the director of the CIA and myself," stated McFarlane.

McFarlane, says NBC, has also cast doubt on whether Lieutenant Colonel North and Rear Admiral Poindexter could have released money from arms sales to Iran to help the contras without sanction from above. And so the White House "story" that these two trusted Reagan figures alone bear all the responsibility for the illegal actions falls to pieces. [passage omitted]

Brunei Role Viewed

LD091802 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Dec 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] New and shameful details concerning Washington's Iranian affair emerge daily, providing evidence not only of the lies of the high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration but of their deeds that verge on the criminal. [passage omitted]

Last summer, as you remember, U.S. congressmen were breaking lances over the issue of granting the allocation of $100 million for aid to the Somocist counterrevolutionaries, as if only those $100 million were involved.

But now it emerges that Shultz himself was trotting the globe seeking secret sources of financing the contras and was successful in his quest, finding much greater sums of money than those $100 million.

Incidentally, he paid a surprise visit to a town that many of us have never even heard about. The name of that town is Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei, a tiny country on Borneo in Southeast Asia. Oil and gas made local ruler Sultan Bokiah very rich. The sultan received the U.S. secretary in his palace of no fewer than 1,788 rooms. Rumor has it that the sultan is a very strong and angry adversary of communism. He immediately answered Shultz's request to allot some money, because it was not for Shultz personally but for the contras. Afterward U.S. officials gave the number of a secret Swiss bank account to the sultan, and the sum of $19 million was sent to that account. Here is a map featuring the source states of the millions in a Swiss bank account. [video shows Brunei, Switzerland and Nicaragua and facade of a Swiss bank]. These were not dozens but hundreds of millions of dollars. From here that money was sent through top-secret channels to other destinations. Everyone was treated fairly -- Nicaraguan contras, Afghan dushmans, and Angolan rebels. [passage omitted]

McNab Confirms TOW Shipments

LD091717 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] London December 9 TASS -- After two explosions in the Makua proving ranges in the Hawaiian Islands and Fort Lewis (Washington State), the U.S. Army stopped firing anti-tank guided missiles TOW, said Colonel Craig McNab. He noted that before a careful investigation was carried out, the U.S. Army would not use TOW missiles to prevent new accidents and that the "friends and allies of the USA" had been notified about that. A total of 420,000 TOW missiles have been produced since 1969, 150,000 of which have been sold or turned over to 38 countries.

Craig McNab confirmed, speaking with a REUTER agency correspondent in Washington, that these weapons had been secretly shipped to Iran over the past year, and added that he did not know whether the Iranian side had been notified about the accidents. Colonel McNab's revelations are most convincing proof of the fact that the Pentagon has been engaged in covert heavy arms shipments to Iran with the knowledge of high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration. Among the weapons shipped to that country were the types prohibited for use in the U.S. Army for almost two months now. The ban came into force on October 14 this year after it had been established that the TOW missiles were dangerous to the servicemen handling them.

'Special Operations' Assailed

LD091811 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 9 Dec 86

["When the Masks Are Torn Off ..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Commentator Anatoliy Medvedenko writes:

Five years ago, on December 9, 1981, Directive No 12333 on special operations signed by the President of the United States entered into force.

It boils down to the following: Special operations are operations carried out against other countries with the object of attaining aims of American foreign policy. They should be planned in such a way that the role of the U.S. Government in them would not be seen or in any case would not be publicly admitted.

The White House is undeviatingly keeping to this directive of its, this being evidenced by the Central American conflict, the so called "Irangate" scandal which keeps growing in scope, the "case of Eugene Hasenfus" that caused quite a stir in Latin America and the provocative actions against Libya.

These and other facts also indicate that not desire to find mutually acceptable peaceful solutions but special subversive operations, designed to aggravate problems and further intensify explosive situations, from the basis of Washington's foreign policy activities. Still worse, all these actions are not chance happenings and not "mistakes" as, for instance, Ronald Reagan is trying to present "Irangate", but operations legalised and planned in advance by the President himself. Only one thing worries the American Administration: that these operations remain secret and that if anything goes wrong no admissions of involvement be made.

On the one hand, the United States is trying to convince the whole world that it does not practice terrorism and that its "mission" is to create world in which there will be no place for terrorist violence. But on the other hand, it resorts to terror -- and it is thus that the international public calls the special operations -- whenever there is a convenient chance.

And how is one to qualify the more frequent raids recently in American cities against the premises of public organisations campaigning for an end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua and a discontinuation of American aid to the contras? Only recently in Washington "unidentified persons" broke into the office of an organisation that collects information on violations of American laws concerning the supply of arms and money to the contras and carried off with them all documents on the airlifting of arms to the bandit formations operating on Nicaraguan territory.

Poindexter Silence Noted

LD092141 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 9 TASS -- John Poindexter, former assistant to the President for national security affairs, refused today to answer questions connected with the role he played in U.S. arms deliveries to Iran and the passing on of the money received for them to anti-Nicaraguan contras. He was to give evidence in the House Foreign Affairs Committee of U.S. Congress. Poindexter's refusal to provide information about the 'Iranian operation' actually blocks the investigation in Congress and plays into the hands of the White House which is going out of its way to hush up the scandal.

Congressmen Lee Hamilton said in this connection that for the first time in U.S. history a vice-admiral in active service had refused to give evidence to a congressional committee.

IZVESTIYA TIES SPEAKES RESIGNATION TO ARMS SALES

PM091107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Words, Words..."]

[Text] Larry Speakes, White House first deputy press secretary, is resigning. Announcing this fact, Speakes archly remarked in conversation with journalists that were he to write his own epitaph he would write: "He always told the truth."

There are doubts on that score, however. Big doubts, at that. It would not be out of place to remind the President's spokesman that a few hours before the U.S. invasion of Grenada he, Larry Speakes, rejected as "ludicrous" the suppositions made by journalists about an inevitable U.S. bandit action against the small island state. Nor would it be out of place to recall Speakes' frank admission that "there are 10,000 ways to avoid answering a question and I know 9,999 of them." Is that not the main function of the U.S. President's spokesman for relations with the press?

Indeed it is — a fact which is not hard to see if you read through the reports on the briefings which Speakes has given during the "Irangate" period. When journalists asked him to comment on the reports that some of the money recouped from the sale of arms to Iran had been sent to the Afghan dushmans, the deputy press secretary said: "I know nothing about that... I do not know whom to ask about it."

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth....

COMPARISON OF WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON REYKJAVIK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 4 December 1986 in its First Edition on page 3 carries a TASS report on the White House statement on Reykjavik. The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA version, entitled "False Interpretation: White House Document on the Geneva Talks" has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Russian version published in the 4 December 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph four, line five reads in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: ...secretary, James Schlesinger.

It is indicative...(picking up last paragraph, line one, omitting line five from "The United State's" to line seven and eight "made in Iceland.")

Last paragraph, line five reads in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: ...the disarmament sphere. (omitting passage through end of paragraph.)

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES PAKISTANI DEPUTY MINISTER

PM101405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

["Exchange of Views" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] On 9 December Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Abdul Sattar, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, who has been in Moscow on a working visit.

There was a detailed and frank exchange of views on key issues of the present day international situation as well as on some questions of bilateral relations.

An urgent need for constructive efforts of all Asian countries in strengthening security and in establishing wide cooperation in Asia was pointed out by the Soviet side.

These goals are served by the initiatives proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok and during the visit to India.

The Soviet Union invariably comes out in favor of an earliest political settlement of the Afghan situation and counts on a constructive realistic approach by Pakistan.

The sides agreed that the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Pakistan in the spirit of good-neighborliness met the interests of the two countries and the cause of peace in Asia.

BRIEFS

DRA HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX -- Tashkent December 8 TASS -- The hydropower complex Sarobi-2, designed by experts at the Sredazgidroprojekt Institute in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek Republic (USSR), will supply Kabul and its nearby provinces with electricity. Diverted into a tunnel, the Mountain River Kabul will set the powerful turbines of two power stations in motion. Experts have estimated that power supplies to the Afghan capital will increase by 50 per cent. Uzbek and Afghan specialists are already conducting survey on the future construction site. All these issues were discussed at a meeting, devoted to the anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan agreement for friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation, held at the Sredazgidroprojekt Institute, a collective member of the USSR-Afghanistan Friendship Society on December 4. Afghanistan has already built the hydropower stations Naghlu and Pul-i-Khomri-2, and also the Jalalabad irrigation complex with Uzbek assistance. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2343 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF RENOVICA-LED SFRY DELEGATION

Greeted by Ligachev

LD091716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, an LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit. At the airport, Renovica and the members of his delegation were met by Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU secretary, CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Medvedev and other officials.

Talks Begin

LD101027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Talks between delegations of the LCY and the CPSU opened in the Kremlin this morning. The two delegations are headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talks opened in the Kremlin's Catherine Hall at 1000 Moscow time. Milanko Renovica and members of the Yugoslav delegation were met by General Secretary Gorbachev and other high-ranking Soviet party officials, who were the first to arrive in the hall. The meeting between Gorbachev and Renovica was very cordial.

On the Yugoslav side the talks -- the first by top party-level officials since 1979 -- are also being attended by Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Janez Zemljaric, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milan Veres, the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow; and other officials.

Besides Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee delegation also includes Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vadim Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Soviet Ambassador in Belgrade Viktor Maltsev, and other officials.

Ties With SFRY Cited

PM101235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On The Visit by an LCY Delegation to the USSR"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec -- The official friendly visit by an LCY delegation headed by M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will be an important contribution to the further strengthening of all-around cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, Yugoslav press commentaries stress.

The LCY weekly KOMUNIST notes that Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is developing favorably and is following an upward trend. Ties between the two countries are friendly in character and are based on the principles approved in joint documents.

At present the USSR occupies first place in Yugoslavia's foreign trade turnover. Economic ties acquired particular scale after the signing of the document entitled "Basic Guidelines for the Implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the SFRY Through 1990," the weekly points out.

Cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and the SFRY and the USSR have a wealth of traditions. For that reason, TANJUG states, it is logical to suppose that the upcoming visit and talks will give positive new impetus to the development of mutual relations. The continued maintenance of the high level of bilateral cooperation, above all in the economy, will greatly depend on production-sharing and cooperation, and the strengthening of scientific and technical ties. Good preconditions and mutual interest exist for this.

LIZICHEV RECEIVES POLISH ARMY VISITORS

PM071930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From the Polish Army"]

[Text] A delegation of Polish Army political workers headed by Brigade General L. Wojtasik, deputy chief of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate and chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Directorate, visited the Soviet Union 24 through 29 November at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Belorussian Military District Political Directorate the Polish comrades were familiarized with experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and with the activity of political organs in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The Polish political workers reported on the progress in implementing the 10th PZPR Congress decisions in the Polish Army.

The delegation was received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other responsible political workers participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The Polish guests visited the "V.I. Lenin Kremlin Study and Apartment" museum, the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, and the Yu. A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center and familiarized themselves with memorable sites of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory.

The delegation has left for home.

ADAMISHIN DISCUSSES ARMS TALKS IN FLORENCE

LD091711 Rome International Service in Italian 1555 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviets are ready to move forward following the results at Reykjavik and to set out in Geneva the various agreements on the reduction of medium- and long-range nuclear armaments to the smallest details. These agreements should be operative because of the new and further verification of the talks on the U.S. SDI regarding the ABM Treaty. [sentence as heard] This is in brief the message sent today by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze through his Deputy Foreign Minister Adamishin to Foreign Minister Andreotti.

The meeting between the representatives of the two foreign ministries took place in Florence this morning at the Palazzo Vecchio. It was at the start of the International Conference on Overall Security in the Year 2000, organized by the UN Department for Disarmament and the Florence Forum for Problems of War and Peace. At the end of (?the meeting), Andreotti said that there is a strong will on the part of the Soviet Union to continue the East-West negotiations and that the Soviets have reiterated their readiness to negotiate with U.S. representatives at this moment. For his part, Adamishin accused the Americans of going back even on the hypothesis of agreement discussed at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik. In his address at the conference, Foreign Minister Andreotti expressed the hope that the two superpowers will reach even partial agreement on disarmament. He added that a stagnant situation is dangerous.

BRITISH INVOLVMENT IN SDI CRITICIZED

LD092307 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, in the course of talks with his British counterpart George Younger has announced that the United States is awarding Britain a contract worth more than 10 million dollars for research under the Star Wars program. The following comment has been written by Sergey Sayenko. In terms of dollars, the new contracts bring British participation in the controversial Reagan's plans to develop space weapons up to 34 million. British supporters of SDI are claiming their country will now be able to create more jobs, reduce unemployment and make technological headway. It is good intentions, of course, but must a country even with super intentions necessarily take part in action on the Star Wars program? I don't think so. I believe the Tory government supports the Americans' Star Wars plans because it does not want to offend the ally. It is significant that in an interview with the JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY the other day, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher supported SDI once again. This time she alleged the Star Wars program held out the promise of a secure future. What kind of security is it if Western scientists, many of them in the United States and Britain, keep explaining that SDI has nothing to do with defense, but is geared to a first nuclear strike? In 1983, President Reagan claimed the West needed an SDI to shield itself against Soviet ballistic missiles. But in Reykjavik the Soviet Union suggested getting rid of all strategic nuclear forces, including ballistic missiles within 10 years. The United States Administration has yet to explain in a logical way why a space shield has to be developed at all. It's a pity that in Reykjavik the United States opted for SDI, thus deliberately torpedoing an agreement with the Soviet Union that would scrap nuclear missiles on earth. I believe, writes Sergey Sayenko, that primarily the United States hopes to build what it terms a space shield and to perfect a space sword into the bargain. According to American experts themselves, SDI plus MX and other new generation nuclear missiles will increase the U..S. strike potential sixfold. The destabilizing factor of SDI consists in the fact that the program is inflating the nuclear war threat. I'm convinced that by taking part in the American Star Wars program, Britain is not taking a step either to peace to disarmament.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD091842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Sa'd al-Faysal, ambassador of the Iraqi Republic to the USSR, at the latter's request.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of fruitful cooperation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the USSR's principled position in favor of the quickest possible cessation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and its settlement by peaceful political means, which would serve the fundamental interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq, and the cause of peace and stability in the region.

Washington's line in the Iran-Iraq conflict was assessed as hypocritical, pouring oil on the fires of war. The United States tries to justify its political machinations and secret arms deals using the false pretext of the so-called "Soviet threat." We are in fact talking about the United States' desire to realize its neoglobalist schemes relevant to the area of the Near and Middle East.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT IN MID-DEC

LD091645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1617 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- At the invitation of the Soviet Government Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is to pay an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the middle of December.

IRAN'S RAFSANJANI HOSTS TRADE OFFICIAL KATUSHEV

LD101347 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Nicosia, 10 Dec (TASS) -- According to IRNA, A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Iranian parliament, has received in Tehran K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the 10th session of the standing Soviet-Iranian commission on economic cooperation.

The participants in the session are studying the state of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries and the prospects for developing it.

Iranian Reportage

For Iranian reportage on the 10th session of the Permanent Committee for Economic Cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union cochaired by Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Fedorovich Katushev and Iranian Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani, including meetings with Iranian officials, see the Iran section of the 9 December South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. ROLE IN HONDURAN-NICARAGUAN CLASH VIEWED

LD100032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Aleksandr Serikov commentary]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades! More and more new facts which irrefutably testify to the direct involvement of the U.S. Administration in the aggravation of the situation on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border are coming to light. To the already known fact of the involvement of U.S. helicopters in the urgent transfer of Honduran trooops to the border -- the U.S. President himself ordered this -- has been added the admission of the U.S. Embassy in Honduras that they have now started bringing heavy combat equipment and aircraft to the border. To control the military preparations on the border the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Southern Command, General Galvin, has arrived in Honduras.

There is another fact which exposes the hypocrisy of the U.S. aggressors: This is the tracks of yesterday's bombing by aircraft, which had flown in from Honduras, of the peaceful settlement Wiwili in northern Nicaragua. It was not Sandinist troops that had allegedly invaded Honduras that they bombed, as the Western propaganda says, but a school and hospital in Nicaragua that were cold-bloodedly bombed for half and hour by the raiders.

The piratical act was run from the U.S. military base in the Honduran town of Palmerola, and the aircraft were also American. The involvement of U.S. Armed Forces in the provocations on the border with Nicaragua is provoking serious concern in the U.S. Congress. [passage omitted]

The people of revolutionary Nicaragua today are as never before, full of resolution to defend its gains. The Soviet people are confirming their solidarity with the struggle of their Nicaraguan brothers for freedom and independence. [video shows helicopters, aircraft landing, troops and casualties]

SR-71 'FLAGRANTLY' VIOLATES CUBAN AIRSPACE

LD091727 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Havana December 3 TASS -- An American SR-71 Black Bird reconnaissance plane flagrantly violated socialist Cuba's air space on Monday, the national AIN Information Agency reported today.

The plane flew over the country's territory from Cape San Antonio in the west to the area of Tortugilla in the east and back. This was already the 7th incursion by an American reconnaissance plane into Cuban air space since 1983.

The agency draws attention to the coincidence of this provocation with the recent drastic growth of threats to invade Nicaragua and the latest events on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border where the American Administration is pushing the Honduran Government into a military venture against the Sandinist revolution.

In connection with the flagrant violation of air space by the American plane the Cuban Government has made an official protest to the department representing U.S. interests in Cuba.

RYZHKOV TOURS KAZAKHSTAN OIL FIELD

LD092217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A powerful oil and gas complex, which, according to the 5-year plans, is to become one of the largest in the country, is being set up in Guryev Oblast on the basis of the Tengiz field.

[Correspondent Ye. Fateyev] Tengiz means sea in Kazakh. The Caspian receded from here millions of years ago, leaving behind it a lifeless desert now so masterfully invaded by man. Today the whole Tengiz is covered in drilling rigs. Super-deep wells are being drilled which should soon start delivering Tengiz oil -- especially rich in its composition, having a large content of valuable hydrogen sulphide. Installations for primary oil processing are being assembled, thousands of kilometers of industrial pipelines, roads and power lines are being constructed. On the eve of the October holiday, railway lines arrived here 3 months ahead of schedule. [video shows oil rigs, construction work in progress, landing orange helicopter -- apparently an MI-8 -- pipelines, towers, separators]

What is now taking place at the Tengiz field in many respects is reminiscent of the assimilation of Tyumen in the north: the same scale, the same impetus, the same grappling with nature which although different is equally severe. Unfortunately, however much they have tried to depart from it, so far here they have been following the Siberians' example in another matter: lagging behind in the development of the social sphere. [video shows huts, jeep]

Today the Tengiz field was visited by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. Comrade Ryzhkov was above all interested in working and living conditions. [video shows Ryzhkov and entourage disembarking from a blue-and-white Aeroflot MI-8 helicopter, shaking hands with welcoming party, facing a group of workers]

[Ryzhkov, amid a general hum of voices] How are things, then?

[Various unidentified speakers] Fine, OK.

[Ryzhkov] I've been asking your chief where the people come from. He says from all over the area.

[Unidentified speakers] Yes, that's right.

[Ryzhkov] Where are you from [words indistinct]?

[Unidentified speakers] From Volgograd; from Dagestan; from the Caucasus [several indistinct placenames].

[Ryzhkov] Don't you want to go back to the Caucasus? Don't you find it cold here? [general laughter]

[Ryzhkov] So you work duty-tours, do you?

[Unidentified speakers] That's right.

[Ryzhkov] There seems to be a lot of people from Volgograd. There are a great many of them at the wellsite.

[Unidentified speakers] Yes, that's right, the majority....

[First unidentified man] Well, we've got an issue here. We are mainly from Volgograd but the trains run badly. Tour changeovers are bad. We wait a long time at the station and can't get away.

[Ryzhkov] That's by train, is it?

[Unidentified speakers] That's right, yes, They run [word indistinct] every 4th day, 4 days. That's right.

[First unidentified man] There should be one every day, because there are a lot of people.

[Ryzhkov] Well, I think that's something that can be remedied. We'll instruct Comrade (?Konar), along with the minister, your minister, to look into it. Obviously a train should be alloted here.

[Unidentified speakers] Yes, that's right.

[Second unidentified man] Otherwise we are mainly all right as far as the work is concerned. There aren't enough materials, we're short of materials.

[Ryzhkov] You are short, are you?

[Unidentified speakers] That's right.

[First unidentified man] If supplies were good we could do more, of course. And we would like to do more.

[Ryzhkov] Any requests you want to make of the government? None?

[Unidentified speakers] Well... [laughter]

[Third unidentified man] The things we've said.

[Ryzhkov] Let's press ahead, then.

[Second unidentified man] Let's get to work [words indistinct]. [laughter]

[Ryzhkov] That's right. No one will do the work for us. If we work well, we'll live better. Of course, it's a big job you're starting here. It's a big job. I think in a few years this place will change beyond recognition. There'll be works, there'll be oil, there'll be services and utilities, and there'll be roads, after all.

Well, much success, comrades! Good-bye. [waves his hand]

[Unidentified speakers] Thanks, thanks. Good-bye, good luck.

[Fateyev] The conversation on the subject continued at a building site, where so-called separator installations are being erected. They will be used for removing sulphur from the oil. By the end of the year these installations should take the first oil. [video shows builders at work, Aeroflot helicopter descending beyond a building]

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and the people accompanying him visited No 37 well. It was here that Tengiz had clearly demonstrated its gigantic might, as they say. For more than a year an unprecedented whirlwind of flames raged here: oil over which man had lost control was on fire. It was only this July that, through incredible efforts, they managed to put out the raging gusher. The power of the underground elements is evident from these multicolored minerals. They were smelted from local sand by the eruption of the flare. The tamed well, which is currently being readied for exploitation, is a vivid remainder that one cannot tackle Tengiz with bare hands. [video shows man showing Ryzhkov monochromatic pictures of fire pinned on a board, close-up of album pages with colored pictures of raging flames, table of what looks like rock samples; long-shot of Ryzhkov in a group in front of boards with pictures and diagrams outdoors]

In the afternoon, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov visited the Guryev fish combine. The discussion there was about the development of the Caspian fishing economy, about problems of the agro-industrial complex and environmental conservation in connection with the setting up of the oil and gas complex. [video shows Ryzhkov, in a white hat and coat, going through factory shops among a similarly attired group, conveyor full of fish.]

In the evening, a conference took place at the Guryev Obkom at which Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov spoke. [video shows an office block with a monument in front]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Transport Minister Speaks

LD031213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing. [passage omitted]

Among the problems being raised at the session is that of motor transport. Every day, 70 million passengers use its services, and 10 million metric tons of goods are carried. And so it is clear how our life and our work depend to a large extent on transport. Here is Yuriy Sergeyevich Sukhin, the republic's minister of motor transport, replying to questions from the deputies, from the rostrum of the session.

[Begin Sukhin recording] The accelerated development of the industry is inconceivable without the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technological progress. While in the 11th 5-Year Plan the annual increase in transport work through new technology measures amounted to 25 percent; in the 12th 5-Year Plan this growth is planned to be 75 percent. This year, with the aim of economizing on motor fuel, 76 percent of transport work will be carried out by diesel vehicles, and it is planned to double the number of vehicles running on gas fuel. However, the ministry will not be able to solve the problem of a rational structure for the motor vehicle pool on its own. Industry produces too few small capacity vehicles of 0.5 and 1.5 metric tons and very large capacity vehicles needed for freight of national economic goods, especially for the trade network.

As early as 1980, the state committee on science and technology adopted a decision on a rational structure in motor transport; however, its implementation is progressing extremely slowly, and the state is annually losing R2.5-3 billion because of this.

Even more acute is the question of the passenger vehicle pool. Very large buses and specialized taxi vehicles are not being produced, which lowers the quality of transport services for the population in large cities of the republic, and has a negative effect on the mood of Soviet people. The problem of quality of services for passengers cannot be solved simply by increasing the quantity of buses currently produced by industry. What will be needed is a considerable involvement of extra labor resources, while buses of very large capacity of the Ikarus-280 type made it possible to improve the quality of services for passengers. The situation is also complicated by the fact that because of the reconstruction of the Likino works, the production of Liaz buses is being reduced. All of this will soon lead to a 20 percent reduction in the pool of city buses which may reflect seriously on the quality of transport. The USSR Gosplan should return to examination of this problem, and consider increasing the delivery of Ikarus buses for us in the plans, so as to make up 20 percent of large-capacity buses which will not be supplied.

One of the main trends in the ministry's work is improving services for passengers. We have elaborated specific measures and specific guidelines for further improvement in the organization of transportation. At present, comrades, we monitor about 55 percent of city bus routes using technical communications facilities and computers to manage bus traffic. This has made it possible to increase the regularity of traffic on city routes. We are setting the task to bring such monitoring up to 100 percent of city routes. Apart from this, we have made drivers' pay directly dependent on regularity of bus traffic on the routes. It is possible to improve the quality of passenger transport only in close collaboration with local bodies, and in 20 oblasts we have already adopted joint decisions with obkoms and oblispolkoms on measures aimed at further improving passenger transport. In 60 oblasts of the republic, once or twice a month, on Saturdays and Sundays, days of transport services for the population have been organized to meet needs for the transportation of furniture, fuel, building materials and other goods. This initiative has borne fruit. In the last 3 months, in some oblasts the volume of transport services for the population has almost doubled. One can cite the example of Chuvash ASSR and others. Such organization of transport services for the population makes it possible to coordinate the work of timber trading bases, shops, gas stations and container depots on off-days with the work of automobile transport and loading equipment on those days. You see, comrades, on Sundays there is a lot of transport standing idle, in connection with the fact that many enterprises do not work on off-days. And so there is an opportunity to completely eliminate the question of transport services by using these idle vehicles on Sundays. Thus we are providing the population with the transport needed, without diverting people from their work, and at the same time resolving one of the tasks in the struggle against nonlabor incomes. We would ask the ispolkoms of local soviets to give territorial associations assistance in this initiative. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Session Ends 3 Dec

LD031318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today is the 2d day of the work of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, taking place in Moscow, in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Deputies and guests welcomed with applause Comrades: Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Nikonov, and Kapitonov.

The deputies continued the discussion of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and of the state budget for 1987. Taking part in the debates were: deputy Sukhin, minister of RSFSR motor transport; deputy (Idiatulin) chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kazan town Soviet of People's Deputies of the Tatar ASSR; deputy (Solomanov), head of the Main Tyumen Production and Geological Directorate; deputy (Gribanov), operator in the Shchigrovskoye interindustrial enterprise in Kursk Oblast; deputy Fedin, second secretary of the Amur CPSU Obkom; deputy Venediktova, milkmaid in the Putk Kommunizmu pedigree breeding farm in Archangel Oblast; deputy Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR; deputy Zhilitskiy, electric locomotive driver of the Khabarovsk-2 locomotive depot.

The deputies proposed that the state plan and budget of the republic for the year 1987 should be approved. The session unanimously passed the Law on the State Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the Russian Federation and the Budget of the republic for the next year. Relevant decisions have also been taken. Subsequently, deputy (Dmitriyeva), chairman of the Commission for Health Protection, Social Welfare and Sport of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet delivered a report on the work of the commission.

Taking part in the debates on this point of the session's agenda were: deputy (Bulgakov), second secretary of the Udmurt CPSU Obkom; deputy (Novikov), chairman of the Rassvet kolkhoz farm in Mari ASSR; deputy (Petrakova), chief doctor of the Belokurikha Children's Sanatorium in Altay Kray; deputy (Basargina), junior member of the staff of a faculty in the Irkutsk Medical Institute; deputy Trubilin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The deputies unanimously passed the decision on the work of the Commission for Health Protection, Social Welfare, and Sport of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Subsequently the session approved the decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and passed relevant laws and decisions.

On this, the fourth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation completed its work.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT MEETING

PM031141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has discussed the work of Volgograd Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes in wintering livestock. It was noted that despite difficulties caused by the protracted drought, Soviet and economic organs were able to maintain and somewhat increase the livestock and poultry population, ensure its increased productivity, and enter the winter period in a more organized fashion. This has made it possible in early November to fulfill and exceed the annual plan for purchases of milk and wool; the plan for the sales of meat and eggs to the state will also be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

At the same time, serious shortcomings have also come to the fore in the course of the wintering of livestock. The Presidium has instructed the oblispolkom and the oblast agro-industrial committee to adopt urgent measures to eliminate them.

The session also heard a report of the Chita Oblispolkom on its organizational work in the implementation of party and government resolutions to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. Measures to enhance fire safety in the RSFSR were examined.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

YELTSIN ATTENDS MOSCOW CITY SOVIET SESSION

LD062154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] The implementation of the policy for the intensification of the economy and for the development and expansion of the social sphere is envisaged in Moscow's plan and budget for 1987. This was noted today at the session of the Moscow City Soviet which discussed and adopted the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of the capital for the 2d year of the 5-year plan.

Of all industrial spheres, priority will be given to the development of the machine building industry. The pace of the modernization of the fixed assets of the machine building enterprises will increase almost threefold. The scope of construction work is expanding and will be the greatest for the last few years. However, it was decided to considerably reduce the number of installations being built simultaneously. This will reduce the amount of time necessary for individual construction projects. The social tendency in the plan is clearly apparent.

It has been envisaged, for example, to commission residential housing with a total area of 3.3 million square meters. The addresses of many cultural and commonplace facilities will change. Thus, all 59 children's preschool facilities intended for commissioning will be built in areas where they are most needed. The volume of subway construction work will increase by one and a half times and the volume of work on the reconstruction of the city center will double.

A new element in the approach to the solution of social problems is the more active involvement of contracting organizations of ministries and departments in the development of the municipal economy.

Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, took part in the session's proceedings.

RAZUMOVSKIY, KAPITONOV ADDRESS ACADEMY SEMINAR

LD061814 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 6 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A seminar of chairmen of auditing commissions of the union republic communist parties and kray, oblast, Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev city party organizations has been held in the institute for raising the qualifications of leading party, local soviet, and ideological cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee. Comrades Razumovskiy and Kapitonov and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee addressed the assembly.

UKRAINE OFFICIALS 'UNDER FIRE' FOR MISMANAGEMENT

LD092339 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] A secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Ivan Mozgovoy, and the first deputy prime minister of the republic, Yuriy Kolomiyets, have come under fire at a full scale meeting of the party's Central Committee. The men were held responsible for agricultural mismanagement in this major grain-supplying region of the Country. The Ukraine has had a decrease in the production of grain and other crops this year. The meeting noted that a massive production potential has been created in the agriculture of the republic, but efforts to secure a stable and good harvest have not succeeded so far. The Central Committee worked out measures to correct the situation as soon as possible.

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET REPLACES OFFICIAL

PM100951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent B. Prokhorov report under the rubric "Union Republic Supreme Soviet Sessions": "Kirghiz SSR"]

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by S. Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the republican Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, on the state plan for the republic's economic and social development next year and on progress in the completion of this year's plan. [passage omitted]

The session examined an organizational question. V. Makarenko was relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium, having compromised himself while working as second secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee. Konstantin Borisovich Gusev, who previously worked in the republican Council of Ministers, was elected deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES MINSK ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD082048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Today in Minsk a conference of the republican party and economic aktiv was held. Party and local soviet workers, leaders of branches of industry and of enterprises gave a critical analysis of the first state acceptance experiments in Belorussia and spoke of the tasks which remain to be tackled to raise the technical standard and quality of output. The first steps in organizing state acceptance -- and it is already fully or partly in progress in 83 of 86 targetted enterprises -- have enabled the exposure of its more typical errors in the organization of departmental control. These are deficiencies in labor organization, delays in improving the production and technological base and poor equipping of the works with modern metallurgical equipment.

Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

SLYUNKOV ATTENDS SUPREME SOVIET SESSION IN MINSK

LD061829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] At sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Belorussian SSR, Uzbek SSR and Tajik SSR, which have taken place in Minsk, Tashkent and Dushanbe, the state plans for the republics' economic and social development and budget for 1987 have been discussed and adopted. The intensification of public-sector production on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, the switch of enterprises to two and three-shift working, the stepping up of the social thrust of all work and the reform of management, planning and economic mechanisms will be the foundation for further growth. In Minsk, Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party Belorussian Central Committee, took part in the session's proceedings.

SHALAYEV PARTICIPATES IN COAL INDUSTRY CONGRESS

LD100640 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] The 14th congress of the trade union of workers in the coal industry began its work in Moscow today. [video shows proceedings in progress]

During these days of December, many miners' teams and sectors are reporting the fulfillment of the year's tasks ahead of schedule. The industry, which was in debt to the national economy to the tune of millions of tons of coal in the last 5-year plan, is making a breakthrough. But it is too early to be flattering about what has been achieved. There are a whole host of problems, and the industry's union can and should be much more active and purposeful toward their solution. The delegates of the congress spoke of the troubling issue: poor quality of technology. Today just one-third of equipment is in line with world standards. The miners' working conditions are tough [tyazhelyye]. There is an acute shortage of manpower. The fulfillment of the social program is being disrupted. Every year the industry fails to fulfill the housing construction plan. Some 300,000 miners' families are queuing up. People have been waiting for apartments for 10-15 years. There is much formalism in organizing socialist competition. Forty percent of teams, sectors and enterprises are not fulfilling the set plans. The experience of the best collectives is being poorly disseminated. [passage omitted]

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, is taking part in the congress' work.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Speech by Mordovian Delegate

PM081557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated" version of speech by F.P. Lyabushev, deputy of the Zubovo-Polyanskiy Electoral Okrug of the Mordovian ASSR and chief agronomist at Zubovo-Polyanskiy Rayon's Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz, at the 18 November morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] We are well aware of the gaps in our own work and are doing all we can to try to eliminate them. [paragraph continues]

However, bottlenecks in agricultural production emerge not only by virtue of local causes. I refer to statistical data to support this idea. Despite the fact that in recent years the material and technical base of our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes has considerably strengthened, its lag in terms of development level behind the average union and republic (RSFSR) indicators has still not been overcome. Let us take the indicator of energy provision. In the Mordovian ASSR an average of around 280 horsepower of energy is available per 100 hectares of sown area in the agro-industrial complex, while the average indicator for the Volga-Vyatka economic region is equivalent to 350 horsepower.

The shortage of transport facilities causes special alarm. Today the republic has seven trucks per 1,000 hectares of arable land. This is one truck fewer than the average in the Volga-Vyatka region. The same thing happens in deliveries of mineral fertilizers. In the last 5-year period Mordovian kolkhozes and sovkhozes were allocated annually an average of 116 kg of active matter per hectare of arable land, while other republics and oblasts in our region were allocated considerably more.

We beg the USSR Gosplan and the Union State Agro-Industrial Committee -- in the definitive examination of the State Plan for the Country's Economic and Soviet Development for 1987 -- to eliminate the existing imbalances in deliveries to the republic of fixed and circulating production resources compared with other oblasts and autonomous republics in our region.

Comrades! The problem exercising many arable farmers was and is the radical intensification of agricultural production. However, it is effectively impossible without creating a comprehensive system of machinery to cultivate agricultural crops. So what do we have at the moment? We have machines, but not in a comprehensive system taking account of the whole agrotechnical cycle; They are uncoordinated, designed for individual technological operations, and moreover of a low technical standard and reliability. This forces the skilled kolkhoz members in the localities to patch up the agricultural machine builders' deficiencies and to make many devices in amateur fashion.

Another important question: Any grain-grower knows that any compacting of the ground caused by the passage of agricultural machinery considerably reduces field yields. How can we manage without superfluous trips through the fields? Again the question rests on the particular design features of agricultural equipment. For example, today mineral fertilizers which as a rule reach farms in winter have to be applied when the ground is cultivated prior to the spring sowing. The arable farmer's arsenal contains a special spreader for spreading fertilizers which, when loaded with fertilizer, weighs 7-8 metric tons. Add to that the weight of the tractor driving it, and what do you get? The ground becomes very compacted and the benefit from the fertilizer that has been spread but not applied is very slight.

Now many arable farmers are abandoning this method. So the machine builders are being asked: Is it not possible to create a seed drill-type machine capable of applying as opposed to spreading fertilizer? [passage omitted]

Arctic Population Needs Cited

PM081645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated" version of speech by L.D. Ovsyannikova, deputy of Khanty-Mansiyskiy Electoral Okrug, Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug, and deputy chief physician at a Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug Rayon hospital, at 18 November morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet-Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The actions and concerns of workers in Tyumen Oblast's Khanty-Mansiysk Okrug have once more occupied an important place in the 1987 draft plan for national economic development. Further growth of the oil and gas industry, the electric power industry, and many economic sectors is planned. But most importantly, the comprehensive nature of economic management is being deepened and construction of housing, children's establishments, and health-care, cultural, and sports facilities is being accelerated.

The positive changes in the development of health care which have taken place recently are particularly noticeable to me, as a doctor. The network of clinics and preventive establishments is being expanded and equipped with modern medical apparatus. Effective diagnostic methods are being introduced and the training of skilled cadres is being expanded. Cultural and sports complexes are being erected more actively.

Local soviets and the okrug's health-care organs are now tackling in a more powerful way the tasks of instituting general medical checks for the population, improving the work skills of medical cadres, and fostering in them feelings of high state responsibility for our people's state of health.

But the pace of development of the okrug's economy is increasing and the population is growing rapidly. And we simply cannot manage to fully provide for the population's needs. The local soviets are of course seeking additional reserves. But we need effective help from a number of ministries. For example, there is a great lag in the erection of hospitals and polyclinics by subdivisions of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. The Ministry of Power and Electrification is being particularly feeble in tackling questions of the social development of its own collectives. It was criticized for this at the 27th CPSU Congress but no decisive changes have taken place. The lag in the provision of housing and of medical and consumer services is particularly perceptible in the cities of Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk, where tens of thousands of this sector's specialists are living with their families.

The great distances between population centers in the northern okrugs and the total lack of roads make work more difficult to provide medical aid promptly, carry out preventive measures, and include inhabitants in medical checks, especially in villages with an indigenous population. And it is no paradox that it is precisely there that the material base of health care is poorest. Many facilities are in need of capital repair and new construction is necessary. At the present time some work is in progress to strengthen the material base of medical establishments for reindeer breeders, fishermen, and hunters using local soviets' budgets and drawing in funds from patron organizations. But life requires us to adopt radical measures, and to implement them the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, the Tsentrosoyuz, and Main Administration of Hunting and Game Preserves, and the Ministry of the Fish Industry must radically change their attitude to the provision of facilities in the areas inhabited by the northern ethnic groups. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to create the conditions for expanding production of construction materials and structures and increase the capacities of contracting organizations.

The RSFSR Ministry of Health must take into account of our special feature and back up the okrug's medical extablishments with the necessary transport facilities and equipment for mobile medical detachments.

The plan for the okrug's economic and social development for 1986-90 envisages increasing the existing capacities of hospitals by 60 percent and polyclinics by 40 percent, which will make it possible to approach the normatives for the provision of all types of skilled medical aid to the okrug's inhabitants. And we voice the hope that the interested ministries and departments will help us to tackle this task.

Comrades! I propose approving the country's draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Draft Budget for 1987. [applause]

Farm Machine Builders Berated

PM081657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

["Abbreviated" version of speech by M.I. Klepikov, deputy of the Kropotkinskiy Electoral Okrug of Krasnodar Kray and leader of a comprehensive team on the Kuban Kolkhoz in Drasnodar Kray's Ust-Labinskiy Rayon, at 18 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! I propose approving and ratifying the draft State Plan and the draft State Budget for 1987. They are in line with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and are aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Our task as deputies is to organize their fulfillment.

I have worked in agriculture for more than 40 years and I can say that today restructuring is under way in the countryside as indeed it is everywhere. But it is proceeding slowly and painfully. Not everything turns out as planned. Let us take the switch to intensive methods of cultivating agricultural crops. It is a new and progressive but difficult task. We must provide proper backing for it. If asked what it demanded for us, I would say this: It demands a sharp increase in the quality and standard of arable farming. But it is precisely this new high quality for which we are unprepared. First, we are unprepared psychologically. The habit of working "as the mood takes them" is firmly established in many arable farmers. And it is a difficult matter to teach them exactness and virtually intricate precision in the execution of all kinds of jobs. The first successes of intensive technology turned some people's heads. They think that "intensification" on its will sustain everything, without any standard of arable farming. This is a flagrant error.

Or a second question. We are technically unprepared for the new high quality in arable farming. There are too few of many agricultural machines, starting with simple machines such as disk harrows, ring and water-filled rollers, and grain loaders. At present the kray has a shortage of between 1,000 and 4,000 of each of these types of equipment. And we have none at all of some types of machines: For example, machines for precisely measuring out fertilizers and protection agents against pests and diseases. Without this, intensive technology loses its points. The so-called spreaders which we use do precisely spread fertilizers and toxic chemicals on the ground. [paragraph continues]

I would even say that they spread them to the left and to the right, where the stand is dense and where it is nonexistent, instead of evenly, with precise application.

I would like to ask scientists and designers a question: Is it really possible in the age of acceleration, the age of the scientific and technical revolution, for the standard of equipment of agriculture to remain at such a low technical level?

We spoke about the low quality of grain-harvesting equipment at the meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the Krasnodar Kray party aktiv in September of this year. But I do not think there is any harm in repeating it, because some senior comrades at the center do not accept criticism on the first hearing. So, it is like this: Our grain combines today are so bad as to nullify the additional yields which are obtained from extra applications of fertilizers and costly plant protection agents. What can we say! Even their technical registration certificates provide for losses which exceed our sowing norms. Hence the paradox: The more grain we grow, the more remains in the fields. What sort of managers does that make us?

I would like to appeal to the comrades from the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology. Look into this problem at long last! It is disgraceful that whole sector institutes and design bureaus cannot create the necessary machinery, while skilled machine operators -- on receiving a new combine from the plant -- are forced to strip it down to the last screw and retune it in the kolkhoz workshop in order to adapt it to the new working conditions. After all, the State Seal of Quality is flaunted on the combine!

We know that recently the party Central Committee has adopted major measures in the sphere of machine building, including agricultural machine building. Arable farmers are eagerly expecting, hoping, and begging machine builders, their partners, and leaders and workers in these sectors to accelerate the output of high-quality, reliable machines.

I and many farmers of the order generation are increasingly worried about certain phenomena in the life of the coutryside today. Recently private ownership and consumerist sentiments have broken out among rural inhabitants and a taste for entrepreneurship and easy profit has appeared. For some time we did not notice this pehnomenon, but it has expanded. Whereas earlier a rural inhabitant deemed it prestigious to have an education and access to technology and the machine operator was the most important person in the countryside, now it has become presitigious to have not only a big house, a good subsidiary plot, and a personal "Zhiguli," but also a sound deposit in a savings account. Moreover, you don't have to work on a kolkhoz. It is even better not to work at all, but to engage in cultivating roses or early vegetables, take them to the market, and obtain thousands of rubles per season. All this is totally offensive because such sentiments have become quite widespread. And the figure of the so-called "private operator" is starting in some places to screen the figure of the honest arable farmer and machine operator.

All of us, Comrades, should consider how we can raise the prestige of the profession of machine operator and how we can interest young people in grain farming.

And another point. This concerns not only young people, but all of us. A machine operator now earns quite a good wage. There is money around, as they say.

But he cannot always obtain the everyday necessities. I believe that the supply of goods to the countryside must be considerably improved. And this improvement must be felt primarily by machine operators and dairy workers, that is, the representatives of the main rural professions. This will be only just. And I think that this will help solve the problem of cadres in the countryside.

Comrades! We are concluding the first year of the 5-year period. We are cheered by the improvements in the economy achieved by means of restructuring. Kuban grain-growers have obtained on average this year almost 42 quintals of grain per hectare and 45.7 quintals of winter grain crops grown by intensive methods. Some 4.3 million metric tons of grain has been sold to the state, and almost all the wheat was of strong or high-value strains.

Kuban farmers have resolved to harvest 8.7 million metric tons of grain next year on the basis of a higher standard of farming and intensive technology. We will do everything to fulfill the set tasks. [applause]

PRAVDA REPORTS BELORUSSOAM CP CC PLENUM

PM092021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[A. Simurov, A. Ulitenok report: "A Great Deal Begins With the Primary Organizations"]

[Text] Minsk City -- It has already been reported that the recent Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussed a fundamental issue of party life: How to restructure the work of primary party organizations in the republic and intensify their influence on the process of speeding up labor collectives' socioeconomic development in light of the 27th CPSU Congress requirements.

In the process of preparing for the plenum, members and candidate members of the Central Committee, members of the Auditing Commission, and members of party committee apparatuses visited more than 4,000 primary organizations, enquired about their life and affairs, and studied work practice at grassroots level. Seminars and conferences attended by secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and by raykom and gorkom workers were held in every oblast. There were meetings at the Belorussion Communist Party Central Committee with a broad range of local-level party activists. Extensive material was obtained which essentially served as the basis of discussion at the plenum.

What conclusions were reached by the plenum?

The overwhelming majority of party organizations have become more businesslike, specific, and exacting in their activity. An innovative approach to resolving economic, social, and educational tasks has become more widespread. The forms and methods of organizational and political work are being more actively improved.

The party organization at the Gomel S.M. Kirov Machine Tool Building Plant was cited as an example. Communists have set the goal of more than doubling the production volume at the enterprise by the end of the 5-year period and striving to ensure that all products are up to world standard. The plan to retool the enterprise has been discussed at workers' party meetings. All proposals and observations have been generalized and discussed by the party committee. Those specifically responsible for the plan's implementation are well known and constant monitoring has been organized. There is no Communist, no worker at the plant who fails to fulfill his pledges. [paragraph continues]

Good working, living, and leisure conditions have been created for the people. The housing problem will be completely resolved by 1995.

The work of party organizations at the "Progress" Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon, the Gomel No 14 Construction Trust, the Vitebsk special design office for machine tools for gear cutting, grinding, and sharpening, the Minsk No 16 Secondary School, and many other institutions is interesting. It is primarily thanks to the efforts of these party organizations that real dynamism has been achieved in the development of the republic's national economy.

At the same time, both the keynote speaker -- N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, -- and A. Kamay, first secretary of the Gomel Party Obkom, G. Savanovich, machine operator at a mine which forms part of the "Beloruskaliy" Association, V. Galko, first secretary of the Minsk Party Gorkom, and V. Getmanchuk, first secretary of the Ivanovskiy Party Raykom, who took part in the debate, as well as other speakers, noted that the restructuring process is not preceeding easily.

The plenum analyzed the activity of primary party organizations in a decisive sphere -- the economy. Life itself has placed the problem of production quality at the center of the restructuring process. As many as 30 enterprises in the republic have failed to meet targets for the production of high-quality goods. A total of 46 manufactured goods were stripped of the state mark of quality when recertification was carried out. The reasons? Weakened party control and exactingness regarding work performed by specialists. Party organizations have failed to instill in everyone the need to work conscientiously and to make work evaluation directly dependent on the end results. There proved to be more than 650 shoddy workmen at the Minsk Automated Flowline Plant. But this failed to alarm the party organization and did not serve as grounds for a thorough investigation into the causes of the deterioration in quality.

The acceleration process does not simply require growth -- it requires a new quality of growth and more effective work methods. It is precisely this approach that is lacking in many Communists, A. Baychek, secretary of the Minsk party obkom, T. Orda, assistant team leader and party group organizer at the "Korelichi" Pedigree Livestock Farm, and others noted in their speeches.

The work of the Belkoopsoyuz [Belorussian Union of Consumers Societies] party organization was sharply criticized at the plenum. The collective of party members has remained on the sidelines of the restructuring process and has reconciled itself to the apparatus marking time. Goods in popular demand are not to be found in the majority of the consumer cooperative's stores. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has issued a strict reprimand to V. Chigir, member of the CPSU and chairman of the Belkoopsoyuz, with endorsement of his record card, for major shortcomings and oversights. Here, however, is the most surprising thing: The Minsk Tsentralnyy Party Raykom, it now appears, generalized experience of this party organization's work and published a bulletin describing it. It turns out that "advanced" experience can be found where there is none.

The practice of work done by primary organization's collegial organs -- party committees, bureaus, and assemblies -- needs to be substantially improved. One frequently hears reports and speeches at party assemblies that are indifferent in terms of content. They are lacking in what is most important -- clear-cut conclusions and recommendations, practical suggestions, and the names of those guilty of shortcomings. [paragraph continues]

Analysis shows that two-thirds of all resolutions passed by party meetings are general in nature and contain petty administrative and economic issues.

In order to establish an atmosphere of efficiency, principle, and mutual exactingness, the plenum has recommend further improvement in the practice of discussion sessions and Communists' reports.

It cannot be right, the plenum pointed out, when Communists are poorly informed or completely uninformed about the affairs of their own party bureau, party committee, and collective. The republic Communist Party Central Committee receives letters containing questions, to which people could and should be able to obtain answers at local level. The primary party organizations are above all to blame for this. This means that there is not enough openness in their work. Increasing openness is a matter of principle and also a political issue. V. Pechennikov, secretary of the Belorrussian Communist Party Central Committee, R. Karachun, party committee secretary at the "Treaty International" Kolkhoz in Khotimskiy Rayon, A. Ogarkova, teacher at the Vysokovskaya Secondary School and primary party organization secretary, and I. Makalovich, editor of the newspaper ZVYAZDA, devoted their speeches at the plenum to these problems in particular.

The militancy of primary party organizations largely depends on the attention paid them by the party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms. These are expected to be real organs of political leadership and operate through primary party organizations and Communists. This is true of the party raykom and its first secretary M. Rovko in Stolbtsy, for example. Having rejected the arm chair and paper shuffling method of leadership and the supplanting of soviet and economic organs, members of the raykom have concentrated their efforts on assisting primary party organizations. They spend a large proportion of their working hours in these organizations, teaching the party aktiv to master new approaches to working with people. The rayon is steadily fulfilling plans for its socioeconomic development.

Many party workers, however, rarely come into contact with party group organizers and secretaries of party organizations, despite the fact that they are frequently out and about. Shortcomings of this nature are also characteristic of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section. Its members, the plenum noted, frequently skim over the surface of matters, being more concerned with collecting all manner of date and information. The role played by groups of inspectors is depreciated. Inspectors and instructors spend the great part of their time in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and rarely visit primary party organizations. Hence the poor knowledge of local problems.

The question of why many secretaries of party organizations lack a principled, uncompromising attitude in the struggle against overreporting and deception was raised at the plenum no less sharply. Why do they fall in with economic leaders even when the actions of the latter are clearly at variance with the norms of party life and legislation? This is a practice which cannot be tolerated under the new conditions — this is the conclusion reached by the plenum participations.

The plenum approved a detailed resolution on the issue in question. It sets the task of using to the utmost everything new that has entered our lives since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress and striving to ensure that the restructuring process gathers pace with every day and that the strategy of accleration becomes the main feature in the work of every party organization and every Communist.

N.S. Igrunov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section, took part in the plenum work.

INFORMATION REPORT ON LATVIAN CP CC PLENUM GIVEN

PM091101 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Latinform "Information Report on Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in Riga 27 November.

The plenum examined the question "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks Concerning the Fundamental Improvement of Output and Labor Quality, the Enhancement of the Competitiveness of Output in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Demands, and the Preparation for Introduction of State Acceptance in Associations and Enterprises."

A report on the question under discussion was read by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report: A.P. Klautsen, first secretary of the Riga Party Gorkom; T.L. Dushkevich, first secretary of the Daugavpils Party Gorkom; D.A. Tukans, leader of a team of plasterers and tilers from the Yurmala Territorial General Construction Trust; V.K. Avots, first secretary of the Dobelskiy Party Raykom; E.A. Yakubaytis, vice president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the republican Academy of Sciences Electronics and Computer Institute; B.A. Tretyakov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Standards Latvian Republican Administration; G.M. Grineva, regulator at Riga's V.I. Lenin "VEF" Production Association; V.D. Solovyanov, general director of the "Latvbytkhim" Production Association; R.V. Kavinskiy, general director of Preylskiy Rayon's "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Agricultural Firm; Yu. V. Silchenko, head of state acceptance at the V.I. Lenin "VEF" Association; Ya. A. Karro, chairman of the Rezeknenskiy Gorispolkom; I. Ya. Kezbers, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and G.D. Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards.

B.K. Pugo read the concluding speech.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question under discussion.

A report "On the State of Discipline Among Communists in the Republican Party Organization" was read at the plenum by G.N. Loskutov, chief of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section. A resolution on the question under discussion was adopted.

The plenum also examined a report on progress in implementing criticisms and proposals expressed at the city and rayon party conference and the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress, and adopted an appropriate resolution.

TAJIK FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT DUSHANBE MEETING

LD082137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] A meeting of young specialists with members of the Bureau of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee was held today in Dushanbe.

At the meeting participation of graduates of higher educational establishments in the republic's social and economic development was discussed. Speaking at the meeting was Comrade Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

PERSECUTION OF BELIEVERS IN LITHUANIA DENIED

LD091633 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0100 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Juozas Plukys commentary]

[Text] Not long ago the newspaper TEVISKES ZIBURIAI, published in Canada, and later Radio Free Europe, made exasperated statements that there is no freedom of religion, that the church is persecuted. This is an old anti-Soviet lament. What is the situation in reality?

Let us take the Siluva Church Festival. This year, more than 25,000 pilgrims gathered in Siluva for the 8-15 September church festival. They did not arrive here on foot, carrying their boots on a stick, as was the case of the days of bourgeois Lithuania; the majority of them arrived there in private cars -- in all, about 3,000 cars. All the Lithuanian bishops and about 250 priests took part in the Siluva church festival and performed religious services, more than 40 sermons were preached; a Day For the Kaunas Priest Seminary graduates and a a Day for Priests was organized by the pilgrims and clergymen in Siluva this year.

From this fact alone one can form an idea about the freedom of religion in Lithuania. By the way, Vatican radio commented positively on the large attendance at the church festival in Siluva this year. So, which radio are we supposed to believe, Vatican radio or Radio Free Europe?

And here are some more facts. Every year at the beginning of July there is a church festival in Zemaiciu Kalvarija, Varduva, a small town in Zemaitija. This year, during the 9-day festival, about 30,000 pilgrims and more than 170 priests from various Catholic parishes attended the festival. Every day, mass was held four times in the church, several processions were organized to visit the 19 shrines located within the boundaries of the town. These shrines are architectural monuments protected by the state. More than 60 sermons were preached. So where is this persecution of believers and restrictions on religious freedom?

At the end of September this year, Vatican radio announced that Telsiai Bishop Antanas Vaicius administered the sacrament of confirmation to more than 1,500 children and young people in the church in Sveksna, Silute Rayon; about 460 people received the sacrament of confirmation at Telsiai Cathedral.

So far only two parishes have been mentioned, though the confirmation of young people in the Telsiai bishopric took place in five churches this year. There were no restrictions either concerning the number of parishes or the children.

Facts about believers collectively praying in public of any length of time and at any time they wish to do so can be found in every Lithuanian parish, in every town, and every rayon. Those are the facts and this is the truth about the freedom of conscience in Lithuania.

ECONOMIST CALLS FOR INCREASED WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

PM021151 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 p 3

[Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Kulikov article under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Strategy of Revolutionary Transformations": "Dialectics of Renewal"]

[Text] Words such as acceleration, restructuring, renewal, and achieving a qualitatively new state of society have firmly entered our everyday vocabulary. And this is no coincidence: The depth and scale of the 27th CPSU Congress strategy lend a truly revolutionary nature to the planned transformations. These transformations will embrace all spheres of social life and the entire complex of world-outlook and practical problems of communist building. Chief among them are the search for new theoretical approaches to understanding the dialectics of interaction between productive forces and production relations and forms of realizing socialist ownership, and the radical reform of the economic mechanism.

The acceleration of socioeconomic development is aimed, above all, at decisively eradicating the negative processes and stagnant phenomena that occurred in the seventies. But, important though this task is, it would be wrong to reduce the essence of the matter just to this. Overcoming negative processes is a transient task. The renewal of all aspects of economic and social life outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress must reveal in a new way the general prospects for the development of our society, which, as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, "by its very essence is capable of constant renewal and improvement."

This principled tenet is of a world-outlook nature and stems from socialism's objective properties. I will remind you that the very first program document of scientific communism -- "The Communist Party Manifesto" -- emphasized: "The proletariat uses its political supremacy to wrest all capital from the bourgeoisie step by step... and to increase the sum of productive forces as quickly as possible."

The 27th CPSU Congress policy of acceleration and constant renewal fully accords with the nature of socialism. As F. Engels pointed out, the socialist revolution gives rise to "...the process of the development of the masses under conditions which promote its acceleration." It would not be out of place to recall also Lenin's notion of the possibilities of socialism's accelerated development. Vladimir Ilich wrote: "None of us will believe in the fantastic speed of any changes whatever, but, on the other hand, as for real speed, speed compared with any period of historical development taken as it was -- if movement is directed by a really revolutionary party... we believe in such speed and will achieve such speed at all costs."

The classics of Marxism-Leninism also substantiated theoretically the sources of accelerating socioeconomic development. Their essence is revolutionary changes in productive forces. Scientific and technical progress is the chief lever of these changes. I will point out that both theoreticians and practical people have said and written a great deal about this. These points about the transforming role of productive forces, science, and technology are already perceived as something that goes without saying. This is both good and bad, for there is a danger of baffling yourself with strange words and not discerning behind them all the complexity and ambiguity of the questions that arise.

Many theoreticians and practical people still believe for example, that scientific and technical progress can itself "automatically " ensure the acceleration of economic growth. It is not just any, but only economically efficient scientific and technical progress that can cope with this task. But, in practice, this fact is frequently lost sight of. And so a preoccupation with technical aspects prevails: Decisions to assimilate new equipment are adopted proceeding only from technical comparisons, without taking account of the possibility and need to restructure production organization or of the economic and social consequences of introducing this equipment.

Of course, account must be taken of the technical advantages of new machinery and equipment over old. There can be no doubts here. However, this advantage is just a necessary but not yet sufficient condition for deciding on the broad dissemination of a particular technical innovation: It must be economically and socially efficient.

The consequences of deviating from this rule are well known. First, the relative (per unit of useful effect) rise in the cost of new equipment increases: Over the past three 5-year plans it has become almost 40 percent more costly. Second, the time taken to recoup the cost of scientific and technical measures becomes longer: Periods of 20 years are no longer a rarity.

Whereas such phenomena are somehow compatible with the extensive type of development, they are in direct conflict with intensification. The intensive nature of production presupposes a reduction in total spending per unit of end result. If this reduction does not happen, this means the switch to intensification is a mirage and empty talk covering up a lack of any progress in the chief sphere of transformations of productive forces -- in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

In order not to repeat past mistakes, today it is necessary to draw some lessons from them. One of them is that in past years we sought to make progress in productive forces without making any substantial changes to the management system or to production relations. These were considered -- once and, essentially, for all -- to be a given fact and free from contradictions and distortions. They (these relations) seemed meekly to ensure the development of productive forces and to open up infinite scope for science, technology, and the introduction of their achievements into production. All this is far from the truth.

Scientific and technical progress is "switched on" not of its own accord but by people who are in a definite social relationship. Their actions reflect a very intricate complex of economic interests -- national economic, collective, and private. Under the influence of these interests scientific and technical progress and, at the same time, the development of productive forces are channeled in a particular direction and accelerate or slow them down. The dialectics of productive forces and production relations presupposes their interaction ensuring revolutionary transformations of the very mode of production and the entire system of socialism. It follows from this that, in order to make revolutionary changes in productive forces, it is necessary to restructure production relations. This was what the 27th CPSU Congress directed. It is not a question of individual changes but of fundamental changes in the deepest strata of production relations.

For decades the habit of stability bordering on stagnation and conservation was inculcated in people. They were weaned off the inclination for change, and today this is one of the chief obstacles to restructuring. But it has to be pointed out that the fostering of this inclination is inconceivable without abandoning oversimplified ideas about the basic principles of socialism and about its nature. And many such ideas have taken shape.

Socialism undoubtedly gives guarantees of the social position of working people and their collectives. This is one of its historic advantages. However, these guarantees are not something automatic and independent from people's attitude to work. Yet his automatism is ascribed to socialism. From here it is just as a single step to leveling in distribution, and this step was taken. A situation took shape in which you needed only to be recorded as working in order to receive certain remuneration. And yet our society is by its nature a working society and, in guaranteeing an equal right to work and equal pay for equal work in terms of quantity and quality, it must give preference to those who work conscientiously. A departure from this principle created favorable grounds for parasitic sentiments, for laxity in work, and for making essentially unearned, albeit legal, incomes.

Leveling in distribution has never been proclaimed as socialism's ideal. Moreover, it has constantly been rejected. But people virtually began with increasing frequency to identify it with social justice: Since this is socialism, they said, it is fair to have equal shares for all. What this led to can be seen in the example of changes in pay for work of different quality. Before the war the average wage of engineers was more than double the average wage of workers, whereas at the beginning of the eighties they were practically equal. This was bound to affect the prestige of the labor of makers of scientific and technical progress and, consequently, its pace too.

It is time to understand that social justice does not in itself rule out differentiation in incomes. Including profound differentiation -- everything depends on the actual differences in the real contribution to the overall work results. A departure from this principle hits hardest at those workers who are capable of giving more than others to society. But they frequently do not do so, for they are sure that their income will still not be proportional to their labor contribution.

It has become the norm in management practice to give a simultaneous wage raise to large sections of working people, regardless of how the representatives of each section work or whether or not the return from their labor increases after such a raise. The elementary truth that every wage raise must be earned and be backed up by an increased labor contribution has begun to be eliminated from the consciousness. The essence of social justice is the rigid dependence of the income of each working person and of his collective on the real contribution. If this understanding of social justice is asserted -- and the conditions for this have been created by the recent decisions on restructuring pay -- a conscientious attitude to work will strengthen, and each worker's participation in production management and in the struggle for greater production efficiency will become more active.

The objective nature of the economic laws of socialism is universally recognized. However, the paradox is the implementation of economic ties between different levels of management (both horizontally and vertically) and objective criteria are still not clearly expressed in the specific mechanism. No one denies, for example, that the law of value remains the law of prices. However, this demand has still not become the social normative. Price formation if largely oriented toward enterprises' individual expenditure. As a result, society is forced to make up for excessive spending, and collectives are able to conceal their bad work.

It almost goes without saying now that the entire global social product, with the exception of a certain share of the necessary product, is in principle subject to centralization. But what are the objective criteria for the product's distribution vertically among economic organs? [paragraph continues]

The 27th CPSU Congress pointed to the need to make creative use of Lenin's idea of a food tax in conformity with modern conditions. This idea essentially embodies an approach that is extremely important for socialist management -- the centralized share of the created product cannot be arbitrary but has objective limits. That is, to put it another way, each level of management (from the work place to the national economy as a whole) has its own share of it, depending on the contribution of each of these levels to the overall work results.

A definite, long-term normative for this share makes it possible in principle to coordinate economic interests, to ensure their interconnected and guaranteed nature, and to create conditions for an automatic increase or reduction in the income of each level depending on a change in the magnitude of the end result. It is right here that the switch to economic methods of national economic leadership begins.

Everyone is now speaking with alarm about the inferiority complex which developers of new equipment have contracted. The virus of this inferiority has also penetrated other spheres, including the milieu of economic planners. It expresses itself in different ways, but its danger is obvious: It gives rise to conciliatory attitudes toward negative trends in the economy, habituation to them, and lack of faith in the possibility of breaking with them. The extirpation of this inferiority complex is an obligatory precondition for successfully implementing the policy of acceleration and renewal.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL FIELD -- Irkutsk December 9 TASS -- Soviet geologists have tapped a new oil deposit in the north of the Irkutsk region in East Siberia. The oil field has been named Verkhnechonskoye. Prospecting is under way for other oil fields next to Verkhnechonskoye, said Professor Petr Khrenov, director of the East Siberia Research Institute of Geology, Geophysics and Mineral Raw Materials. Oil extraction is to be started in the new oil fields already in the current five-year plan period. The construction of a base and a housing estate for oil field workers has been started on the outskirts of the small Siberian city of Kirensk. Siberian scientists with Academician Andrey Trofimuk at their head have long rated the vast territory between the Yenisey and Lena Rivers among oil and gas-bearing provinces. The so-called Nepskiy Crest, a geological structure stretching from Ust-Kut to Mirnyy in the Yakut Autonomous Republic, is also a promising hydrocarbon bearing province. The structure covers and area of almost 150 thousand square kilometres within the bounds of the Irkutsk region alone. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

MURAKHOVSKIY ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL WORKERS MEETING

PM081511 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Nov 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At a Crucial Stage of Reconstructing; Celebration Meeting in Moscow to Mark the Day Devoted to Workers in Agriculture and the Agro-Industrial Complex Processing Industry"]

[Text] It is already a tradition -- in the fall when the heat is off in the fieldwork and when the harvest is largely gathered -- for the country to honor on a nationwide basis the people upon whom the well-being of every Soviet family directly depends. Yet, the present celebrations have their own unique aspect: We now know more exactly how the economic year will take shape. For the first time both those who produce field and livestock products and those who process them are celebrating at the same time. The collectives and sectors responsible for fulfilling the country's food program are linked by a common interest and a common responsibility.

The main special feature of the current professional holiday lies in the fact that it is being celebrated at the end of the 1st year of the 5-year plan of acceleration. With what practical actions are the agro-industrial complex workers responding to the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, and how are they accelerating the pace of their advance? Labor collectives are focusing their attention on these very important questions. Both achievements and reserves were mentioned at the celebrations to mark Agricultural and Processing Industry Workers' Day.

A celebration meeting was held in Moscow on the eve of the professional holiday, 14 November. Distinguished masters from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises, production specialists and organizers, and scientists gathered from all corners of the country in the capital's Central State Concert Hall.

The presidium comprised V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR ministers, chairmen of state committees, senior personnel from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments, socialist competition winners, production innovators, and scientists.

V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the country's State Agro-Industrial Committee, who delivered the report, conveyed very warm and cordial congratulations from the party Central Committee on the imminent holiday to participants in the celebration meeting and all workers in the agro-industrial complex and wished them new successes in labor and in fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The keynote speaker noted that agro-industrial complex workers are greeting their professional holiday in an atmosphere of tremendous labor and political enthusiasm engendered by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. They understand their responsibility for the achievement of steady growth in agricultural production and the reliable provision of food products and raw materials to the country in line with the USSR's food program.

Radical changes must take place in the current 12th 5-Year Plan. The congress decisions require us to make it a turning point in all areas of our society's economic and social development.

The agro-industrial complex embarked on the 5-year period considerably strengthened, with good groundwork laid for the future, and with a qualitatively new organizational and economic structure at its disposal.

It has a powerful production, scientific, and technical potential. One-third of all national economic capital investments are channeled into it. Conditions have been created for improving the financial situation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Wages have been increased for workers in the key professions, specialists, and farm leaders. Tremendous work is under way to carry out the social transformation of the countryside. It is important to make better use of all this and produce greater returns.

Active restructuring is being carried out from the enterprise to the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, embracing not just individual but all aspects of economic and social relations in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. An open struggle is being waged against inertia, routine, and outmoded forms of economic, organizational, and educational work.

The framework of the restructuring is broad, the keynote speaker stressed. It includes improving production forces and production relations and radaically reforming administration and management. Its main thrust is to switch to qualitatively new factors of economic growth. The main source of growth in the agro-industrial complex is the intensification of social production on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Agriculture is switching increasingly onto industrial lines. All other intensification factors are being effectively utilized on the basis of comprehensive mechanizatin, and progressive methods and a scientifically substantiated systems of arable farming, stockraising, and management are being introduced. The introduction of new, highly productive equipment is having a striking impact on the results of development in t he processing industry, construction, transport, and other sectors.

Agro-industrial complex workers are profoundly grateful to the party and government for their daily and comprehensive concern for strengthening the material base of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing enterprises. This attentiveness found vivid expression at the recent conference on questions of stepping up the technical standard of equipment in the agro-industrial complex.

The report at the celebration session noted the great importance of the fundamentally new measures adopted by the party and government to improve the economic management mechanism of the agro-industrial complex. The rights of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing industry enterprises have been extended and their interest in and responsibility for achieving high end results have been increased. Planning is being carried out on scientifically substantiated normatives. The role of economic levers such as price, credit, and profit is being enhanced, and conditions are being created for using genuine financial autonomy and the collective contract.

Enterprises and leaders at all levels are receiving broad scope for independence, economic maneuver, and the display of initiative and enterprise. Today the economic situation prompts us to fulfill the plan not at any price, but with the least possible expenditure of labor and resources. An antiexpenditure mechanism is being worked out to create the conditions for a considerable increase in output yield and income per hectare of land, unit of physical resources, and ruble invested. The correct utilization of all economic levers -- as the practice of leading farms shows -- is the reliable basis for the switch to self-capitalizing and self-financing.

Activation of the human factor is an important reserve for improving production efficiency. Those workers who -- with their high moral and political qualities and profound professional knowledge -- display an innovative approach, boldness, and zeal are now striving for maximum efficiency.

Radical reorganization of the whole area of training and retraining agro-industrial complex cadres is being carried out taking account of the new demands. This consists essentially in making education dynamic and continuous in nature.

The course of acceleration envisages the pursuit of an active social policy. A considerable amount is being done in this direction. The construction of well-appointed housing, roads, and cultural and consumer facilities is proceeding at a high pace. New schools, kindergartens, and medical establishments are being erected. However, much more could be achieved in the social transformation of the countryside if the advantages of agro-industrial integration were used in full measure.

The creation of unified management organs in the agro-industrial complex is of fundamental significance. It is aimed at eliminating interdepartmental barriers, decentralizing a considerable number of management functions, and improving interaction among all components in achieving the highest possible end result.

The rayon agro-industrial association councils have much to do. They are called on to assert a new style and methods of work and democratic principles of management and to develop labor collectives' initiative and independence.

The center of gravity of organizational work is shifting to the enterprises -- the kolkhoz, the sovkhoz, the meat combine, and the dairy. The fulfillment of the large-scale tasks which the party has set the agro-industrial complex is being ensured in the fields, at livestock units, in shops, and in production sectors. The fulfillment of the food program and the implementation of the party's agrarian policy depend on how the work proceeds there.

The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has been a serious test of how the party congress decisions are being put into practice. The preliminary results attest that an improvement has begun to emerge in agriculture and the processing industry. The rate of growth of agricultural output, as envisaged, is almost double the level of the average annual targets in the 5-Year Plan. The gross grain harvest will be around 210 million metric tons, which is almost 30 million metric tons above the average annual volume of production in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Workers in many republics, krays, and oblasts have made a weighty contribution to the country's grain resources. The Kuban has grown a record grain harvest. Arable farmers in Altay and Stavropol Krays, the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR's, Orenburg, Kuybyshev, Chelyabainsk, Novosibirsk, Orel, Tula, Kiev, Kherson, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts, and the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan gladdened the motherland with good-quality grain.

The authority of modern methods is indisputable. This year a whole range of kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained 50, 60, or more quintals of grain per hectare from intensively cultivated fields. On farms in the Ukraine the increase from intensive methods was 13 quintals of grain per hectare. Indeed, the increase throughout the country as a whole is weighty -- almost a ton per hectare. Moreover, a considerable improvement in grain quality has been achieved. Durum, strong, and other high-value wheats account for more than two-thirds of the overall volume of purchases. [paragraph continues]

More potatoes, vegetables, and fruit were sold to the state. The supply of these items to cities and industrial centers improved. Beet, flax, and cotton growers made their own contribution to the common cause.

The production of livestock products is growing steadily and the plan for their sale to the state is being fulfilled successfully. Productivity of livestock and poultry increased. Average milk yields throughout the country increased, as did livestock surrender weight. In Estonia almost 4,000 kg of milk will be obtained per cow, and in Leningrad, Moscow, Chernovitsy, the Crimean, Lvov, and other oblasts the figure will be over 3,000 per cow. In the first 10 months of this year purchase of livestock and poultry increased by more than 1 million, milk purchases by 2.8 million, and egg purchases by 2.5 billion metric tons.

Agriculture has made appreciable progress in most republics, krays, and oblasts.

Moscow Oblast workers too have made their own worthy contribution to the common cause. Working people of Moscow city give great help to the countryside.

Production growth rates in the processing sectors of agro-industrial complex industry have increased throughout the country as a whole. Rural construction workers and the collectives of enterprises involved in technical production and agro-chemical services and in material and technical supply have improved their work.

Economic indicators are also shaping better. Labor productivity has increased. Many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises in the meat and dairy, fruit and vegetable, and food industry have secured a reduction in prime cost of output and an increase in profits.

The position of financial autonomy on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is becoming sounder. Farms' aspirations to earn extra money are increasing. The old traditional forms of production and labor organization are being resolutely ousted by new progressive forms.

Intensification is now emerging more powerfully in the processing industry too. Raw materials have begun to be used more fully and consumers' requests regarding the quality, range, and marketable condition of products are being better satisfied.

Collectives making comprehensive use of intensive growth factors are securing especially high results. Their number is constantly increasing. In agriculture, for example, there are Krasnoyarsk Kray's "Nazarovskiy" Sovkhoz, Moscow Oblast's Vladimir Ilich Kolkhoz, the Belorussian SSR's Orlovskiy Kolkhoz, and Tula Oblast's Lenin Kolkhoz. The products of the Kuybyshev "Rossiya" Confectionery factory, the Donetsk Meat Combine, the Novocherkassk City Dairy, the Tbilisi "Moloko" Association, Kharkov's Oblast's Pervukhina sugar refinery, and many others earned positive recognition from customers.

The "Mosoblestroy" No 18 Trust enjoys well-deserved renown in construction. Its experience in developing collective forms of labor organization and incentives has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and recommended for general introduction.

Warm words were spoken at the celebration session about production frontrunners. [paragraph continues]

For many year renowned machine operators N.V. Pereverzeva, A.I. Gurina, V.M. Cherdintsev, Ye.N. Parubok, S.V. Kharlamov, and many others have been showing outstanding results. Hundreds and thousands of young innovators have grown up alongside them, following their example.

On the basis of the 11th 5-Year Plan results around 170,000 agro-industrial complex workers were awarded orders and medals, and the 62 very best were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. M.I. Klepikov, N.D. Tereshchenko, V.A. Plyutinskiy, L.I. Shlifer, D.K. Motornyy, Tashtanbek Akmatov, and A.D. Chervyakov, became double Heroes of Socialist Labor this year. Some 68 agro-industrial complex workers were awarded state bonuses.

There was warm applause from those present in support of the speaker's words as he cordially congratulated the production frontrunners on their high awards and thanked them for their valiant work. The experience of the socialist competition stalwarts is evidence of the tremendous opportunities for accelerating progress.

What has been achieved in the development of the agro-industrial complex, the report stated, cannot hide the errors and shortcomings that have been permitted. Several kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to fulfill the plan for the production and sale of grain, oil crops, and sugar beet. Several republics and oblasts are being slow to increase production of livestock products. A whole range of processing industry enterprises are failing to fulfill the plan.

Resolving the tasks set for the agro-industrial complex requires an in-depth analysis of the progress of restructuring and the clearance of everything that is holding it back. It is important to remember the party's instruction that major successes in agro-industrial production cannot be achieved by traditional means alone. Only by concentrating resources, creating priorities in key areas, and making skillful use of the advantages invested in the new economic mechanism and management structure can we act effectively and develop production rapidly.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex, irrespective of their standing and experience, must understand clearly that the transformations outlined must be carried out urgently. Restructuring is proceeding as we go along, while economic and social tasks are being actively tackled. And for this reason it is extremely important to consolidate and develop the positive trends achieved this year.

We are standing on the threshold of the 2d year of the 12th 5-Year Plan. Soon a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will examine and approve the plan for the country's economic and social development for 1987. The task is to secure fulfillment of the set plans and adopted pledges without fail.

Now paramount attention must be paid to the wintering period. During this time we must permit no decline in milk yields or animal weight gain. The foundations of next year's harvest are also laid in the winter period. Indeed, everything must be brought to a state of complete readiness, without wasting time. Above all, cadres at all levels must be trained in the methods of using the new management mechanism, intensive technologies, and progressive forms of labor organization and payment. Rhythmical working of the processing industry must be ensured.

Socialist competition is being mounted in all components of agro-industrial production to fittingly greet the 70th anniversary of Great October. The general masses of workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists must be involved in it.

ANTARCTIC STATION TO BE EVACUATED FROM ICEBERG

LD100017 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 9 TASS -- The Druzhnaya seasonal base, an Antarctic research station on Soviet geologists and geophysicists, will be evacuated from a gigantic flat iceberg on which it happens to be at the moment and will be transferred to a safer place. A decision to this effect was taken by heads of the Soviet Antarctic program after the analysis of photos made by artificial earch satellites and on the basis of information provided by West German polar workers who visited that part of Antarctica.

The Druzhnaya station which consists of several light pre-assembly houses, scientific laboratories, workshops and a diesel power plant has been located since 1975 on the edge of the shelf Filchner Glacier. Last summer the glacier broke up forming several gigantic icebergs. The Druzhnaya station is drifting today on one of them. The "Pavel Ponomarev" electrically-driven motorship is moving towards the iceberg. Together with other ships of the Soviet research fleet it will take part in complicated transport operations in the Weddell Sea which is notorious for its difficult ice situation.

Meanwhile, participants in the new 32nd Soviet Antarctic expedition sent a radio message to Leningrad today saying that the "Mikhail Somov" electrically-driven motorship was the first of the vessels of the expedition to approach the inhospitable shores of Antarctica. It tried to make its way to the Bellinshausen station in Waterloo Island, but was stopped by solid ice fields in the Ardley Harbour in the roadstead of the station. Usually during this period of the Antarctic summer there is no ice there. Polar workers had to give up the idea of using amphibious boats and barges and to transport the necessary equipment, yearly food reserves and fuel by helicopters. After the unloading the "Mikhail Somov" is heading for the Molodezhnaya observatory, which is the central Soviet research station.

SPACE TELEVISION EXPERT DISCUSSES PHOBUS PROJECT

LD091322 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The success of the international Phobos space programme will depend, in considerable measure, on television systems, says Cenrikh Avanesov, prominent Soviet specialist in space television, the man in charge of work to develop television facilities for a planned flight by automatic space probes to Phobos, the satellite of Mars, at the Space Research Institute. Smaller celestial bodies like Phobos were never studied until now. To learn about their origin means to clarify, to a certain extent, the history of the solar system: Such "miniplanets" are better preserved because of their small mass.

Dr. Avanesov believes that space television will be a great help to mankind in its development. "It is not ruled out that already in the next century people will have to colonise other worlds, possibly even small ones like Phobos which has a diameter of 26 kilometres," he said. "But before visiting them we must see them and do so with the help of television." It will take the space probe fifteen minutes to take pictures of Phobos while drifting at a height of 30-50 metres over its surface. "What is important here," Avanesov explained, "is that pictures must be taken very quickly but sent back to Earth as slowly as possible since rapid transmission will involve a heavy drain on power supply."

"The American Strategic Defense Initiative, apart from threatening mankind, can divide scientists and hold back the development of science. In this respect the future peaceful expedition to Phobos will be an alternative to the U.S. programme," Genrikh Avanesov said.

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES TASKS IN MILITARY BUILDING

PM051540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Major General M. Yasyukov, doctor of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress: Questions of Defense Policy": "Leading Military Building"]

[Text] The dynamism of social development at the present crucial stage is manifested in all spheres of human activity, including the defense sphere. The current and long-term tasks which arise here can only be considered and tackled in organic unity with the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress and firmly in the context of the problem of war and peace in the nuclear age, which is in the front line of human existence.

Military building has always been an exceptionally crucial, difficult, and costly matter. These features have taken on a new quality and become accentuated in our time. So we receive with all the more satisfaction the assessment of the 27th CPSU Congress that the USSR's defense might is up to a level which reliably guarantees the Soviet people's peaceful labor. The Soviet Army and Navy possess modern arms and combat hardware and have well trained personnel and commanders and political cadres who are well trained and selflessly devoted to the people.

The successes of Soviet military building are the tangible result of tremendous efforts by all our people. They were possible thanks to the party's leading and guiding activity in all spheres of public life, including the defense sphere. In view of the complex international situation and the growing aggressiveness of the reactionary circles of imperialism, the party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo devote unremitting attention to the country's defense capability and the combat might of the USSR armed Forces. The 27th CPSU Congress reaffirmed that the party's leadership of military building and of the Armed Forces was and is the fundamental basis for strengthening the socialist motherland's defense capability. The party has the leading role in the elaboration and implementation of policy in the sphere of defense and the country's security and of Soviet military doctrine, which is strictly defensive in nature and oriented toward protection against attack from outside.

Only a party possessing advanced revolutionary theory and endowed with the people's unbounded trust is capable of heading military building in all the diversity of its political, economic, social, and spiritual problems, elaborating the correct, scientifically substantiated policy, and ensuring the high combat capability and combat readiness of the Armed Forces and the reliable defense of socialism's gains.

The essence of the party's defense policy and its principles were revealed in depth and substantiated comprehensively by V.I. Lenin. The main component of his military-theoretical legacy is the bold, scientifically substantiated program for military building in the socialist state. Following Lenin's ideas and guided by Leninist principles, our party of communists boldly and innovatively tackled highly complex defense issues not formerly met with, created a military organization of the new, socialist type — the USSR Armed Forces — and led them to victory on the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. In the postwar years, under the leadership of Lenin's party, the U.S. monopoly of nuclear weapons was eliminated, a reliable nuclear missile shield for the motherland was created, and very many theoretical, technical, organizational, ideological, and other questions of Soviet military building were resolved.

The establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was a historic achievement for socialism, it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress. It consolidated the positions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive forces, and foiled the hopes of aggressive imperialist circles for victory in a world nuclear war. The preservation of this equilibrium is a major factor for ensuring peace and international security.

The 27th CPSU Congress, assessing what had been achieved realistically, drew up principles for future defense policy. The new edition of the party Program adopted by the congress says quite clearly: While there is a danger of imperialism's unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts, the party will devote unremitting attention to strengthening the USSR's defense might, reinforcing its security, and strengthening the Armed Forces' readiness to defeat any aggressor.

Military building in our country takes place in the spirit of general Soviet state building. It consists of a system of economic, sociopolitical, ideological, strictly military, and other measures implemented in the interests of strengthening the motherland's defense capability. The nature, volume, and tasks of military building are determined both by the social nature and potential of our socialist state and by the internal and external conditions of its development.

The backbone, the load-bearing wall of our country's defense capability is the Soviet economy. In this connection it is correct to say that the party's course of accelerated development, intensification, and increasing the efficiency of the economy objectively offers new potential for military building, too. The programs drawn up under the party's leadership for the radical modernization of the national economy and the resolute acceleration of scientific and technical progress have their defense aspects. The priority devevlopment of machine building, electronics, the nuclear industry, laser technology, information science, and other sectors which determine scientific and technical progress makes it possible to react promptly to imperialist circles' attempts to break the military-strategic parity in their own favor.

Naturally, in conditions where such attempts are accompanied by the unrestrained escalation of the arms race and the desire to take it into space, the maintaining of military-strategic parity sets exceptionally complex tasks for the Soviet economy and for our science and technology. It is not only a question of the military-technical aspect of the matter, but of the fact that the United States wants to exhaust the Soviet Union economically by means of the race for the latest, most costly space arms. But such plans are not only built on sand but are dangerous, since they could lead to fatal political decisions. "The Soviet Union has the means of responding to any challenge, if necessary," M.S. Gorbachev has noted. "Soviet people know this, and people throughout the world should know it. But we do not want to play power games. That is an extremely dangerous occupation in the nuclear missile age."

The material provision for the country's defense capability and for military building requires all-around, farsighted economic calculations, perspicacious vision, and careful accounting of all aspects of the present-day confrontation between the two opposing social systems, the forces of progress and reaction in the world arena. This strictly scientific, considered approach characterizes the party's activity and the work and documents of its 27th congress.

For the future of Soviet military building, paramount significance is attached to the comprehensive analysis carried out at the congress of the present international situation and the trends in its development, and to the new theoretical conclusions drawn on this basis.

The congress documents accurately define the sources of the present-day military danger, its real scale, and the trends in the development of imperialism's war machine and policy. There is convincing proof of the desire, characteristic of reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States, to push the historical rivalry of the two opposing social systems onto the track of military confrontation, to exact social revanche, and to resolve their own worsening problems at socialism's expense.

In these conditions our party and the Soviet state face highly complex questions of defense policy. The resolution of these questions and the measures being undertaken to ensure the reliable defense of socialist gains and avert the nuclear war which imperialism is preparing and of which the threat is not receding, but increasing, amount basically to a struggle for the salvation of world civilization. This determines the increased role of policy and political decisions, and therefore of the CPSU's leadership in all spheres of social life, including the military sphere. In resolving defense questions our party proceeds on the basis that the realities of the late 20th century require a new way of political thinking and oblige us to overcome many accumulated problems creatively and with circumspection.

The modern world, it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, is too small and fragile for wars and strong-arm policies. It cannot be saved an preserved without breaking -- decisively and finally -- with the way of thinking and acting which grew up over the centuries on the basis of the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts.

The Soviet Union did not and does not regard weapons as the main argument in international affairs. It has never sought military superiority but has waged and continues to wage a persistent struggle against the arms race unleashed by imperialism, doing all in its power to prevent any war, especially a nuclear war. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the numerous Soviet peace initiatives, the program for eliminating weapons of mass destruction and averting the danger of war put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests which the USSR has extended repeatedly, and the principled Fundamentals of the Creation of a Comprehensive System of International Security proposed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Constructive proposals, the most radical in the entire history of Soviet-U.S. talks, were put forward by the USSR at the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President in Reykjavik. A whole package of major measures was placed on the conference table, measures which, if adopted, would lay the foundations for a new epoch in mankind's life -- the nuclear-free epoch.

The Soviet peace initiatives are of truly historic significance. Our state's defense policy and Soviet military doctrine are constructed in full accordance with their spirit and letter. It was proclaimed unambivalently from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress: In the military sphere we intend to continue to act in such a way as to ensure that nobody has grounds for fears, even imaginary fears, for their security. But we and our allies equally wish to be spared the sense of a threat hanging over us. The USSR has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear. weapons and will adhere to that pledge in the strictest way. But it is no secret that scenarios for a nuclear attack on us exist. We have no right not to take them into account.

In organizing and guiding defense building, the CPSU is guided by the principle of identical security for the USSR and the United States, for the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO. And the Soviet Union advocates limiting military potential to a reasonable sufficiency. But the nature and level of that limit continue to be defined by the positions and actions of the United States and its partners in the blocs. [paragraph continues]

"In these conditions," it was stressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, "we repeat and repeat again: The Soviet Union does not claim greater security and will not accept lesser security."

This firm position is dictated by the fact that the reactionary circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, far from accepting a lowering of the levels of military confrontation, seek, by continuing the arms race, to secure unilateral advantages. This is indicated by such convincing facts as the U.S. Administration's actions aimed at undermining the SALT II treaty and the ABM Treaty and the acceleration of military programs adopted in the eighties in the United States, programs which provide for the rapid buildup of arms, especially strategic first-strike arms. Highly accurate weapons are being introduced. Weapons of mass destruction based on new physical principles are being developed. The U.S. Administration and military-industrial circles are gambling particularly on the SDI, which is a concentrated expression of militarism. They are pushing into space with nuclear weapons, hoping in this way to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Those are the facts and the stern reality of our time. The Soviet Union and its Communist Party are forced to reckon with this situation and face the need to take appropriate countermeasures, including measures in the defense sphere.

In improving the motherland's defense capability, the CPSU devotes particular attention to building the USSR Armed Forces and strengthening their combat potential. "The party," the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "will continue invariably to ensure that the combat potential fo the USSR Armed Forces is a durable alloy of military skill and a high level of technical equipment, ideological staunchness, organization, and discipline among personnel, and loyalty on their part to their patriotic and international duty."

The formula for combat potential expressed in the new edition of the CPSU Program assigns a special place in its structure to the human factor -- military skill, the art of controlling troops, ideological staunchness, organization, and discipline among personnel, and loyalty to duty on their part. Strengthening combat potential means bringing into action the tremendous reserves inherent in the personality of the serviceman in a socialist army.

Showing concern for strengthening the country's defense and increasing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, the party is stepping up its organizing and guiding influence on all aspects of the life and activity of troops and naval forces and asking military cadres to engage in restructuring in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The times imperiously demand of military cadres the ability to tackle the very complex tasks of qualitative improvement of the Armed Forces -- the mastery of new combat hardware, the improvement of the effectiveness of personnel training and education, and the strengthening of military discipline. Successfully resolving these tasks means actively seeking new forms and methods of political, ideological, and organizational activity by commanding officers, political organizers, and party organizations. The CPSU requires from military leaders of all ranks closer links with personnel and the ability to draw on the masses and use their collective intelligence in the interets of strengthening the country's defense.

"The CPSU considers it necessary," the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "to continue to step up its organizing and guiding influence on the life and activity of the Armed Froces, to strengthen the principle of unified military and political leaderhsip, to step up the role and influence of political organizers and party organizations of the Soviet Army and Navy, and to ensure that the close link between the Army and the people becomes even stronger."

Under the CPSU's leadership, an atmosphere has been created in the country of love and respect for the Armed Forces and for the servicemen who defend our motherland's freedom and independence, and active military-patriotic work is under way. In June the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution aimed at further improving the training of young people for military service. This resolution instructs party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and the relevant ministries and departments to implement additional measures to improve the standard of predraft training of young people and their physical tempering, to improve health work, and to develop military-patriotic education. The implementation of this measures is aimed at ensuring that the USSR Armed Forces are replenished with a young generation ready to worthily fulfill their duty to defend the socialist fatherland and Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Soviet military building is linked by strong bonds with the military building of the socialist community countries. Soviet Armed Foces servicemen fulfill their duty in defense of socialist gains shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states. The CPSU, together with the other parties, seeks to strengthen the unity and increase the might and influence of the socialist community and to maintain the fraternal armies' combat readiness at a high level.

All the multifaceted activity of the CPSU in the leadership of military building is an expression of the CPSU's growing role in guarantee that the cause of defending socialist gains is in reliable hands and that no forces in the world will be able to hamper the confident march of the Soviet people along the path of improving socialism.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF RETIRED GENERAL

PM071932 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[Excerpts] Hero of the Sovet Union Retired Colonel General Aleksey Ivanovich Baksov, participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died in his 80th year after a serious illness. [passage omitted]

In the postwar period, after graduating from the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, A.I. Baksov was chief of staff and first deputy commander of Moscow Air Defense District and first deputy commander of Moscow Military District. From 1962 up until his discharge into the reserves in 1972 he was in military-diplomatic work. [passage omitted]

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, I.N. Shkadov, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, D.A. Grinkevich, V.M. Arkhipov, I.P. Repin, P.I. Bazhenov.

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COMMENTARIES DERIDE U.S. ARMS CONTROL STANCE

LD102218 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 10 Dec 86

["March of the Times and Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- Follows commentary of Vladimir Chernyshev, a TASS military writer:

The U.S. leadership begins glancing at the watch, which is inexorably counting minutes, and is drawing the conclusion that it is necessary to make progress soon. Failing which, there is going to be no arms control agreement under the current administration, the newspaper NEWSDAY said the other day. This may ring as a serious observation, but it hardly corresponds to fact. Rather the U.S. Administration is doing its utmost to put the clock far backward. As far as agreements are concerned, while wrecking the existing ones, the U.S. Administration clearly does not wish for any new ones. It needs talks only as a cover for its militaristic plans.

Take, for example, the question of ending all nuclear tests. The eighteen-month old Soviet moratorium is approaching a point, which was named in the fourth extension of the moratorium as its ultimate one. It might seem that Washington should have to hurry up to answer positively to the USSR's good example, to the calls of world and American public, by acceeding to that Soviet move, since a moratorium would be the main obstacle in the way of the nuclear weapons race. Yet instead of that the U.S. Administration is demonstrating stubborn reluctance to heed the voice of reason, is continuing nuclear weapons tests and perfecting ever new types of such weapons.

Such practices are evidence that all of Washington's statements to the effect that it strives to curb the weapons race, to lessen the threat of nuclear war and even totally eliminate nuclear weapons are no more than a propaganda cover. Those who really wish for the attainment of the above-said aims, would not pile up new mountains of weapons doomed to destruction. New warheads and "third generation" nuclear weapons including the "Star Wars", which are being tested in the Nevada test range, are designed by the American strategists to help them move the clock backward, to the times of U.S. superiority in the past.

Yet these are futile hopes. The dreams of the White House and the Pentagon do not tally with the present-day realities. A result will be only a lowering of security for the United States itself. Meanwhile the U.S. Administration increasingly appears for the whole world to see as a champion of the interests of the military-industrial complex, the sponsor of a tremendous arms build up which jeopardizes the possibility of nuclear disarmament. As Jerome Wiesner, a prominent American scientist, said, this is precisely the social cancer named militarism.

Bogachev: U.S. 'Defying Logic'

LD101955 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Judging by public remarks made by Washington officials, the aims of the current American Administration in the field of arms control are clearly divided into two categories -- long-term and immediate.

All the U.S. "tasks" in the field of disarmament without exception are declared long-term. Their formulation by the present administration is unclear and uncertain as far as the timing and ways of resolving them are concerned.

On the other hand, the immediate goals of the U.S. are dealing with arms buildup. They are specific, visible and backed by lavish budgetary allocations.

Washington, for instance, proclaims a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing to be its long-term objective, while the intensive testing programme is the task of the day.

The White House proclaims the elimination of nuclear weapons its task in an extended perspective, while the development of new weapons of mass annihilation, such as MX, Midgetman and Trident, is the immediate goal.

Defying elementary logic, Washington is seeking to assure world public opinion that the unrestrained buildup of American nuclear arms is opening the only real way towards their reduction in the future.

The latest developments confirm the conclusions that Washington offers a similar course in the field of accords on limiting and reducing arms. The U.S. leadership actually defends the absurd thesis of moving towards new arms control agreements in the future through the elimination of the existing accords today.

In the six years in power, the U.S. Administration has not signed a single arms reduction agreement. Over the same period, it actually derailed the threshold test ban treaty and the peaceful nuclear explosions treaty and thwarted a number of talks, including on anti-satellite systems, on the non-militarization of the Indian Ocean and on arms trading, and effectively broke off the talks on a comprehensive ban on nuclear-weapon tests.

The U.S. Administration proclaimed the SALT-2 treaty "dead" and recently exceeded -- in an ostentatious way -- its quantitative limits. Moreover, the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency publicly expressed its displeasure over the Soviet Union's decision to refrain for the time being from pulling out of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 restrictions.

The American agency described the Soviet step as insincere.

At a time when the Soviet Union unilaterally sticks to provisions of the key constraint on the strategic arms race, Washington, in building the arsenals of weapons of mass annihilation, is seeking to deceive world public opinion by making assurances of its adherence to the idea of substantial cuts in strategic offensive arms -- some time in the future.

It is clear to all unbiased people on earth that Washington has embarked on the destruction of all treaty barriers in the way of the nuclear arms race. The present American Administration has undermined its reputation as a party to accords on the limitation and reduction of armaments.

Who can believe now in the sincerity of the White House's declarations about its readiness to display in the future utmost restraint in building up nuclear arsenals?

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON SDI COUNTERMEASURES

AU101320 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 6 Dec 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by USSR Army General Yuriy Maksimov, deputy minister of defense: "'Star Wars' in Breach of the Treaties on Arms Limitation" -- dispatched through NOVOSTI]

[Text] I cannot hide the fact that the USSR missile units with strategic functions are armed with the most modern weapons and equipment. However, it must be stressed that the USSR missile power does not threaten anybody. Unlike the United States, which in August 1945 used nuclear bombs against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we have never used nuclear weapons and we have promised that we shall never be the first to use them.

All talk about the so-called "Soviet military threat" or about some Soviet "superiority" over the United States in the area of arms does not correspond to the truth. Even American leading figures have repeatedly referred to the military-strategic parity with the USSR. However, strategic parity of power does not at all mean identity of structure. The historical situation has developed in such a way that (because of the characteristics of the geographical location of the two countries, among other factors) the USSR has developed mainly ground-based strategic missiles, while the United States' missiles are deployed in submarines and heavy bombers. Naturally, the USSR will not disrupt the structure of its strategic forces. Neither can we allow our security or the security of our allies to be harmed.

Let us turn now to arms limitation. I can cite the following statistics: From the moment SALT II was signed until today the USSR has dismantled [demontiral] 72 launching platforms for intercontinental ballistic missiles and 21 heavy bombers. The USSR has eliminated 540 strategic carriers in accordance with the SALT I agreement and SALT II treaty, whereas the United States has only eliminated 168. Commentary is superfluous, as they say.

The claim that the USSR has created and is developing a second type of intercontinental ballistic missile also does not withstand scrutiny. We have tested only a single type of intercontinental missile -- the RS-22. This is allowed under the clauses of SALT II. As far as the claims that the USSR is testing a second type of intercontinental ballistic missile are concerned -- this is an overt slander. I mean the RS-12M missile, which is a modernized variant of our old RS-12 missile. The United States has deliberately distorted the clear clause of SALT II on the composition of the elements included in the so-called "launch weight" of the missiles. Specifically, the weight of the old RS-12 missile, as presented by the United States, does not include the weight of some of its elements. However, when they speak of the "launch weight" of the improved R-12 missile they illegally include the weight of the equipment used only during the tests. The goal of such machinations is clear. The United States has already created a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile -- the "MX." Now, despite the treaty, they are creating a new type of intercontinental ballisitic missile -- the "Midgetman" -- and are trying to find a justification for this.

The lies about "violations" of the agreements on limiting nuclear weapons by the USSR were needed by the U.S. Administration in order to justify its refusal to observe the agreements between the USSR and the United States and divert the attention of the world public from the course to fully implementing a broad program for increasing its nuclear arsenal which has been adopted. Specially, the Americans intend to deploy 50 additional units of "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles and accelerate the creation of a new cruise missile, in addition to arming the B-52 and B-1B bombers with long-range cruise missiles. [paragraph continues]

Work related to the creation of American space weapons within the framework of the "Star Wars" program is continuing. The Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] was the main obstacle to an agreement in Reykjavik.

The space weapons being developed by the United States under the SDI program are first-strike weapons. These weapons have nothing to do with security and defense. The use of the "space shield" only makes sense when the country that has it attacks first. However, even now specialists in the USSR and abroad have been assessing dozens of countermeasures, which can create many complex problems for the SDI. These possible countermeasures were mentioned in the report of the Committee of Soviet Scientists, which has been published.

The scientists consider that the tactics of launching intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at the "attrition" of the space antimissile defense by activating it early, well in advance of the responsible strike, could be an effective response to the SDI. This could be achieved by means of the combined launching of intercontinental ballistic missiles and "dummy" missiles, the launching of intercontinental ballistic missiles with wide variations of trajectory... All this would lead to great expenditure of energy resources by the SDI space units, rendering the X-ray lasers and electromagnetic guns powerless, and other premature losses in the firepower of the SDI system.

In addition, the qualitative improvement in the intercontinental ballistic missiles will cause many additional difficulties for the detection system. It will cause a sharp reduction in the effectiveness of the interception system and the guidance system for the striking means. The increase in the number of missile warheads will also lead to similar results.

The other way of countering the SDI considered by the specialists is the creation of means for destroying the combat space stations. This function can be performed by small missiles deployed in different ways and by "space mines." These are satellites launched into orbit close to the orbits of the stations, and armed with sufficiently powerful combat charges that explode by order from ground control. In other words, it is impossible to achieve military superiority through SDI. In any event, the responsive strike against the aggressor will be inevitable and crushing.

The USSR is struggling against the deployment of any weapons in space. We believe that by the year of 2000 it will be possible to stop the arms race and free the planet from nuclear weapons. However, if despite our arguments, the United States implements the "Star Wars" program, then, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, we shall quickly find a response, which will not be the one expected by the United States. It will, however, be a response that will render the "Star Wars" program valueless.

Views ICBM Vulnerability

LD101315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] The latest issue of APN's military bulletin [voyenniy vestnik] was published today. It includes an article by Army General Comrade Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Troops.

He writes in particular: The vulnerability of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles will increase in connection with the development of the U.S. Star Wars program if we fail to take measures in response.

Within SDI the United States is planning along with the creation [sozdaniye] of antimissile defense elements, to deploy [razvernut] space strike weapons for strikes against Soviet strategic installations. Our task is to find a reliable way of countering combat platforms in space. We see real ways to preserve the invulnerability of our ICBM's even if the United States should deploy SDI.

The Soviet Union understands strategic balance as being the approximate equality between the strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States in terms of quantity and combat strength as required to maintain equal security for the powers. Any attempts to gain unilateral superiority over us will be parried in time, concludes the commander in chief.

So why are they spending trillions of dollars on SDI? The APN military bulletin observer suggests one possible reason: If one starts from the premise that for the United States the USSR is the number one enemy, then it may be presumed that there are enemies with other numbers as well. Perhaps Reagan's Star Wars program is intended basically for those countries that are unable to create anti-SDI systems. It is even possible that this is one of the basic aspects of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

KARPOV HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON GENEVA TALKS

LD110958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2047 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, 10 December (TASS) -- A press conference by V.P. Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva nuclear and space arms talks, was held here today. The Soviet representative briefly described the positions of both sides, having drawn the attention of those assembled to the U.S. delegation's clear desire to block the way to the attainment of results. The Washington administration is departing ever more openly from the preliminary accords reached during the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. The United States readily pockets the USSR's serious concessions in the field of disarmament, made to unblock the bilateral talks. At the same time, the United States shows striking deafness when the White House's response is mentioned, he said.

KOVALEV SPEAKS AT NEWS CONFERENCE ON CSCE ISSUES

LD101549 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 10 TASS -- "On instructions from the Soviet leadership, the delegation of the USSR at the Vienna meeting has submitted an official document on the convocation of a widely representative conference in Moscow on the development of cooperation in the humanitarian field between the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) participating countries", said Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Speaking at a press conference here today, he recalled that such proposal had been put forward by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, in his speech in Vienna on November 5.

"The Soviet side", Anatoliy Kovalev pointed out, "suggests that the forum consider the issues of people-to-people contacts, information, culture and education, i.e. the entire range of issues of cooperation in the humanitarian field, as the were outlined in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference".

"It is suggested that this be done within the context of encouragement of and respect for civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms of the individual in each CSCE participating country".

"It is suggested that the forum in Moscow hold an all-round discussion oriented towards practical results and reach mutual understanding which would make it possible to improve the state of affairs in the humanitarian field in all the countries participating in the CSCE process".

"We hold", the Soviet representative emphasised, "that it is time to examine thoroughly and in a businesslike manner the entire aggregate of humanitarian problems, to remove everything extraneous and artificial, find points of contact of our positions and interests and to determine a sphere of possible cooperation".

"We do not yet give a date for the beginning of the conference in Moscow", the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR went on to say.

"This question, just like other organisational aspects of the matter, should become the subject of consideration and agreement at the Vienna meeting. We are for the question of the conference in Moscow to be decided upon at the Vienna meeting before its conclusion. In other words, we are for accords to be translated into life as they ripen."

"Following the Reykjavik meeting, there is no road back to old ways, to old thinking now that the issue of the very survival of mankind is so acute. This is why we have invited all the participants in the Vienna meeting to both think in a new way and to act with a view to achieving maximum practical results".

In answer to the question what steps are being made by the Warsaw Treaty member countries to establish contacts with NATO with regard to starting a dialogue on a reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, Anatoliy Kovalev said:

"The Soviet Union has made efforts to establish contacts between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO.

"Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, suggested a meeting with General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander of NATO's Armed Forces in Europe.

"The working group of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on issues related to a reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe has addressed NATO's special group on conventional arms control with a suggestion to establish direct contact."

"Herbert Krolikowski, general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, has sent a letter to NATO secretary-general Lord Carrington with the expression of hope that the proposals on arranging a meeting between Viktor Kulikov and Bernard Rogers and on establishing contacts between the working groups that were set up within the framework of the two alliances would be considered in NATO".

"We hope," Anatoliy Kovalev emphasized, "that the above-mentioned initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation will meet with a constructive attitude at the forthcoming session of the NATO Council. Thereby favourable conditions would be created for practical headway in the cause of easing tension and strengthening security in Europe."

U.S. Reaction

AU101916 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Washington rounded on Soviet delegates at the Council on Security on Co-Operation (CSCE) in Europe on Wednesday for formally proposing a human rights conference in Moscow the day after the Kremlin had announced the death in jail of dissident writer Anatoliy Marchenko.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had first suggested a conference when this CSCE session opened on November 5, and his deputy Anatoly Kovalev made the invitation official Wednesday.

Mr. Kovalev called for a "comprehensive discussion oriented towards a practical result, a mutual understanding that would make it possible to improve the situation in the humanitarian area in all (35) countries participating in the CSCE process."

U.S. delegation chief Warren Zimmermann said: "How ironic that on this Human Rights Day the representatives of the regime which imprisoned Marchenko have just introduced a proposal purporting to deal with human rights." He said later: "It is likely that not a single Western country will go."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in Brussels Wednesday Mr. Marchenko's death was "another example of (the Soviet Union's) failure to live up to commitments" and raised questions about whether such a conference could be held in Moscow.

Mr. Marchenko, 48, had been serving a 15-year sentence. His best-known book, My Testimony, is an account of his experiences in the Soviet labour camps under Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet leader from 1953 to 1964.

Prison authorities Tuesday told his wife Larisa he had died of a brain hemorrhage.

Yuriy Kachlev, Soviet delegation leader at the CSCE, said Mr. Marchenko's wife and son had been given permission to leave for Israel but had declined.

He said 4,500 people had been allowed to leave the Soviet Union this year to rejoin their families, a 60 per cent increase on last year. He said there had been 90 such cases since the CSCE session started.

Meanwhile in Moscow non-conformist Russian poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko called for a new edition of the Bible edited by the Soviet State.

Writing in Wednesday's edition of the Communist Party's youth paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, he said the Bible was a "great monument of culture", and said that young Russians could not hope to understand much of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gogol and Dostoyevskiy if they had not read it.

KOVALEV ADDRESSES CSCE PLENARY SESSION

Praises 'Reorganization'

LD101830 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 10 TASS -- The current reorganisation in the Soviet Union has also involved foreign policy, Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, told a plenary session of the Vienna meeting of the states-participants in the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The USSR has displayed a fresh approach to many international problems, which have accumulated -- whether it be the elimination of nuclear, chemical or other types of mass destruction weapons, or putting an end to the nuclear weapons tests, a cut in the armed forces and conventional arms, settlement of conflicts.

A creative approach to international affairs fully manifests itself also in such a field as the humanitarian one. That field is viewed by us as one of the basics of the comprehensive international security system, as its important component, the Soviet representative said.

Serious, painstaking work is under way in the USSR to secure the rights of the individual, strengthen law and order, further develop international contacts of Soviet citizens and organisations, for the resolution in a humanitarian and positive spirit the question of reunification of families and mixed marriages. An authoritative statement has been made on our preparedness to be guided in practice on issues of human contacts by the draft agreement drawn up at the Bern meeting, albeit it has not been adopted because of opposition by only one country -- the USA.

Anatoliy Kovalev voiced hope that the other counties participating in the Vienna meeting will take steps so that their legislation and rules governing contacts between people be brought into line with international documents and commitments, so that they could look at their own practices in that field, without self-conceit, from the viewpoint of its correspondence with the provisions of the Final Act.

Hits U.S. 'Disruptive Element'

LD101839 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 10 TASS -- "Confrontational remarks and the use of stereotypes of the cold-war days are particularly out of place in the realm of cooperation in the humanitarian field", Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has said here at a plenary session of the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) participating countries.

"Such methods smack of an affront to whole peoples. One has to say this because such things happen at the Vienna meeting as well", he emphasised. Anatoliy Kovalev stated that Western countries were not partners of equal standing to the USSR because they boycott the international covenants on human rights, the U.N. convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and other basic documents dealing with inter-state cooperation on human rights.

"It is very important with which particular vision of the contemporary world the countries have come to the Vienna meeting. There are many indications that it is within the power of the Europeans to take upon themselves the task of reviving detente. The CSCE progress, which embodies the creative element in the present-day international life, is a tested and effective instrument for attaining this goal", the Soviet representative said.

"But in the world, there are also phenomena of opposite nature, representing the disruptive element. Those are the renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty, the undermining of the ABM Treaty, the space militarisation plans, and the departure from the accords reached at the Reykjavik meeting."

"Under these conditions," he emphasised, "the Vienna meeting acquires still greater importance. It could make a considerable contribution not only to the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe but also to the normalization of all international relations."

Touching upon the proposal made on December 8 by the delegation of the Polish People's Republic on supplementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Anatoliy Kovalev stated that the proposal was an important constructive step in this direction. "The Soviet Union fully supports it. The initiative of our Polish friends is called upon to promote in practice a transition from the confidence-building measures adopted in Stockholm to an integrated system of confidence and opens the way for talks in the region stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals."

KASHLEV INTERVIEWED ON CSCE FOLLOWUP MEETING

PM101505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Yu.B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna CSCE meeting, by B. Dubrovin, PRAVDA correspondent in Austria, under general heading: "The Human Rights Problem -- Where Does It Exist?" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The USSR's Position at the Vienna Meeting and the Rights Question [subhead]

PRAVDA correspondent in Austria V. Dubrovin asked Ambassador Yu. B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna meeting of the representatives of CSCE participant states, to answer a number of questions.

[Dubrovin] How does the Soviet delegation see its tasks?

[Kashlev] In the military-political sphere -- in the continuation of the Stockholm conference, the Soviet Union favors a considerable expansion of cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres, the fuller utilization of the potential for states' collaboration laid down in the Final Act, and the removal of the artificial barriers erected by NATO countries on this path. We support the Czechoslovak proposal to hold an all-European economic forum in Prague and the ideas of North European countries for an expansion of cooperation in environmental protection and we have noted with satisfaction the interest shown in economic and scientific issues by states such as the FRG, Italy, and a number of others.

As for the humanitarian sphere, we were able to witness once again here in Vienna that our open, active approach to these questions has created a profound impression. The proposal put forward by the USSR foreign minister to convene a representative conference of CSCE participant states in Moscow to discuss the whole range of questions pertaining to cooperation in the humanitarian sphere including contacts between people, information, culture, and education is attracting much comment.

[Dubrovin] What is the delegations' attitude to this proposal?

[Kashlev] Many delegation expressed immediate and vigorous support for the proposal. Others appeared to be in a state of shock. I am referring, of course, to those NATO countries which, due to their ingrained inertia, view the humanitarian theme -- or, speaking in broader terms, the whole range of human rights issues -- as their "triump card," as their "rustproof weapon," so-to-speak, in the psychological warfare against socialism. Now these "champions of human rights" are gradually beginning to cotton on, and are trying to coordinate (or rather foist on others) their "misgivings" about of our idea, advancing all kind of "conditions" and even "ultimatums."

These few countries (I can name them; they are primarily the United States and Britain) are sparing no effort in order to heat up the atmosphere at the Vienna meeting and steer the proceedings into the channel of confrontation by means of crude attacks on socialism on the selfsame false pretext of the infringement of human rights. Yet, at the same time they demonstrate their inability to justify crude and large-scale violations of human rights in their countries and engage in demagoguery. Thus, the British representative contrives in one of his many speeches to present a lecture about the "advantages" of British democracy against the background of the figure of 2,521 people killed in Ulster which he himself had cited.

Behind all this there is another motive, namely to prevent the Vienna meeting from moving on to a constructive discussion of security and economic and humanitarian cooperation problems which truly interest all Europeans. The representatives of a number of leading NATO countries were forced to admit openly that they were not ready to discuss proposals for the reduction of nuclear armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, that they had "no positions yet" on these issues.

This obstructionist line has caused the disillusionment and dissatisfaction of many delegations here. Rather than by the troubadours of confrontation, the prospects of the Vienna meeting will, I am confident, be determined by the champions of peace and cooperation in the shared edifice of Europe. And they are in the majority.

NEWS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD102331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Today is Human Rights Day. In this connection a news conference was held for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Taking part in it were: Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Shishkov, deputy procurator general; and others. The news conference was conducted by Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry. A statement was made by Comrade Kapitsa. He said in particular:

[Begin recording] [Kapitsa] The Soviet people and its state have something to be proud of when the conversation turns to safeguarding all human rights and freedoms without exception. He who takes the trouble to compare the Charter of Human Rights with the constitution of the Soviet Union, which was adopted after an unprecedentedly wide nationwide discussion, will discover without difficulty that all human rights without exception recorded in these documents have been reflected in it, and for a whole range of issues what has been written into the fundamental law of the Soviet Union goes much further and deeper. This concerns first of all the safeguarding and reinforcement of rights and freedoms by specific state and public institutions and political mechanisms especially set up for that purpose which guarantee strict observance of the law, the cutting short of arbitrariness and infractions. This is guaranteed and reinforced by the existence of a ramified network of agencies which safeguard in actual fact the right to take part in running the state, to labor, leisure, health protection, social insurance, a dwelling place, education, liberty of conscience, of speech, of the press, of association in public organizations, and so forth.

There is one single restriction in this sphere. It is written in the constitution: Citizens' use of rights and freedoms must not harm the interests of society and the state nor the rights of other citizens. This is a universally recognized and generally accepted rule of law. It was not invented by us but by a French citizen, one of the authors of the Declaration of Human Rights and of the Rights of the Citizen. He said: One man's freedom ends where another man's freedom starts. There are no other restrictions of rights and personal freedoms in our country.

Our concept of human rights is based on a combination of the achievements of socialism in safeguarding those rights and the international obligations taken by the Soviet Union in this sphere. We are firm supporters of human rights, as vital sphere of international cooperation, receiving ever greater development in all countries. It goes without saying that it is necessary to approach this issue, just like other aspects of relations between states, in all seriousness and responsiblity. Such is our fundamental approach. That is why the proposal of Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, to convene in Moscow a representative conference of member-states of the all-European conference on the entire set of problems relating to the sphere in question, sounded like a logical continuation of the Soviet Union's constructive policy aimed at broad international cooperation in the humanitarian field.

It is profoundly symbolic that precisely today, on Human Rights Day, in connection with which we are meeting with you here, the Soviet delegation in Vienna has submitted for examination by the participants in the all-European forum an official document entitled Proposal of the USSR on Convening a Conference of Representatives of the Member-States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Regarding the Development of Humanitarian Cooperation.

I wish to stress that in its essence it has something in common with the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world signed on 27 November by the leaders of two great powers, the Soviet Union and India. This outstanding, truly unique document says in particular:
Principle two: Human life must be recognized as supreme.
Principle three: Nonviolence should be the basis of community life.
Principle six: Resources being spent on armaments must be channeled toward social and economic development.
Principle seven: Conditions must be guaranteed for the individual's harmonious development.

The Delhi declaration, to generalize the aforesaid, stresses that the world we have inherited belongs to present and future generations and this demands that primacy be given to universally accepted human values. The right of every people and every person to life, freedom, peace and the pursuit of happiness must be recognized.

I wish to recall that precisely the Soviet Union, prompted by the striving to make use of the favorable opportunities for the development of humanitarian cooperation, at the time stated its readiness -- I stress, its readiness -- to be guided in practice in these matters by the document drawn up in Bern -- although formally it was not adopted -- to be guided by it in relations with those states which wish to come to an agreement with us about this.

At the 41st UN General Assembly session, which ends a few days from now, some 90 resolutions on these and other matters were adopted. The Soviet delegation voted in favor of the overwhelming majority of these resolutions. The American representative in the UN General Assembly Third Committee pressed the red button with the word no 13 times, thus voting against resolutions defending fundamental human rights in all corners of the globe and in doing so remaining 7 times completely on his own. I think that hardly any additional comment is required here.

The peoples of the world expect from their government responsible political decisions, political will toward cooperation in observing and further developing human rights and freedoms, as the first among which the right to life is recognized by the peoples. The Soviet Union, the USSR Government, following the principles and foundations of its foreign policy, will continue its work, and if necessary also the struggle, in this area, together with the fraternal socialist countries and with all progressive forces of our planet.

[Pyadrshev] A question from our friend, the correspondent of the Japanese paper ASAHI, Mr (Nidzuma): Recently in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, in a dispute about openness, one of the readers asked that special collections on criminal statistics be published. Do you intend to publish such a collection in the near future? If so, when precisely will it be brought out? If not, why not? I ask Sergey Ivanovich Gusev to reply to this question.

[Gusev] Our society is now in a period of restructuring. This restructuring is an improvement in our activities plus openness in all these activities, in all manifestations of our restructuring. This, the publication of various collections, or in general the publication of any criminal statistics, is one of the elements of openness. We have submitted a proposal that this data connected with crime and criminal records be published in our press -- well, somewhere -- once a quarter, once every 6 months, or once yearly.

What is most important: To us this is very advantageous, on a world scale this is very advantageous.

Well, for instance, the following fact is cited, that last year, according to official date of the Bureau of Justice Statistics -- there is such a body attached to the U.S Department of Justice -- it published a stunning figure -- 22 million various crimes were recorded officially. This was published. But our crime figures -- take my word for it -- do not even come anywhere near to a comparison with this figure. Therefore, I repeat once again that it is even advantageous to us to publish these statistics so that not only our citizens should be well and truly familiar, thoroughly familiar, with them, but also so that the citizens of the United States and other countries of the world, too, should know what the level of crime is in our country. I think that this also needs to be done because the decision of the party Central Committee, which was published on 20 November this year, on measures to strengthen the rule of law, on law and order, and on observance of the rights and the legitimate interests of citizens -- this is the title of the law -- also contains a very important principle. This is the principle of legality through democracy. With this I would like to end the reply to my question. We think that this will be done to some extent in our country. From what date onward I don't know. But such a proposal exists and we, the administrative or law enforcement bodies as they are now called in our country, we are in favor of this data being published.

[Unnamed CTK correspondent speaking in Russian] A question from CTK to Comrade Shishkov: What rights does the USSR Procuracy have in guarding the rights and liberties of Soviet citizens?

[Shishkov] First of all I would like to note that in the Soviet Union a system of safeguarding the rights and liberties of Soviet people has been created. This system is made up of the bodies of state power, our Soviet legislation and finally economic and material guarantees. All this is aimed at securing more fully the liberties and rights of Soviet people. Within the system of these measures the bodies of the procuracy stand out expecially, in that it is precisely the bodies of the procuracy that are charged by our constitution and our law to exercise supreme control of the precise and uniform application of the law by all ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises and organizations, cooperative organization, public organizations, kolkhozes, officials and also USSR citizens. Given the fact that such a body has been set up, given the fact that a system of measures to safeguard the guarantees of citizens' rights operates, then you yourselves understand that in our country there are infractions both of the law and individual violations of the rights of Soviet citizens. We are coming into contact with this, unfortunately, more often than we would like.

Any infraction is not only a violation of a Soviet law. At the same time it is also a violation of the rights of Soviet people. Let us take (?only) such serious crimes, as premeditated murder, and such, perhaps, less dangerous crimes as careless damage to state and personal property of a citizen. In all these cases certain rights of our Soviet citizens are violated: the right to life, the right to health, the right to labor, the right to a dwelling place, to right to the property which these citizens have at their disposal. It is against all these phenomena, against all these infractions that the procuracy is waging an uncompromising struggle. The point is not only that we are fighting against crime but that the procuracy is called upon to guard the personal, state, political and other rights of Soviet citizens and their interests in other spheres of activity. Thus, for instance, the procuracy very often spearheads its activity against violations of citizens' labor rights, and, following appeals to procurators, persons who were unjustifiably dismissed from enterprises and organizations are reinstated in their jobs.

The Procuracy intervenes in questions of the observance of citizens' housing rights, and, following appeals to procurators, these violated housing and other rights of Soviet citizens are restored. I must say that at the same time Procuracy is invested with effective means to fight those who violate these rights. First of all, the Procuracy can apply sanctions against these offenders, against bureaucracy, against those persons who don't take the law into consideration and violate Soviet citizens' rights.

[Habib Sayyid in Russian] Habib Sayyid, KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY: The past few days have brought us many reports about gross violations of human rights on the Arab territories occupied by Israel. Young people at Bi'r Zayt University were shot. There were numerous arrests. Would you please comment on those reports?

[Kapitsa] We condemn such actions and we believe that in the final analysis, the United Nations and the Security Council should seriously intervene in this matter and rap the Israeli brigands.

[Pyadyshev] Affiliated to this question is the question of a representative of the CHELOVEK I ZAKON magazine: Do you believe that possibilities exist today to step up the struggle against the gross, mass violations of human rights in a number of countries, for instance in Chile, the Republic of South Africa, and a few others? I would request that Mikhail Stepanovich reply to this question too.

[Kapitsa] Gross, mass violations of human rights are not only the flouting of the very foundations of civilization, but also a challenge to mankind's conscience. They are a threat to peace and international security. The United Nations has a special role in the struggle against these violations. As you know, the UN General Assembly annually adopts a considerable number of resolutions against such violations with the United States, as a rule, voting against, very often in complete isolation. It seems to us that the Security Council's contribution to this struggle could also be greater inasmuch as, according to the UN Charter, it is precisely the Security Council which bears the main responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. If the UN contribution does not now match this high responsibility, it is in the first place the United States which is to blame for this, shielding as it does those who are guilty of gross and mass violations, which are criminal from the point of view of international law and human conscience. [end recording]

[Announcer] At the press conference replies were also given to other questions.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC MISSION HEADS

LD101637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting today with the heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries accredited to Moscow. He described the RSFSR's life and concerns, and the Soviet people's and republic's working people's efforts to implement the large-scale program for the acceleration and all-around development of the country and for preserving and strengthening peace, as adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Vorotnikov replied to the diplomats' questions. On behalf of the guests, Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, expressed gratitude to the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers for the interesting report.

KORNILOV SCORNS U.S. REPORT ON NICARAGUA

LD102055 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

Washington wasted a great deal of effort and tons of paper to scare the man in the street with the myth about a "hand of Moscow" in Central America in a bid to justify the undeclared war launched and conducted by the United States against Nicaragua. Until now these were mainly inventions unsubstantiated even by what might remotely resemble facts and more often than not they were blank ammunition shots.

Things were set in order by George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

George Shultz appeared before one of the committees of the House with testimony on "Irangate" whose organizers, acting in circumvention of U.S. laws, secretly shipped arms both to Iran and to anti-Nicaraguan contras. He maintained that his participation in that scandalous affair was at a nil. At the same time George Shultz gave his audience some "irrefutable facts" about Moscow's "subversive activity" in Nicaragua.

Of course, for that purpose the U.S. secretary of state had to incur some costs -- to quote from a "special report" he had received from the U.S. Embassy in Managua. But what a sensation was in stock for the congressmen!

First, the ever vigilant U.S. Embassy in Managua which, as is clear from George Shultz's words, is seeking out signs of "Soviet infiltration" day and night managed, after enormous efforts no doubt, to pin down the fact that "the Nicaraguan communists celebrated their anniversary this year on November 7, exactly the anniversary date of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia."

But that from the standpoint of the U.S. Department of State is only half the trouble. The main "sensation" is not when, but how, the anniversary of the Sandinista National Liberation Front was celebrated. The U.S. Embassy in Managua and George Shultz who quoted its report, furnished a lot of details. Let us quote:

"The Soviet motif was nicely carried through, as the special foreign guests here for the 25th anniversary were taken by the Nicaraguan hosts night after night to performances of the Bolshoy Ballet. Fragments of Swan Lake passed before the eyes of Third World revolutionaries and rustic Sandinistas whose sensibilities to the expression and synchronization of the dance, are to put kindly, imperfectly developed. But Nicaraguans are getting used to all the Kremlin art..."

Racy prose, isn't it?

Now that the irrefutable proofs of the "hand of Moscow" at work, carefully guarded for so long in the safes of the U.S. Department of State, have finally been made public we can give the analytical talents of the U.S. Embassy in Managua and Mr Shultz himself the credit they deserve.

But, then, we have to state that they have used far from all opportunities for laying bare the intrigues of communists in Central America.

For example, why not tell the respected congressmen that Soviet ballet dancers had some newest weapons hidden under their tutus and during the performance secretly passed them to members of the Sandinist front? Why not say plainly and clearly that, as was accurately determined, the little swans' dance is nothing less than a rehearsal of a nuclear attack on California and that the raiders also intend to occupy the building of the U.S. Department of State?

As to George Shultz' remarks about "rustic Sandinistas" which are not duly appreciative of the art of ballet, we feel it essential to comment a bit on what the U.S. secretary of state had in mind. True, people in Managua simply applauded the Soviet ballet troupe. Unlike in New York, of course, where performances by Soviet dancers are sometimes accompanied not only by applause, but also by provocative acts staged by Zionists and others of the same kind for whom cultural exchanges with the U.S.S.R. are something like a sharp knife's blade. Perhaps those gentlemen are, in the eyes of the U.S. secretary of state, a model of "perfectly developed sensibilities" to the art of Soviet ballet.

In a word, you can look at Mr. Shultz' statement about the "hand of Moscow" in Nicaragua from any side -- you will become sure that his theses need further development and detail. Today, trying to distract attention from the scandalous affair dubbed "Irangate", some officials in Washington are hollering: "Alarm, Soviet ballet dancers!"

But the scandal over "Irangate" is mounting -- what kind of supersensations and revelations can we expect tomorrow?

'EXTREME RIGHT' ROLE IN 'IRANGATE' VIEWED

PM101021 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Dec 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion": "'Irangate' and the Destroyers of Parity"]

[Text] The scandal around "Irangate" in Washington (see LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 48) is spreading. Some people are demanding a most thorough investigation, others -- the most severe punishment for all those involved, and yet others -- immediate changes in the U.S. President's team. Of course, the investigations into the events surrounding the shipments of U.S. arms to Iran, which have already begun, could bring to light much that is unexpected. The various details of "Irangate" include violations of federal laws and of procedures governing relations between the White House and Congress. This is particularly so in everything regarding the use of the millions earned through the shipments to help the "contras" in Nicaragua and the dushmans in Afghanistan.

No sooner had reports of the Iran scandal appeared in the press than Reagan telephoned Richard Nixon. He advised the present President to make public all the details of the Iran game without any exceptions. Otherwise unpleasantness lies in store for Reagan. Nixon knew what he was talking about. He went through "Watergate" and could imagine the threat posed to the head of the administration by the incipient commotion.

Reagan did not heed his predecessor's words. The threat to his presidency is being loudly discussed on the political stage in Washington.

Meanwhile, people behind the scenes -- whispering as always -- have started talking about necessary changes and even rearrangements in Reagan's entourage -- changes, moreover, which take your breath away. Senator R. Lugar declared that Reagan must immediately take control and set up a new White House staff apparatus. The President, according to the senator, needs new members of the cabinet. The sages whom R. Lugar would like to see in the White House include Z. Brzezinski, former assistant to the President for national security; J. Kirkpatrick, former U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations; R. Inman, former CIA deputy director; and former Senator H. Baker, all of whom he described as "major league players...."

As you can see, a lethal list. "Major league players" -- such raging anti-Sovietists and anticommunists from the ultraright wing that there can be no doubt about the nature of the changes of which R. Lugar was speaking. Could R. Lugar have been too subjective?

No, not at all. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL -- a U.S. newspaper whose conservatism is well known -- remarked in an editorial entitled "Ronald Reagan's Future" that the present difficulties offer the head of the administration a new opportunity. For example, he could give the green light to key positions in the administration for John Lehman and Richard Perle, to Paul Wolfowitz, Kenneth Adelman, and Elliott Abrams. There you have figures who could become the keepers of Reagan's foreign policy for the next 30 years. There are others, too.

It is not difficult to perceive what it is all about. Against the background of the aforementioned names, even Caspar Weinberger -- let alone G. Shultz -- is unsuitable for pursuing the line, the course of the extreme right wing in America. What are they guilty of? They failed to prevent Reykjavik! Yes, accords were not reached there, but there was talk about the possibility of reaching accords. It was just some people from among those listed by THE WALL STREET JOURNAL who prevented that from happening! This means that the next time, if the chance that was missed in Reykjavik appears again, the Soviet Union may not miss it. Is this to be allowed? Under no circumstances! Therefore, down with the vacillators, put everything in the hands of those who will not falter before the Soviet leaders. Therefore, into the White House with those who will not let you down, no matter what happens.

Of course, a pretext is necessary for a shakeup in the Reagan team. It was found -- the "Iranian gambit," a game which has already dealt a perceptible blow to the present U.S. President. It is worth noting how Vice President G. Bush joined promptly in the attack against the vacillators. There he is -- a ready-made presidential candidate for the 1988 elections. The ultraright wing has no reason at all to doubt his loyalty!

Meanwhile, while events slowly follow their course and such a universal investigation of "Irangate" is getting underway, Prime Minister Shamir in Israel, Reagan's companion in the "Iranian gambit," says that he has no intention of showing restraint in the face of the "Syrian threat." It has supposedly reappeared; this time in the form of some ultradangerous missiles with some kind of chemical warheads threatening, of course, Israeli cities. I would not consider the Tel Aviv talk about "a response to the Syrian threat" to be just idle chat. But the British weekly SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, reporting the mysterious missiles, wrote that strong pressure would be exerted on Israel. The aim of this pressure is to deliver a preventive strike against Syria, the Soviet partner in the Near East.

Here is one more aspect of the game, started for the sake of making no concessions to the Soviet Union on the problem of all problems -- nuclear disarmament -- for the sake of continuing the Pentagon's war games in expectation of implementing SDI and transferring the nuclear arms race to space.

Reagan demonstrated a few days ago that he would do nothing to ease international tension. The President unilaterally broke the SALT II treaty which curbed the nuclear arms race. The essence of his decision to destroy such an important treaty is perfectly clear: The United States intends to eliminate the military parity existing between our countries.

It is, of course, no accident that Reagan has taken this very risky step at this precise moment in time. The U.S. President is manifestly trying to please the U.S. ultraright wing, which demands that Reykjavik be finally erased, calculating that they will leave him in peace.

The Soviet Union, as the Soviet Government's 5 December statement makes clear, has hitherto refrained from exceeding the limitation under the SALT I agreement and the SALT II treaty. It is apparent, however, that this response by Moscow to the undermining of U.S.-Soviet military parity does not at all mean that the Soviet leadership is disregarding the country's defense. Not at all! I can imagine the noise that would have been raised in Washington had the Soviet Union played the part of destroyer of parity. Therefore, gentlemen, do not abuse Moscow's patience!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOINT U.S. TRADE MEETING

Charikov Views Obstacles

LD102244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The New York-based JOURNAL OF COMMERCE published an article a few days ago on the state and development of Soviet-U.S. trade relations. The article was timed to coincide with the 10th annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC] which is taking place in the same city, New York. Commentator Igor Charikov is at the microphone:

[Charikov] The general tone of this article amounts to two propositions. The first is that Soviet-U.S. trade relations should be broadened, and the preconditions for this exist. Second, there are still considerable obstacles to this. The author, well-known economist Richard Lawrence, is right on both counts.

The word unreassuring would not adequately sum up the situation that has arisen in trade between the two biggest world powers. A whole series of barriers -- erected in the past, and through no fault of ours, it must be added -- continues to impede the development and strengthening of trade contacts. At the same time prominent representatives of U.S. business circles, as well as individual figures in the administration and in Congress, advocate radical measures to improve our trade relations. During last year's ASTEC meeting in Moscow I heard utterances to this effect from U.S. businessmen. Malcolm Baldridge, U.S. secretary of commerce, is also favorably disposed. It would appear that favorable conditions are being created for change. This is indeed so. But at the same time, as I have said, considerable obstacles remain.

Of course, they can be overcome, but what is needed is a manifestation of good will on both sides, to include the creation of a more favorable atmosphere for removing those obstacles that still exist. It is no coincidence that I mentioned that a more favorable atmosphere is an important factor. Commenting on the 10th annual ASTEC meeting, Voice of America has done its utmost to convince listeners that the Soviet Union is to blame for the situation because it allegedly violates human rights, and as soon as it stops doing so the United States will decide to normalize trade relations. That is the essence of the commentary. Let us not answer these accusations properly for now: they are obviously absurd.

But another thing is also absurd: the illegitimacy of the very raising of the question of the interrelation between the development of trade and human rights. We too could adopt such a stance, but we do not do so. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his message to the participants in the 10th annual ASTEC meeting in New York, correct and sensible decisions are adopted not in the heat of a campaign to kindle enmity toward another people but in an atmosphere of confidence-building and development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Meeting Ends

LD110026 Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 11 TASS -- The tenth annual meeting of the USA-USSR Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) associating nearly 390 Soviet foreign-trade, research and production organizations, Soviet Union ministries and American corporations, has closed here. The closing plenary meeting unanimously carried a resolution mirroring the determination of the ASTEC members to broaden Soviet-American cooperation in all fields. We consider, the resolution stresses, that the Soviet-American trade and economic ties are an important factor of stabilizing relations between our countries, which, in its turn, is an important prerequisite for ensuring universal peace on earth. We resolutely declare for the resolution of the key problems standing in the way of the development of trade-economic relations on conditions of equality, mutual benefit and non-discrimination, and are unanimous in the striving to overcome obstacles still standing in the way of mutual trade.

WEINBERGER RABAT VISIT, JOINT EXERCISES VIEWED

LD092000 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 9 TASS -- During the recent Moroccan visit by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, the spokesman of the American Embassy to Rabat said that a large-scale joint American-Moroccan military exercise in November had preceded the visit. News agencies report that it involved air and naval forces, including the John F. Kennedy aircraft carrier, and U.S. land forces of over 10,000. This was the largest exercise of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Mediterranean in the past few years. One of the aims of the U.S. minister's visit to Rabat was to expand military cooperation between the two countries. Analysts point out that this shows the USA's desire for drawing Morocco deeper into its aggressive preparations in the Middle East and the Mediterranean and for building up U.S. military presence in the region.

Cairo December 9 TASS -- Commenting on the joint American-Moroccan war games, the Egyptian newspaper "AKHBAR AL-YAWM" writes that Rapid Deployment Force units also participated in them. The newspaper adds that the Moroccan authorities agreed to grant the USA privileges in using the naval base in Mohammedia and the air force base in the area of Benguerir.

PRC CONSULATE GENERAL OPENS IN LENINGRAD

LD101824 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 10 TASS -- A consulate general of the People's Republic of China was opened here today.

PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM110951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta article under Rubric "At Your Request": "In Consumers' Interests" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Tell us about the PRC's light industry" -- T. Bratchikova, Donetsk.

In recent years China has devoted much attention to increasing consumer goods production. According to the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the development of the PRC national economy (1986-1990), by the end of the decade the value of light industry output will have increased by almost 50 percent compared with 1985 and 150 percent compared with 1980. Retail trade turnover will increase by 50 percent in the course of the 5-year period.

It is proposed to place the main emphasis on stimulating the work of the food industry and increasing the production of ready-made clothes and consumer durables. During the 5-year period it is planned to assimilate the production of 200 new types of consumer goods and increase their range from 40,000 to 100,00 varieties. Overall, a 40-percent increase in consumer goods production is planned by 1990.

China is now world's biggest producer of cotton fiber, cotton and synthetic fibers, and cotton fabric. Whereas in 1985 the PRC produced 14.3 million meters of fabric, it is planned to give consumer 16.2 million meters in 1990. This will be approximately 10 meters per inhabitant.

Despite the measures being taken, the production of high-quality goods to the market is still, as the Chinese press notes, quite a serious problem. At present the country's light industry is unable to satisfy rapidly growing popular demand. According to the newspaper JINGJI RIBAO, obsolete equipment from the fifties and sixties is used in 90 percent of all plants and factories in this sector. The journal HONGQI reports that the population's real income has recently grown considerably faster than labor productivity and the mass of goods available. In the last 2 years of the previous 5-year period, the population's income increased at an annual rate of 17 percent and purchasing power by almost 2 percent, but labor productivity and the mass of good increased by only 8 percent and 1 percent respectively.

China hopes to solve the complex, multifaceted tasks facing light industry by modernizing and reconstructing the sector's enterprises, attracting foreign investment, and expanding individual enterpises.

JAPAN TO TAKE PART IN NEW JOINT VENTURES PROGRAM

OW100225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 10 KYODO -- A senior Soviet Government official Tuesday welcomed Japan's participation in the soon-to-be-authorized joint-venture business in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government is putting the final touches to its new investment law, which is expected to go into effect next month, Vice Premier V.M. Kamentsev told visiting former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita.

Kamentsev outlined the legislation in a meeting with Okita, noting that the Soviet Union plans to try out the law first with small-scale businesses. The law is aimed at allowing foreign investors to establish joint ventures in the Soviet Union.

As part of the experiment, Kamentsev said the Soviet Union welcomes Japanese participation through joint ventures in such fields as fish processing, timber processing and furniture manufacturing.

Under the proposed joint-venture law, foreign investors will not be obliged to earmark part of their output for export. However, they will only be allowed to remit profits in foreign currency through earnings made overseas, Kamentsev said.

Profits used for reinvestment in the Soviet Union will be exempted from taxation, but a 40 percent tax will be levied if the earnings are remitted overseas, Kamentsev said.

JAPAN ROUNDTABLE ISSUES JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM100943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding: Roundtable Conference of Soviet and Japanese Public Has Finished Work"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Dec -- The participants in the fifth roundtable conference of the USSR and Japanese public, which has ended in Tokyo, have called for further efforts to bring about a rapprochement between the two countries' views, to deepen mutual understanding, and to develop truly good-neighborly relations between them. The further development of friendly relations between the two neighboring countries, they stated, is of great significance for strengthening peace in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The 3-day conference's main theme was "The Role of the USSR and Japanese Public in Ensuring Peace and Security in the Asia-Pacific Region." More than 400 representatives of the two countries -- USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and Japanese dietmen, politicians, businessmen, activists of various social organizations, scientists, and journalists -- took part in the meeting. The roundtable has been held since 1979 on behalf of Japan by a number of social organizations advocating the development of relations with the USSR in the most diverse spheres and on behalf of the Soviet side by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the "USSR-Japan" Society. [paragraph continues]

During the discussions, held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the participants discussed problems of the international political situaton in the Asia-Pacific region and Japanese-Soviet relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres as well as the activity of social organizations in the struggle for peace, to prevent nuclear war, and to strengthen friendship and good-neighborliness between the USSR and Japanese peoples. In a joint communique approved today, the conference participants rated highly the possibility of achieving an accord in principle on questions of nuclear disarmament which emerged during the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik. They indicated the need to mobilize international public opinion to end the nuclear arms race and to use space solely for peaceful purposes.

The conference welcomed the various proposals aimed at reducing tension and ensuring security and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and urged that every opportunity be used to achieve the further development of dialogue among the region's countries.

The participants in the meeting, the communique says, expressed readiness to help overcome the difficulties hindering fruitful economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and considered an exchange of opinions on new forms of such cooperation useful.

Expressing satisfaction at the positive changes in Soviet-Japanese relations, the conference advocated the expansion of bilateral political contacts and the development of long-term mutually beneficial cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, and technology, the search for new forms of trade and economic ties, and a broadening of exchange in the spheres of culture, education, and sport.

It has been decided to hold the next roundtable conference of the Soviet and Japanese public in Moscow in 1988.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH PROFILED PRIOR TO OFFICIAL VISIT

PM101937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch under the rubric "Concerning a Visit to the USSR": "Comrade Najibullah, General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee"]

[Text] Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee arrives today in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Najibullah -- a prominent politician and statesman of Afghanistan -- was born 6 August 1947. He received higher education and graduated from Kabul University in 1975.

Since his youth he has taken a direct part in the revolutionary struggle. He has been a member of the PDPA since 1965, that is, from the time of its founding. He has been a member of the PDPA Central Committee since 1977.

After the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, he worked as a secretary of the Kabul PDPA City Committee and later was engaged in diplomatic work as DRA ambassador to Iran. For several years he headed the state security organs. He holds the military title of lieutenant general.

Since 1981 he has been a member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, and from 1985 he was a secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

In May 1986 Najibullah was elected general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee at the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

Najibullah is a member of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and state awards have been conferred on him.

The Afghan leadership, headed by Najibullah, is carrying out broad transformations in the economy and in social and cultural fields aimed at boosting the national economy and eliminating backwardness, and it is pursuing a course toward national reconciliation and the consolidation of all political forces advocating a nonaligned, sovereign, and flourishing Afghanistan.

In the international arena the DRA is pursuing an anti-imperialist foreign policy, is advocating the ending of the arms race, the strengthening of world peace and security, and the political settlement of regional conflicts, is actively participating in the Nonaligned Movement, and supports the true national-liberation struggles of the world's people.

Najibullah has visited the USSR on several occasions and, as part of the PDPA delegation, he participated in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the Soviet Union Najibullah is well known as a great and sincere friend of our country, and his contribution to the cause of the further development of Soviet-Afghan relations in all spheres is highly valued.

Soviet people greet Najibullah and, through him, all the Afghan people and express confidence that the visit will be an important milestone on the road of deepening the friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples.

PHILIPPINES CEASE-FIRE SITUATION EXAMINED

LD102203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "International Diary" program; Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from the REUTER news agency, the cease-fire agreement officially comes into force in the Philippines today. It was signed on 27 November by representatives of the government and the rebel movement. The agreement provides for a 60-day truce. Over this period the two sides are to discuss and try to resolve issues concerning the establishment of lasting peace in the Philippines. I will hand the microphone to my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] I believe that the news from Manila will please every peace-loving person and all the more those Filipinos who have a sincere interest in normalizing the situation in the country as quickly as possible. The confrontation between the government Armed Forces and the rebels has lasted approximately 17 years there, and it has cost the Philippines many lives. The roots of the rebel movement are basically social, but there are, of course, several other factors giving rise to acute dissatisfaction in the country. They are directly related to the regime created in the Philippines by former President Marcos, who has now sought refuge in the Hawaiian Islands as the guest of the United States.

Corazon Aquino, the present president of the Philippines, on coming to power 10 months ago set herself the task of normalizing the situation in the country. In this connection she decided to start talks with the leaders of the rebel movement. It is appropriate to stress that it has not been at all easy to implement this decision; the head of state of the Philippines encountered stubborn opposition from the military brasshats, who asserted that one can talks to rebels only in the langauage of weapons. Moreover, the Philippines' generals began depicting Corazon Aquino's intention of setting up a dialogue with the rebel movement as pandering to the growing communist threat. In order to overcome the opposition of the military, Corazon Aquino moved to reshuffle her cabinet and dismiss Defense Minister Enrile, who is known for his frankly pro-U.S. orientation. The decisive acts of the president of the Philippines played a considerable role in ensuring that the cease-fire agreement would nevertheless come into force.

However, observers in Manila believe it is unlikely that the ruling circles will cease their attempts to impede the dialogue with the rebels in order to prevent a constructive agreement between them and the government. The leaders of these circles are most worried that any such agreement would concern the problem of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The leaders of the rebel movement openly state that the preservation of these U.S. installations on the archipelago seriously damages the national sovereignty of the Philippines.

The democratic public of this country is put on its guard by the fact that retired Pentagon officials and also former high-ranking employees of the U.S. CIA, led by the recent deputy director of this spy department, [title as heard] Singlaub, have been freqenting Manila. Of course, one can only guess what mission Washington has entrusted to them. But, judging by all accounts, it is not one that would facilitate success for the talks between the Corazon Aquino government and the leaders of the rebel movement in the national interests of the Filipino people.

DOBRYNIN, MEDVEDEV MEET WITH PZPR'S CZYREK

OW110827 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0010 GMT 11 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] CPSU Secretaries Comrades Dobrynin and Medvedev held a meeting on 10 December with Czyrek, secretary and member of the PZRP Politburo, who made a stopover in Moscow while on his way to Hanoi to take part in the work of the Communist Party of Vietnam's Sixth Congress.

During the talks, the matter of deepening the cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR was discussed, as well as an exchange of views on a number of pressing international issues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S RENOVICA

Meeting With Gorbachev

LD101824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between a CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Those taking part were, on the Soviet side: Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kamentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the USSR in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On the Yugoslav side: Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zemljaric, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Veres, ambassador of the SFRY in the USSR.

A detailed exchange of information and opinions took place on the work of the CPSU and the LCY in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress, on the state and prospects for the development of relations between the two parties and countries, and on topical issues of the international situation.

The talks passed off in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendship, and frankness [otkrovennost]. A joint communique has been adopted on their results, which will be published in the press after the completion of the visit by the LCY delegation.

'Very Frank' Talks

LD110011 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Yugoslav-Soviet talks have concluded in Moscow. The delegations of the two countries were led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. From the Soviet capital, here is a special reporter for Yugoslav radio stations, Branislav Canak:

[Canak] In very frank talks and in a friendly atmosphere views were exchanged on the state of and prospects for Yugoslav-Soviet relations. On this subject both sides stressed that thanks to the consistent adherence to the well-known principles of the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Statement of 1956, it is possible to speak of the stable development of relations and their further ascent and enrichment in the future. The promotion of relations on the basis of these, as they were described, tried and tested principles, is the long-term orientation of both sides. In this context the need was noted for continued political dialogue at all levels, and, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency, Milanko Renovica renewed the invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to visit our country. Mikhail Gorbachev agreed with pleasure to visit Yugoslavia next year, but the precise date will be fixed at a later date.

On the question of bilateral cooperation, a large part of the talks, which lasted 5 hours longer than planned, was devoted to economic cooperation. The positive sides of this cooperation were stressed, above all its volume, but it was noted that in the future new forms and possibilities for economic relations must be sought. The times demand this, the participants stressed, leaving the details for the separate talks of the members of the delegations, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan [as heard] Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee presidium, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, informed each other of the activities which the LCY and CPSU are undertaking with regard to internal development. Renovica spoke about the efforts being made to overcome economic difficulties and for the further development of socialist self-managing relations. Gorbachev spoke about the course of restructuring of the Soviet economy and society, stressing that this is not an easy process.

The third group of issues taken up in today's talks covered topical international problems. The Yugoslav side explained the stands and assessments of the nonaligned countries, while the Soviet hosts spoke about world events in the light of the initiatives of Moscow taken with the aim of overcoming the accumulated problems. Closeness of views was expressed on the most important issues of international trends, such as the arms race, established and new regions of crisis, the difficult situation of the developing countries, and so on. There was also discussion of the situation in the communist and workers movement. In this connection it was stressed that all socialist countries, to a greater or lesser extent, are in the process of seeking new solutions for development in the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution, and that because of this the need can be seen for new forms in their cooperation and relations.

As we are reporting this, a formal dinner in honor of the LCY delegation is in progress at which the heads of the delegations, Milanko Renovica and Mikhail Gorbachev, will exchange toasts.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD110020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1737 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of the LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Present for the Soviet side were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.S. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, I.V. Kapitonov, and other officials.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the dinner:

Dear Comrade Renovica,
Dear Yugoslavian comrades,
Comrades,

I cordially welcome once again on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee the high-ranking delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and want to express satisfaction with the results of our talks.

The constructive, stable character of Soviet-Yugoslav relations was highly assessed during the conversations.

Acting in strict compliance with the known principles of the documents of 1955 and 1956 and mutual arrangements, our countries maintain successful and mutually beneficial cooperation in the economy, conduct lively cultural exchanges and cooperate in many key directions of present-day international politics.

Regular contacts are maintained between the leadership of the CPSU and the LCY -- and our today's meeting is fresh evidence of that.

The Yugoslav comrades and we noted with satisfaction that the proximity of historical destinies and national spiritual cultures, the bonds of the concerted struggle against fascism -- the fight for life -- and the community of the goals of the development along the socialist path make up the reliable and firm foundation of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship.

We were unanimous that the further deepening of our cooperation in all spheres of public life fully meets the interests of both countries. Such is, one can say, the main outcome of the talks, allowing us to assess them as our common big success.

In this favorable political context we examined the state of economic ties and came to the conclusion that their development and the solution of existing problems in this area can be ensured along the lines of establishing extensive production, scientific, and technological cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia possess rich potentialities for that. The national economies of our countries have much that is complementary in character and that creates objective conditions for the development of cooperation and specialization.

A great deal of work is being carried out in this direction within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress intended for a period through 2000 has been started.

Its implementation is helping to speed up the social and economic development of every fraternal country and reveal more fully the potential of socialism as a whole.

It must be noted that the Yugoslav comrades, too, come out in favor of introducing new, progressive, and promising forms of economic cooperation.

Both sides constantly pay attention to links in the field of culture, along the line of public organizations, creative unions, mass media bodies, and tourist exchanges. There are undeniable accomplishments in all these major spheres of cooperation and contact between our peoples, but there are also considerable unused reserves. During the talks the sides expressed the mutual aspiration to move forward in all directions and agreed to issue corresponding instructions on this account.

Let me dwell on the question of exchanging the experience of social development.

Way back in the first post-October (Socialist Revolution of 1917) period, when the Soviet Union was the only socialist state, Vladimir I. Lenin predicted that life would show immense diversity of forms and methods of building a new society, and that only a number of attempts, each of a unilateral character, would comprise the whole of socialism.

It is hard to overestimate the fundamental political importance of this, Lenin's thought for the process of the establishment and development of the world socialist system.

It follows from the recognition of the diversity of revolutionary process that no party has the certificate to the absolute truth.

It is only sociohistorical practice which can be the chief arbiter in theory, and the results of socioeconomic development and the actual consolidation of socialism, the chief criterion.

We are convinced that the respectful, interested attitude of the fraternal parties to searches, to one another's experience and the exchange of this experience, the generalization and use of all things valuable that are born of the creative activity of the peoples following the socialist path make it possible to constantly perfect the new social systems, to reveal broader its inexhaustible creative potentialities.

We stick to this approach with regard to Socialist Yugoslavia as well. We view with attention and without prejudice the experience of the Yugoslav comrades in sociopolitical development, in the solution of burning problems of the current stage in socialist construction.

In turn, we appreciate that the process of restructuring, renovating all spheres of sociopolitical and economic life in the Soviet Union is being positively assessed in Yugoslavia.

In handling this truly revolutionary, fundamental task, we take care not only about our national interests, we think not only of improving substantially the life of the Soviet people, of strengthening the might of our homeland.

Our party is well aware of its internationalist duty, of the significance of the consistent implementation of the tasks advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress for the destinies of peace and socialism.

On the whole, the exchange of experience is becoming one of the most important and promising spheres of cooperation between our parties.

Comrades,

The exchange of views on world affairs held an important place in the conversations with the Yugoslav comrades. We are unanimous in the understanding that preventing nuclear catastrophe is the most important task facing mankind.

This approach stems from the very nature of the socialist countries, from the fact that the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia suffered immense casualties during World War II.

We are striving towards a lasting and fair peace based on respect for the rights of every people to independent development, on mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik offered a unique chance for burying the hatchet, that is, for ending the arms race and starting the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The militarist forces, however, have done everything to prevent a turn for detente, for disarmament.

The siren of the "crusade" against communism, silenced for a while, has been turned up to full capacity. It is being claimed that disarmament is impossible as long as the existing order, communist ideology, remains in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

And this is being said by the people who accuse us, communists, of the intent to impose by force our views on the rest of the world.

The U.S. Administration is throwing into the wastepaper basket agreements and treaties designed to restrain the spiraling of the arms race.

Faithful to its commitments, the Soviet Union has not exceeded by a single unit the limit set by the SALT-II treaty, has not conducted a single nuclear explosion since the introduction of the moratorium. We are prepared to continue that path if the United States responds in kind. The point at issue is security of nations and this security can be built in the nuclear age only on the basis of reciprocity.

We hope that Washington officials will be able to weigh possible implications of their actions in a responsible way. It seems to me that a weighty word can be said by U.S. allies and other countries whose governments welcomed in public on several occasions the Soviet restraint but dare not utter a word about America's lack of restraint in the field of the arms race.

Every cloud has a silver lining -- the events following Reykjavik have enabled many people to see better who are truly in favor of peace and disarmament and who only pay lip service to this subject while in reality being unwilling to renounce the banking on nuclear weapons, on power politics.

I already said and I want to repeat again: Mankind is running short of time. If the arms race is not stopped today or tommorrow, if the door to its transfer into outer space is not shut, the world may encounter a baneful heightening of international tension and unpredictable consequences.

The situation is alarming and it calls for immediate actions. No one is now entitled to a position of onlooker, limiting one's activity to general calls for peace.

We not only recognize but also uphold the right of all states -- big and little -- to active participation in the solution of topical problems of the times.

The importance of that can be judged from the fact that the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Europe was largely due to the constructive position of the neutral and nonaligned countries of the continent.

The USSR stands for the further growth of the role in world affairs of the authoritative force, that is the Nonaligned Movement, in which Yugoslavia has played such an outstanding part.

Today's meeting with the Yugoslav comrades and the recent visit to India demonstrated the consonance of our notions about ways of creating a nuclear-free world that would be safe for all.

This is the world that will make it possible to concentrate the collective efforts of makind on overcoming backwardness, eradicating hunger and illiteracy, resolving other global problems of the times, and placing all achievements of scientific and technical genius at the service of humanitarian aims.

We are convinced that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will interact with ever greater friendship and efficiency in this direction.

In conclusion let me wish on behalf of our entire party and the Soviet people the Yugoslav Communists and all peoples of Yugoslavia successful resolution of the problems facing the country, in keeping with the decisions of the 13th Congress of the LCY and advancement along the road of socialism.

Let friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the fraternal peoples of our socialist countries, strengthen and develop!

Renovica Reply

LD102325 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Announcer-read speech by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at a dinner given in his honor by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 10 December in Moscow]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev,

Esteemed Soviet friends;

We cordially thank you for the warm words and good wishes you have sent to the LCY and our country. In this and in the exceptional hospitality with which you are receiving us, we see the expression of the feelings of friendship with which our relations are imbued, and the wish for our all-round cooperation to continue developing in the future. Such feelings are mutual. We have a high estimation of the constructive, all-round exchange of opinions we have carried out. The frankness [otvorenost] in expounding one's views, the striving to get to know the standpoints of the other side, to anticipate as realistically as possible the tendencies and needs of the development of international relations, have made our exchange of opinions truly substantive.

It was with satisfaction and interest that we found out in greater detail about the great results being achieved in socialist construction by the working people of the Soviet Union under the leadership of their Communist Party. We live in an epoch when socialism, as a world process, is being faced with fresh challenges connected with the modern scientific and technical revolution, and the unprecedented opportunities for developing production forces.

It is all the more important that the socialist processes that are developing in accordance with the specific conditions, interests, and needs of the people of each country should as effectively as possible pave the way for the further development of production forces by continually bringing social relations into accord with them and by democratizing those production forces. That is why we ascribe such great significance to the efforts of many communist and other workers and progressive parties and movements directed toward boldly overcoming dogmatic approaches to issues of social development and ensuring fresh momentum and scope for the development of socialist processes.

We consider that in this regard, respect for the inalienable right of every party to determine independently its own policy and its own path of developing mutual relations and cooperation, based upon full equality, is of vital importance, and that this contributes to the strengthening of socialism as a world process.

We are following with great interest the efforts being exerted by Soviet communists with the aim of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

We express particular sympathy with the implementation of the course which aims for the social and economic development and the prosperity of the Soviet people, which is inspired by you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, and the CPSU's leadership The communists and all working people of Yugoslavia wish you great successes in this course. We experience in the same way the responsibility the LCY has to the working class and people of its own country, a socialist country based on the self-management of social development.

Socialist Yugoslavia has achieved great transformations in the social, economic, and cultural spheres. Facing up to certain contradictions in our development and economic difficulties, we are firmly resolved to overcome them. The LCY, like all other organized socialist forces in our society, is waging an intensive struggle for the further development of self-management. That is why the working class and associations on self-managing bases of labor play a crucial role in questions of the distribution of income and management of funds for social reproduction. We are introducing appropriate changes in the economic and political system for their further improvement and for the implementation of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, bearing in mind the affirmation of economic criteria and greater interest, responsibility for more productive work and more efficient business activity, the struggle for economic stabilization, and further socialist development on self-managing foundations.

The LCY, as a unique, revolutionary organization, and the leading ideological and political force of the working class and working people in a socialist society founded on self-management, is constantly investing efforts which aim to consolidate its action capability in ideological, organnizational, and cadres areas in order to carry out the tasks of the present stage of our socialist revolution. In this consistent orientation we are ensuring the continuity of the course laid down under Tito, and which guarantees democratic relations in society, the decisive role of the working class in the area of social reproduction, and Yugoslavia's stable international position.

Dear comrades, Yugoslav-Soviet relations, imbued with mutual respect and friendship, have a long-standing tradition. We fought together during the war in which the Soviet people suffered the greatest losses and gave the greatest contribution to the victory over fascism, in which the people of Yugoslavia, the first in occupied Europe to do so, rose up in July 1941 under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Tito in an all-people's revolt against the fascist occupier. During the 4-year national liberation war and socialist revolution, the people of Yugoslavia suffered enormous losses and made an important contribution to the victory over fascism.

In developing equitable cooperation we have achieved much in peacetime conditions as well. Our relations are comprehensive and stable. We have achieved a high level of economic relations. We are developing modern forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. We have furthered cooperation between our republics, provinces, and cities, between universities, scientific-cultural, and other institutions. All this makes Yugoslav-Soviet relations varied, rich, and substantial, and opens up possibilities for their further successful development.

I would like on this opportunity as well to stress in particular that 3 decades ago, Belgrade and Moscow established firm and principled bases for the successful and comprehensive, mutually beneficial development of cooperation between our countries, between the LCY and the CPSU. Respecting the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and equality, and having consideration for the differences in the paths of internal development and the differing international positions of our countries, we have ensured the constant development of fruitful cooperation, the strengthening of mutual trust and understanding, and the consolidation of our friendship.

Thus, the foundations of our relations enable new generations of Yugoslav and Soviet people to continue enriching mutual cooperation and friendship in the future. With this fruitful cooperation, we have both made and continue to make a valuable contribution to the cause of the democratic development of international relations as a whole, to the consolidation of trust among nations in today's divided world, and to the development of equitable cooperation between communist and other workers and progressive parties and movements. We are convinced that the talks we have held will provide impetus to the further successful and stable development of our cooperation in all areas and will mark an upswing in all our relations. It is with this wish that we have come to your great and beautiful country.

Esteemed comrades, the LCY feels that the characteristic feature of our epoch is the struggle of nations for complete national and social liberation, for peace in the whole world and the equality of nations, for the democratization of international political and economic relations. The proponents of the struggle for these noble goals are the numerous socialist, national liberation, anticolonial, and other progressive and democratic forces throughout the world, which are not divided by frontiers either of countries or continents. In the struggle for the realization of these goals a major and irreplaceable role is played by the movement and policy of nonalignment as an independent, nonbloc, and global factor of international relations. This orientation of the Nonaligned Movement was reaffirmed at the recent eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare. As one of the founders of this movement a quarter of a century ago in Belgrade, Yugoslavia sees in the policy of nonalignment the way to the realization of the ideals of peace, security, freedom, independence, equality, unhindered development, and prosperity for all nations and countries.

The contemporary international situation is characterized by the exacerbation of international relations, the continuation of the arms race, the danger of its extension to outer space, the further worsening of the difficult economic position of the developing countries, and the exacerbation of existing and the appearance of new hotbeds of crisis which threaten peace and international security.

This is precisely why it is more necessary than ever before that the entire international community should take as wide a part as possible in the struggle to halt the negative processes in international relations and to overcome the existing divisiveness and confrontations; to preserve peace throughout the world and promote the equal cooperation of all peoples and countries on the principles of active peaceful coexistence; to establish a new international economic order in opposition to the policy of force, interference, and pressures, and in opposition to all forms of aggression, domination, and subjugation.

The LCY and SFRY are making their own great contribution to the efforts of all peace-loving forces that advocate an improvement in the international situation. We consistently advocate halting the arms race and starting a process of universal and total disarmament. We feel that the arms race is one of the key problems of the modern world, the consequences of which touch upon the interests of all countries and peoples; therefore, all have the right and duty to take part in the efforts aimed toward seeking the solution of that problem. Every initiative, every step toward disarmament, deserves acknowledgement and support. We highly appraise and support the initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union and of you personally, Comrade Gorbachev, which aim to win disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament.

Dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Dear Comrades, I once again express my satisfaction with the meaningful and fruitful negotiations we have had and which we will continue next year in the SFRY. I wish you, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and our other Soviet friends, health, prosperity, and happy life to Soviet working people and the people of the Soviet Union, further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our countries and peoples; realization of the socialist ideals which inspire a great part of mankind, and peace, and general progress in the world.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD101131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, and members of the delegation from the LCY who are in our country on an official friendly visit, laid a wreath today at Vladimir Ilich Lenin's mausoleum. The guests honored the memory of the founder of the CPSU and creator of the world's first socialist state. In paying tribute to the bright memory of Soviet servicemen who fell during the years of the great patriotic war in the struggle against fascism and for the future of mankind, the guests laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall. The Yugoslav comrades were accompanied by Comrade Medvedev.

Silayev Receives Zemljaric

LD102253 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, who is in the Soviet Union as a member of an LCY delegation. During the conversation, which was conducted in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, questions of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were examined, as well as the opportunities for development of direct production ties between Soviet and Yugoslav enterprises, and the further guidelines for the work of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, of which Ivan Silayev and Janez Zemljaric are the vice chairmen.

Zemljaric, Kamentsev Confer

LD102232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 10 (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to raise economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union to a more advanced level, in order to achieve the ambitious five-year cooperation programme under which the two countries would exchange goods to the value of 36 billion dollars, Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric and his Soviet counterpart Vladimir Kamentsev assessed here today.

Zemljaric and Kamentsev said that economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are at a high level. Discussing further prospects for bilateral cooperation, the two sides emphasized that it is essential to direct them towards cooperation, specialization, joint investments and similar forms.

After the closing round of inter-party talks with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet officials, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Milanko Renovica also discussed prospects for the two countries' economic cooperation with Yugoslav business and trade officials in Moscow this evening.

Visitors Depart on Tour

LD110933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] A festive seeing-off ceremony for the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], headed by Milano Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee which is taking a tour of the country, has just taken place in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, bade Milanko Renovica and the other Yugoslav comrades a warm farewell. Present at the seeing-off ceremony were Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The LCY delegation is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee on an official friendship visit.

Delegation Bound for Leningrad

LD111251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, December 11 (TANJUG) -- A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) delegation, headed by LCY Presidency President Milanko Renovica, this morning left Moscow for Leningrad, where it is to continue the official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH PCF'S GREMETZ

PM101409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 1986 First Edition p 4

["Conversation at the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, met at the CPSU Central Committee on 8 December with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

During the conversation the representatives of the CPSU described how the Soviet people are implementing the strategy of acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. They also spoke about the restructuring which is taking place in all spheres of social life in the country and about the Party's measures aimed at the democratization of Soviet society.

The sides discussed topical problems of the international situation, especially problems of campaigning against the threat of war, for ending the arms race and for preventing the militarization of outer space.

It was noted that the Soviet initiatives directed at radical cuts in nuclear and conventional arms and the program for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the turn of the century created new conditions for the campaign for peace and disarmament.

The movement in favor of nuclear disarmament was on the increase in all countries.

The quarters in the United States and Western Europe, however, alarmed by the prospect of disarmament and the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe mounted resistance, it was pointed out.

Both sides stressed the need for developing cooperation and dialogue among the broadest political and public forces -- irrespective of political and ideological differences -- on questions of the campaign for peace, security and disarmament in Europe.

The sides came out in favor of the further development and consolidation of relations of cooperation and solidarity between the CPSU and the PCF in the interests of the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress, for friendship between the Soviet and the French peoples.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS RECEIVE ZHUKOV DELEGATION

PM051333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet-French section of the USSR Parliamentary Group headed by G.A. Zhukov, chairman of the section and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, which is in Paris at the invitation of the French National Assembly Franco-Soviet Friendship Group, has had a meeting with members of the Assembly.

There was an intense exchange of opinions on problems relating to Soviet-French relations during the meeting. The sides noted in particular that since 1984 relations between the two countries have followed an upward trend. In this connection, the meeting participants noted the significance of Soviet-French summit-level talks for further developing bilateral political relations and ties in the economic and cultural spheres.

In this light of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, the Soviet and French parliamentarians also discussed topical international problems.

The Soviet delegation was received by Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly. During the conversation the sides analyzed Soviet-French interparliamentary ties and spoke in favor of expanding them.

PCF DELEGATION VISIT TO ARMENIA SUMMARIZED

PM080945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A French Communist Party [PCF] delegation headed by G. Ducolone, member of the PCF Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 26 November through 4 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The French comrades made a trip to Soviet Armenia. They had talks at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Supreme Soviet, and other public and cultural organizations. The delegation members showed great interest in the activities of Communists and all Soviet working people in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and in the restructuring being carried out in all spheres of public life. They also familiarized themselves with the Armenian SSR's achievements in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres and with the work of the repubic's party organizations.

CARRINGTON, CHIRAC ADDRESS WEU ASSEMBLY

PM051653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "West Europe: Nuclear 'Charter'"]

[Text] Paris — The latest session of the WEU [Western European Union] Assembly, which has now finished here in Paris, has been addressed by NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington.

He advocated increasing military expenditures and augmenting West Europe's contribution to the North Atlantic alliance's militarist program and proposed that the WEU be more actively used to organize joint weapons production.

French Prime Minister J. Chirac proposed formulating a kind of "charter of principles of West European security," which would give impetus to the grouping's activity. According to Chirac, its basic "principle" should be that nuclear deterrence remains the "sole effective means" of averting war in Europe. He also stated that nuclear deterrence is bound up with the need for strategic unity on both sides of the Atlantic, which, he said, requires the presence of U.S. conventional and nuclear armed forces on the continent of Europe. Finally, in the French prime minister's opinion, strengthening defense is an essential condition for the political building of Western Europe.

Stressing his solidarity with NATO, the French prime minister expounded the hackneyed thesis of the "threat from the East" and spoke of the danger posed by the arsenal of nuclear, conventional, and chemical weapons in the countries of East Europe, omitting to mention the fact that there is rough equality between Warsaw Pact and NATO forces.

The French prime minister's speech is yet another example of how in the West they use the false thesis of "Soviet superiority" to justify their efforts to modernize the nuclear arsenals, block the disarmament process, clutch at the "nuclear umbrella," and hatch plans to exploit the WEU as a basis for the military building of West Europe.

GROMYKO HOLDS 'COMRADELY' MEETING WITH PDRY ENVOY

LD101857 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in the Kremlin the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah.

During the conversation both sides voiced the opinion that Soviet-South Yemen relations are an important gain of the peoples of the two countries and are based on common interests in the struggle for national liberation and social progress, for averting the danger of nuclear war. It is the principled line of the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in their foreign policy activity to further develop these relations in the spirit of the 1979 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Andrey Gromyko and the PDRY ambassador noted the importance for all peace forces to build up efforts to achieve a radical improvement of the international climate. The ambassador's attention was drawn to the Delhi declaration adopted during the visit to India by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The principles for a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world, formulated in it, accord with the aspirations of all peoples, big and small.

During the conversation the ambassador presented to Andrey Gromyko a message to him from the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The message deals with some questions of Soviet-Yemen relations.

The meeting passed in a comradely atmosphere.

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ 3 DEC

JN031606 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (INA) -- Iraq and the USSR signed here today a protocol for scientific and technological cooperation for the next 2 years at the conclusion of meetings of the committee for scientific and technological cooperation affiliated with the Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. The protocol provides for the exchange of researchers and experts and for conducting joint research in astronomy, space, biology, water resources, and oil drilling and refining.

The protocol was signed on the Iraqi side by Dr Hamid Mijwil Khalaf al-Nu'amimi, director general of the Astronomy and Space Research Center of the Scientific Research Council, and on the Soviet side by Borisov, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

ENERGY COOPERATION WITH IRAN DISCUSSED

NC091257 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary: "An Important Branch of Iranian-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] Esteemed listeners: Immense importance must be attached to the power industry in expanding the economic base of a country. Hence, Iran's desire to rapidly expand its power industry is natural and understandable. Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of power is a major branch of mutual cooperation between the two countries. Soviet organizations aided in the construction of the Tabriz power station. The hydroelectric installations of the Aras River and the Mil-o Moghan dam on the Aras maritime border were completed with Soviet assistance. These hydroelectric installations consist of two power stations, Soviet and Iranian, each with a capacity of 22 megawatts.

The Ramin hydroelectric power station complex, which has a capacity of 1,260 megawatts, in Ahvaz, and the thermal power station in Esfahan, with a capacity of 800 megawatts, are being completed with the collaboration of Soviet and Iranian firms. Such cooperation, based on equal rights and mutual benefits, is being expanded rapidly in harnessing border rivers. It has been envisioned that within 200 km of the hydroelectric power installations at Aras, which were constructed by Soviet and Iranian organizations, two more hydroelectric complexes with greater capacity will be constructed, at Khoda Afarin and Gez Gal'eh. Soviet organizations have prepared the blueprints for these installations. The output of the Aras border installations is estimated at (?1 million) kilowatts. Soviet and Iranian experts in the field of electrical energy are discussing cooperation between the neighboring countries in setting up these power installations.

In implementing its policy of good-neighborliness vis-a-vis Iran, the Soviet Union is broadening its economic relations with Iran based on the principles of equal rights and mutual benefits. Efforts are being made to create conditions conducive to gainful utilization of the land on both sides of the 450-km long official border between the two countries, which passes over the Aras River, and the more effective harnessing of the water resources of the Aras.

Another characteristic of Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation is its objective of ensuring Iran's independent economic progress in the fields of industry and agriculture. Relevant Soviet and Iranian organizations are now preparing to participate in an upcoming session of the permanent Soviet-Iranian economic commission and are discussing the possibilities for economic cooperation, first and foremost in the field of metallurgy and the power industry, and also in other industries and agriculture, within the infrastructure of utilizing Iran's natural wealth.

Growth and development in these fields guarantee that Iran can forge ahead confidently on the path to economic independence.

RYZHKOV TOURS ASTRAKHAN GAS COMPLEX, RETURNS

LD102339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Ye. Fateyev, Ye. Orlov, V. Vyazov, and L. Mirzoyev]

[Text] The first stage of the Astrakhan cluster [kompleks] of gas fields on the eve of the start-up. A report by our correspondents: [Video shows map of the area on the wall behind announcer]

[Video report opens with a shot of a road with a billboard at its side saying: "Participants of assimilation of the gas condensate deposit! There are 20 days left to meet the deadline for completion of the Astrakhan Gas Refining Factory. Let us complete construction of the works in time and with high quality."]

This placard strikes the eye of everyone who approaches the giant construction site whose size is not matched by that of any other site in the country. Twenty days are left before the gas refinery is to start up. Tomorrow, this figure will naturally become even smaller. But it is possible that precisely tomorrow will see an event promising the likelihood of an early launch. The gas from a deposit can come here, to the first technological line of the complex which is due for commissioning, any minute now. Trials of all these powerful plants and of all the intricate communication lines under full load will start then. [video shows the completed plants and then cuts to Ryzhkov with his entourage being shown around a new residential area]

Today, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov acquainted himself with the state of affairs at the complex due for commissioning and the progress of providing amenities for the workers of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit. Early this morning, he visited a new residential area, which is under construction in the oblast center for gas workers. The city of Astrakhan is not far from the complex that is being created. That is why it was decided that all participants in assimilation of the new deposit will live here. [video shows Ryzhkov walking among wooden cradles]

Comrade Ryzhkov inspected a new kindergarten, which was completed by builders ahead of schedule. But in regard to other social facilities, which are just as important [camera shows a house with no roof], unfortunately they are being completed here with considerable delay.

The Astrakhan gas field cluster -- here is a plant for the preliminary processing of gas, first at the deposit. [video shows the named plant: three tanks with marking: T-103-ND, "highly flammable" warning signs] It is already in operation. As is known, Astrakhan gas contains an unprecedented percentage of chemically active hydrogen sulfide, up to 26 percent. [camera shows three people in fire-fighting gear lined up for display]. That fact places special demands in terms of protecting the environment and health of people. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov was shown specimens of new protective suits and equipment that will be employed to monitor a safe regimen of work at the gas fields. [video cuts to Ryzhkov and entourage being showed a control room] Also here, at the enterprise, a committed conversation took place on problems still awaiting their resolution, on the future of the Astrakhan deposit, on the national importance of launching the first stage of the complex before the year is over.

[Video cuts to wooden barracks of the temporary settlement of builders] A conference took place in the temporary settlement of builders, at its house of culture.

Comrade Ryzhkov spoke there. [video shows welding work in a large building housing future production shops] Astrakhan today is not only a fuel center taking shape, but also a manufacturer of complex machinery for oil and gas workers. [video shows an installation marked "Block-25"]

One such enterprise that is emerging on the banks of the lower reaches of the Volga is the Lotos factory, which has been assigned to the Astrakhan ship-building association named after Lenin. [Ryzhkov is shown entering the production shop] Comrade Ryzhkov visited shops of the enterprise, where structures for floating and stationary off-shore drilling rigs are being made. It is precisely with the development of this enterprise and creation of new machinery models here that the prospects of oil extraction in the whole of the Caspian area are closely linked.

With the visit to the Lotos factory, the tour by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov of the oil and gas extraction regions of the Caspian area, which in terms of its size is to become second fuel and power complex of the country after West Siberia, was completed. [last shot shows a group on a floating platform in the middle of a harbor]

Today, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov returned to Moscow.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC MISSION HEADS

LD110553 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the RSFSR Council of Ministers Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov today met the heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries, accredited in Moscow. He told of the life of the Russian Federation and of the Soviet people's efforts in implementing the large-scale program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for preserving and strengthening peace, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and replied to the diplomats' questions.

On behalf of the guests, Habib Mangal, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, expressed gratitude for the interesting information.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON THEATER WORKERS CONGRESS

Leaders Attend

LD050941 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0828 GMT 5 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The constituent congress of the USSR Union of Theatrical Societies has begun work in the Grand Kremlin Palace. Representatives of the stage arts from all the union republics greeted with applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Nikonov, Razumovskiy and Kapitonov.

Kirill Yuriyevich Lavrov, chairman of the organizing committee and people's artist of the USSR, delivered a report.

Lavrov Speaks

LD051213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Kirill Yuryevich Lavrov, chairman of the organizing committee of the USSR Union of Theater Societies and People's Artist of the Soviet Union, delivered a report: The Theater and Society in the Epoch of Revolutionary Changes, [at the Congress of the USSR Union of Theatrical Societies]. He said, among other things:

[Begin Lavrov recording] Our All-Union Congress of Theater Workers has gathered at a remarkable time. On the initiative of the party, changes have been set in motion throughout the country which, to a certain extent, determine and leave their important imprint upon everyday life and our prospects for the future. It is astounding how much has been crammed into the very short space of time which has elapsed since the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th party congress. It seems as if years have gone by; it seems as if we are living in a new epoch -- such is the dynamism and intensity which the party has given to our progress and development.

It must be admitted that quite a few people supposed, to begin with, that we were living simply under the conditions of new campaign drives, new initiatives. I ought to point out that there are still a good number of such people in our country. It would be unnatural were they suddenly to disappear one fine day.

But today the majority of our people are sure that genuine revolutionary changes are under way. We see that an increasingly large number of people, in all the social strata of our society, are becoming the subjects and creators of the changes rather than the objects of those changes. A new social climate is prevailing in the country; concepts such as acceleration, quality, restructuring, and the need for a new psychology are turning out to be not just names of campaigns but the precise designation of what we must all do in order to raise our life, the life of the people and of every individual Soviet person, to a new level -- when word will not diverge from deed, and deed will give a tangible result in both the material and spiritual sphere, which is evident to all and everyone.

Comrades, you are all aware that on the eve of our congress a meeting took place between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the heads of republican delegations and leading theater workers. I should like on your behalf to express our cordial gratitude to Mikhail Sergeyevich for finding the opportunity to talk to us, at this intensive time, when it seemed to many (?of us) that our congress was not such a very major event against the background of the highly complex international situation, and the final stage of the first year of the 5-year period. This meeting gave us a great deal. It gave us, most importantly, the confidence that the course being taken by the party toward the revolutionary renewal of life is continuing, and will be continued, whatever our opponents say. This confidence means very much to us! It gives us the strength, and adds the boldness to assume responsibility; it gives us the confidence that all that is healthy, new, talented, every initiative aimed toward improving the cause for which we are responsible, will receive the backing of the party. [applause]

We have gathered together today because we felt things were in a bad way in our theater. We felt the need to set up some sort of new community of theater people, a new association which, not according to the usual consultative procedure but with the right to a deciding voice, will bear full responsibility for the creative process and its final result, the performance, and consequently for all the details and components of theater arts, too; and will also bear that responsibility together with and alongside the organs of culture and under the guidance of the party. [end recording]

'Lively Debate' Noted

LD052312 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- A TASS correpondent reports from the Kremlin:

A lively debate on the ways of the further development of multi-national drama art in the USSR continued in the lobbies of the constituent congress of the Union of the USSR Theatrical Societies under way in the Kremlin.

Much interest is shown in the fact that more than 70 theatres in the USSR adopt new methods of work as of January 1, of next year. In the opinion of Chief Stage Director of Leningrad's Drama Theatre Georgiy Tovstonogov, the new union will be promoting the experiment's success. It will give great freedom of the quest [as received] to theatres, will enable them to increase their creative and financial independence.

The experiment is undoubtedly very promising, said Lyutfiyar Imanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Theatrical Society. In his opinion, the system of managing theatres operating in the country now, the organizational and economic principles that have formed in post-war years do not promote the solution to burning problems of drama art.

Imanov said that durability of local traditions in drama art must be taken into consideration. Only in this case will the main aim of the experiment be achieved: the conditions most favourable for creative work will be assured by drama companies.

On the other hand, critic Boris Lyubimov warned against regarding the experiment as the cure-all. He holds that there can be no recipes that are applicable to all drama collectives. The methods used in the experiment must be varied and must take into account to the utmost the originality, creative principles of some or other theatre.

Chief State Director of the Moscow Theatre of Satire Valentin Pluchek described the coming experiment as an important test. He said that so far one could explain one's failures by an "ill will" or lack of understanding of a certain official from cultural bodies. Now the theatre itself must answer for ideological and artistic standards of productions, for the popularity of the entire repertoire.

It was noted at the congress that reorganization in theatrical art is a way for companies to commend themselves.

Draft Charter Rejected

LD061749 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- The Union of Soviet Theatrical Workers has been established. The founding congress of this new public organization ended in the Kremlin today. It was attended by over 800 Soviet theatrical workers.

The Union of Soviet Theatrical Workers is open for Soviet theatre professionals. [paragraph continues]

It unites theatrical societies of all union republics on equal and voluntary principles. The union is called upon to pool their efforts in developing the Soviet multinational theatre and to invigorate the process of mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures.

The new union wil be guided by the provisional regulations on its activities. The thing is that the delegates did not approve the charter of the organizaton whose draft came under heavy fire. They instructed the drafting commission elected by the congress to work out this document more thoroughly, taking into account remarks and proposals voiced during the debate.

The new creative organization is called upon to step up the theatre's role in implementing social and economic changes in the country, regenerating the moral atmosphere and democratizing further social life. It will maintain broad international contacts.

Lavrov, Yefremov Elected

LD061750 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- Kirill Lavrov, a prominent actor from Leningrad, became chairman of the Board of the USSR Union of Theatrical Workers.

He was elected chairman today at the first plenary meeting of the board of that new public organization established by the founding congress that drew to a close in Moscow today.

Oleg Yefremov, head producer of Moscow's Arts Theater, was elected first secretary of the board.

Lavrov Discusses Union

LD101727 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- The founding of the Union of Theatrical Workers of the USSR is part of the readjustment currently under way in all areas of life of the Soviet society, including culture, actor Kirill Lavrov, who has been elected head of that new creative organisation, told a TASS correspondent. The constituent congress of the new union was held in the Kremlin last week.

Speaking about the new public organisation, Lavrov pointed out that it was founded by the republican theatrical societies on the principles of voluntary participation and equality. In the past these societies attended chiefly to social issues, but almost did not influence the theatrical process itself. Now we will bear full responsibility both for the development of the theatre and the final result of the work -- the performance with the right of decisive vote, Lavrov said.

In the USSR performances are played in more than 40 languages of the peoples of the USSR. Hence one of the most important objectives of the union is to contribute to the process of creative exchanges and mutual enrichment of national cultures, he continued. The republican theatrical societies fully preserve their organisational and economic independence.

The union will certainly concern itself also with the material position of actors and conditions of their work. We intend to watch closely and ensure an objective and fair holding of actors' competitions at theatres, so that an actor outside a permanent job at the theatre should find a job at some other theatre or in an associated field of the arts, Lavrov said.

The USSR Union of Theatrical Workers will maintain ties with the creative theatrical workers in other countries and international organisations. We are planning to work in close contact with the bodies of culture as equal partners and decide with them basic issues of life at the theatre.

The main aim of the readjustment at the theatre, and consequently, the activities of the new union, Lavrov said in conclusion, is to be in the thick of important problems in the society's life, to tell civic truth from the stage, contribute to a renovation of the whole of our life and foster truly modern thinking.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD081549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 2

["Abbreviated" version of speech by N.A. Logachev, deputy of the Irkutskiy Electoral Okrug of Irkutsk Oblast and chairman of the presidium of the East Siberian Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department at 18 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! I support the indicators of the draft plan and draft budget for 1987 on behalf of the group of Irkutsk Oblast deputies. The draft plan and draft budget and the results of the national economy's development in the current year attest that the party's course of restructuring and renewal has started to bear fruit.

As indeed in other spheres of our life, restructuring is also taking place in science. New conditions for work payment have come into force, research plans are being reviewed to concentrate efforts in the main areas, resources are being sought to strengthen the experimental design base, the combining of academic, sector, and VUZ science is becoming more substantive, and intersector scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers are being formed. It is very important that restructuring in science is not limited to superficial and cosmetic measures and that it is implemented in a more lively fashion in accord with the demands of the time.

Questions of capital construction provoke great anxiety among scientists. Unfortunately, there are frequent "overrun construction schedules" among the facilities being constructed for science. And this leads to a delay in the buildup of scientific and technical potential.

Comrade Deputies! The country's mighty economic potential is being reinforced with energy from the Angara GESes and the products of the petrochemical, chemical, nonferrous metallurgy, timber processing, and pulp and paper industries, instrument- and machine-building, and energy and mineral raw materials. But the acceleration tasks put forward by the party have set Irkutsk Oblast inhabitants crucial new targets. [paragraph continues]

In addition to remodeling and retooling enterprises in the Irkutsk-Tayshet industrial zone and the Bratsk-Ust-Ilimsk territorial production complex, the paramount task -- in conjunction with the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad -- is the opening up of the north of Irkutsk Oblast on the basis of the comprehensive exploitation of the stocks of raw hydrocarbons, potassium salts, and timber resources.

In the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan the Upper Lena territorial production complex failed to secure the right of citizenship. And yet, after overcoming the understandable reluctance and caution of the planning organs, the necessary preconditions were successfully created to start great practical work there. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry must involve themselves more energetically in opening up the new region. The rate of development of the Upper Lena territorial production complex will depend to a large degree on the planning and construction of a railroad from Ust-Kut to the north of the oblast.

Comrades! The whole world has been profoundly influenced by the results of the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Unfortunately, the U.S. side proved unready to make the Iceland meeting a historic turning point toward the elimination of nuclear arsenals and the profound improvement of the whole international situation. Nonetheless, the political and general human response to this meeting has been huge. It showed the whole world the sincerity and readiness of our country to go to great lengths for the sake of peace on the planet and substantially dispelled the haze of fables about the aggressive nature of our policy. The tricks and maneuvers of the U.S. leadership around the results of the Reykjavik meeting cannot conceal the clarity and nobility of our position and the deeply humane purport of the measures and proposals to strengthen peace and confidence. Soviet scientists will always be reliable helpers in this crucial and very important work for the destiny of mankind. [applause]

Altay Kraykom Chief Speaks

PM081533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 2

["Abbreviated" version of speech by F.V. Popov, deputy of the Slavgorodskiy Electoral Okrug of Altay Kray and Altay Kraykom first secretary at 18 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

In the minds of millions of Soviet people the Altay is associated with immense grainfields and widely developed agriculture. This is no accident. The agrarian sector has been, is, and will continue to be the most important component of the kray's economy. The measures adopted by the party to improve the agro-industrial complex have equipped us with powerful management levers and opened up opportunities to display creativity and initiative and to successfully implement the Food Program. But the most important thing for us is the need to ensure unprecedented growth rates for all types of agricultural products. In the 5-year period gross output must increase 18 percent, grain harvests 50 percent, and milk and meat output 11-12 percent. And it is particularly important to achieve this acceleration right away in 1987. There is only one way, which is to intensify all aspects of the kray's agro-industrial activity. It must be admitted that work in this area is proceeding more slowly than life demands. [paragraph continues]

Today, although the plans are being fulfilled, production potential is still not being used effectively enough, and growth is weak in field and livestock productivity. Output quality does not meet present-day demands and there are big losses during its harvesting and processing. Economic levers for influencing production are not being fully utilized.

The human factor does not always work in these main areas. The example of this year is typical. Wheat was cultivated by intensive methods on 1.2 million hectares. The yield was 18.3 quintals per hectare, giving an extra 6 quintals. More than 700,000 metric tons more grain were obtained. However, this was 240,000 metric tons less than the target. And the weather was not to blame for this. The main cause was deviation from the demands of technology, and on a number of farms the low standard of arable farming in general. This means that it is a matter of people and their attitude to the land and to their work.

For this reason a radical switch to the introduction of economic management methods is being carried out on the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Around 75 percent of arable land has been switched to the collective contract, and in most cases this is not for individual crops but for the whole crop rotation program. Virtually all the sheep population and a large number of the milkherd and hog population have been assigned to contract collectives. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes use the check form of accounting. Specialists and farm leaders are switching to financially autonomous relations. Work has begun to introduce the continuous collective contract, with payment from the gross income.

The tasks involved in developing the food and processing industry belonging to the agro-industrial complex remain very complex.

There is no doubt that the structure of the agro-industrial complex has broken down departmental barriers and joined together the whole cycle of production and processing of agricultural products, which is producing positive results. However, individual features have not been considered. Primarily this concerns the implementation of a unified technical policy at processing industry enterprises. The rayon component can do nothing here. It is necessary to create specialized science and production associations within the agro-industrial complex on the basis of the sector's major enterprises.

In examining the draft plan for 1987, I would particularly like to dwell on the important question of the development of machine building.

In the kray there are seven major associations and plants of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, with an annual volume in excess of R1 billion. Their products are essential to agriculture. At the same time the collectives of the "Altayskiy Traktornyy Zavod" Association and the Motor Building Association, which employ thousands of people, continue to produce an agricultural tractor and motors brought into production 20 years ago, which do not suit our machine operators today. Work has now started on creating a new agricultural tractor -- the T-250 -- and a motor for it, but the work is not proceeding on the proper scale. We have a good idea where the responsibility for solving these problems lies, and we beg the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and Minister A.A. Yezhevskiy -- with our participation, of course -- to define a specific and realistic program of action for the sector enterprises in the kray.

Comrades! Recently there has been an increasingly active quest in the country for the rational and effective combination of sector and territorial planning.

Most of the adopted programs are effective and produce real returns. However, there are other examples too, in which the ink hardly has time to dry on the document before the adopted decisions start to be subjected to doubt and revision, are ignored in plans and practical measures, and become worthless scraps of paper. Some ministries and departments -- despite proposals from the localities and the congress directives -- cut the previously agreed figures for the development of the social welfare without any justification.

Comrade Deputies! In agreement with the previously expressed opinions, I propose -- taking account of the additions and changes submitted by deputies -- approving the plan and budget for 1987. [Applause]

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD051610 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1310 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] A report on the session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. [passage indistinct] In the morning the first session of the Supreme Soviet started. Present at the session were members and candidate members of the Buro of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Comrades Usmankhodzhayev, Alimov, Anishchev, Antonov, Golovin, Dogonkin, Ikramov, Kadyrov, Lobko, Ogarok, Alimova, Dzhurabekov, Satin; members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic's government.

The session was opened by Deputy Khabibullayev, chairman of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

The participants in the session honored the memory of deceased deputies (Krasivnikov), (Chelobayev), and Kazimov.

The Supreme Soviet listened to a report from Deputy (Dzhurayev), chairman of the Credentials Commission, on verification of the authority of the deputies elected since the third session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet in place of outgoing deputies. The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet decided to recognize the authority of the deputies elected since the third session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

The agenda and order of work of the session was unanimously approved. On the first issue on the agenda, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, a speech was made by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. He reported that a request had been received from Comrade Salimov to be released from his duties as chairman of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, in connection with his transfer to other work. The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision on releasing Salimov from his duties as chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev proposed the election of deputy Nishanov as chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. He is presently working as minister of foreign affairs of the Uzbek SSR. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected deputy Nishanov as chairman of the presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. A decision was adopted releasing Comrade Nishanov from his duties as minister of foreign affairs of the Uzbek SSR.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev considered in detail questions of implementing the tasks posed to the working people of the republic by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his stay in Tashkent.

The Supreme Soviet proceeded to examine the second and third questions on the agenda.

A report on the state plan for economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1987 and about the progress of fulfilling the state plan for economic and social development of the republic in 1987 was delivered by Deputy Karimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee.

A report on the state budget of the Uzbek SSR for 1987 and on the execution of the republic's state budget for 1985 was delivered by deputy (Mamakhitayev). A coreport of the planning-budgetary and other standing commissions of the Uzbek USSR Supreme Soviet was delivered by Deputy (Khadzhimuradov), chairman of the planning and Budgetary Commission. A debate on the reports followed.

Deputies Khasanov and (Azlarova) made deputies' requests to the Ministry of Light Industry of the Uzbek SSR: What specifically does this ministry intend to do to put an end to violations of technology discipline and sharply improve the quality of footwear being produced at the republic's factories? The deputies unanimously adopted a decision to include the deputies' question in the agenda of the session.

A concluding word was delivered by Deputy Karimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, and by Deputy Mamakhitayev, minister of finances of the Uzbek SSR.

The Supreme Soviet, taking into consideration the amendments from the planning and budgetary and other standing commissions, unanimously adopted the law on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1987, and a decision on the progress of fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1986. A law was unanimously adopted on the state budget for the Uzbek SSR for 1987 as was a decision on the execution of the state budget of the Uzbek SSR for 1985.

The Session of the Supreme Soviet will continue tomorrow.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES STOCKRAISING

PM091049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[D. Shnyukas report under general heading: "Plenums Held"]

[Text] Vilnius, 29 Nov — To bring meat production up to a slaughter weight of 600-620,000 metric tons, milk production up to 3.2-3.3 million metric tons, egg production up to 1. 1-1.2 billion eggs, and the average milk yield per cow up to 4,000 kilograms by the end of the 5-year period — these are the immediate work goals of Lithuanian livestock breeders.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held here discussed the republic party organization's tasks relating to the further intensification of livestock breeding in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. A report was delivered by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum participants stressed the need for a radical breakthrough in feed production, persistent work to implement the republic "Feed" program, and the more rapid introduction of scientific recommendations in livestock breeding.

DOCUMENTATION FOR MANAGEMENT SWITCH APPROVED

PM261405 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 47 in Russian Nov 86 (Signed to Press 13 Nov 86) p 17

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Technical Progress: Economy, Management": "At the Commission To Improve Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] A session of the Commission to Improve Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism, set up by a USSR Council of Ministers resolution, has examined the question of method documentation for associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy on 1 January 1987. The commission approved (Protocol No 30 of 23 October 1986) the following method documents:

Standard provision on procedure for creating and utilizing the material incentive funds of associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Gosplan);

Standard provision on creating and utilizing the sociocultural measures and housing construction funds at associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Gosplan);

Standard provision on procedure for the creation and utilization of production, science, and technology development funds by production associations and enterprises working in conditions of full financial autonomy and self-financing (approved by the USSR Gosplan);

Standard provision on creating the wage funds of industrial associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Gosplan);

Standard provision on procedure for creating and utilizing financial reserves at associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Ministry of Finances);

Provision on a normative method of distributing profits (approved by the USSR Ministry of Finance);

Standard provision on creating and utilizing the centralized production, science, and technology development funds and reserves of ministries whose associations and enterprises have switched to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Ministry of Finance);

Letter of instruction from the USSR Gosbank on procedure for issuing wages to associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Gosbank);

Temporary method instructions on planning procedure and use of the net output indicator at production associations and enterprises of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry (approved by the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry);

Procedure for creating and utilizing the special wage funds and economic incentive funds of USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Associations and enterprises which refine crude oil (approved by the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry).

The commission established 5-year and annual plan indicators, ceilings, and normatives for industrial ministries, associations, and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy.

Points Nos 2, 4, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 32, and 33 of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Economic Incentives and Management of Consumer Goods Production in Light Industry" (published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 20) have been extended to apply to associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry producing plastic footwear and other consumer goods.

The decision was adopted to switch the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation Belorussian, Komi, and Lithuanian administrations and the Domodedovo Production Association experimentally to the new conditions of management on 1 January 1987.

The question of preparing state trade and consumer cooperative enterprises and organizations to switch to the new management conditions was examined. The timetable for this switch was approved. RSFSR trade organizations and enterprises are switching to the new management conditions on 1 July 1987.

WORKERS' POLL INDICATES LITTLE 'RESTRUCTURING'

LD091350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- The restructuring of the USSR economy, which requires the maximum efforts of workers, engineers, and managerial staff in order to overcome the existing difficulties, is supported by all Soviet people. However, it has been shown by an opinion poll carried out among workers in almost 200 industrial enterprises of the country that 60 percent of workers do not think that fundamental changes have taken place in the course of restructuring in their enterprise.

On the other hand, analysis of answers given by workers to sociologists' questions has shown that for 73 percent of workers the responsibility for their work has increased, said Nikolay Alekseyev, leader of a group of scientists, to a TASS correspondent. Sixty percent of those workers, engineers, and managerial staff who were questioned noted that the role of the material factor as a stimulus of productive and quality labor has increased sharply.

The sociological research was carried out in those enterprises where, in the 1984-85 period, the economic experiment in implementing a new system of management of production -- the basis of the restructuring in the USSR economy -- was carried out. The idea is to expand the independence of enterprises which in present conditions are called upon to speed up the country's economic development.

In the course of the poll many valuable proposals and remarks aimed at perfecting the machinery of restructuring were put forward, Nikolay Alekseyev noted. One of them was to improve the system according to which the results of the activity of enterprises are drawn up. So far, the assessment criterion has been the price of the manufactured goods. In the conditions of the experiment it is the price of goods marketed in a year. But the workers have proposed assessing the work of enterprises not over a year but over a shorter period, over a month, for example. This will exclude from the top lists those enterprises which have not fulfilled individual contractual deliveries in the course of a year, but then have not only repaired the omission, but have even fulfilled their plan by speeding up work rates, often to the detriment of the quality of the manufactured production.

MURAKHOVSKIY, NIKONOV ADDRESS KOLKHOZ LEADERS

PM081023 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Dec 86 pp 1-2

[Report by special correspondents N. Kopanev and Yu. Savin: "The Country's Kolkhozes at the Restructuring Stage. All-Union Meeting of Representatives of Union Republic Kolkhoz Councils"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] An all-union meeting of representatives of union republic kolkhoz councils was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow 1 December.

In the presidium were V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee; leaders of ministries and departments; representatives of party and soviet organizations; scientists; and production innovators. [passage omitted]

V.S. Murakhovskiy delivered a report "On Kolkhozes' Tasks in Increasing Production of Agricultural Products on the Basis of the Broad Introduction of Intensive Technologies and the Improvement of the Management Methods in Light of the Decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum."

The all-union meeting of representatives of union republic kolkhoz councils is being held at a portentous time, when truly revolutionary changes are taking place in the life of Soviet society under the impact of the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the speaker said.

In the agro-industrial complex gross yields and purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and berries have increased. Production of livestock products is proceeding at a level 5-7 percent higher than last year. The pace of production in processing sectors has increased. Changes for the better have become apparent in economic indicators: On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, labor productivity is increasing and prime production costs are falling. We are faced with the task of consolidating the successes achieved and imparting a stable nature to the positive trends.

The agro-industrial complex must ensure steady growth in agricultural production and a reliable supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for the country. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to make the decisive contribution to this. They were and still are the basis of socialist agriculture, the speaker emphasized. There are now 26,340 kolkhozes in the country, and 12,345,000 kolkhoz members work on them. Kolkhozes produce half of all grain, 88 percent of sugar beets, 72 percent of sunflower seeds, two-thirds of cotton, 39 percent of milk, and 27 percent of meat. They produce almost half the gross output of the public sector of agriculture.

An example of high standards in arable farming and livestock raising is set by Moscow Oblast's Vladimir Ilich Kolkhoz, Tula Oblast's Lenin Kolkhoz, Novosibirsk Oblast's "Bolshevik" Kolkhoz, Kherson Oblast's Kirov Kolkhoz, Khmelnitskiy Oblast's "Ukraina" Kolkhoz, Mogilev Oblast's K.P. Orlovskiy "Rassvet" Kolkhoz, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblast's "40 Let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz. The example of these and many other farms attests to the kolkhoz economy's great potential.

But many kolkhozes do not make full use of the potential of the cooperative form of socialist ownership. The laggardness of a number of kolkhozes is only slowly being overcome, and this is holding back the resolution of the party's fundamental task of improving the Soviet people's well-being. The favorable conditions for accelerating the intensification of agro-industrial production must be utilized as quickly and as widely as possible.

Enhancing the productivity and stability of arable farming is a very important task. Grain production remains the key problem. This year the gross grain yield totaled approximately 210 million metric tons -- 30 million metric tons more than the average annual level for the 11th 5-Year Plan. But this quantity does not satisfy our needs.

The party's Central Committee has advanced the task of increasing the gross grain yield to 250-255 million metric tons by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan, improving its quality, and increasing the yield to an average of 22 quintals per hectare. This is considerable growth, but it is a realistic task. The broad switch to intensive technologies is the chief reserve. This year grain crops were cultivated using progressive technologies on 31 million hectares. According to specialists' calculations, the country received over 24 million metric tons of grain extra as a result of their introduction. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase the area of grain crops cultivated using intensive technology to 50 million hectares, and to 36 million hectares next year.

When summing up the results of work using intensive technologies, a principled assessment must be made of the shortcomings and errors in this matter on every kolkhoz. During the winter period cadres must be taught all the subtleties of growing high harvests.

Increased corn production is of great significance in building up grain resources. It is planned to increase gross corn yields to 22 million metric tons. This year, however, production of this crop's grain fell and totaled just 12.4 million metric tons. Great work must be done to create zones of guaranteed corn grain production in Central Asia, the southern Ukraine and Kazakhstan, the North Caucasus, and the Volga Region, using the entire increase in irrigated land for this.

The highest rice yield was obtained this year -- more than 43 quintals per hectare. This made it possible to fulfill the state purchases plan and fully meet the need for seeds. However, the country's kolkhozes failed to cope with the procurement plans for other hulled crops. On the whole, the purchase plan for millet was fulfilled by only 66 percent, and that for buckwheat by just 47 percent. Urgent measures must be taken to restore and extend sowing areas and increase the yield of hulled crops. We must meet in full the Soviet people's needs for buckwheat and millet.

Considerably more attention must be devoted to production of pulse crops on kolkhozes. The situation with regard to growing oilseed crops and providing the national economy with vegetable oil is being rectified only slowly. Kolkhozes in many oblasts and republics regularly fail to fulfill the sugar beet, cotton, and flax production plans. Poor use is being made of the potential for increasing potato and vegetable production.

Increased yields largely depend on the standard of arable farming. However, scientifically substantiated arable farming systems are being introduced only slowly on many kolkhozes; crop rotations are violated; proper attention is not devoted to soil-protection and energy-saving technologies, the use of organic fertilizers, or soil liming; and there are serious shortcomings in the organization of seed growing and plant protection. The resolution of these questions and strict observance of technological discipline must be at the center of the attention of farm specialists and leaders and kolkhoz councils.

Complex and large-scale tasks face livestock raisers, the report pointed out. During the 12th 5-Year Plan they are to secure an increase of 4 million metric tons in meat production, 10 million metric tons in milk production, and 5 billion eggs. This will make it possible to reach the level of the targets set in the Food Program.

The country's kolkhozes possess great reserves for increasing meat production. Take, for example, production of beef, which makes up approximately 50 percent of the country's meat balance.

Increasing livestock surrender weight conditions to 400-500 kg with a simultaneous reduction in animal raising and fattening times to 16-18 months must be the determining direction in increasing beef production. Considerable experience has been accumulated in this work. In every oblast, kray, and autonomous republic there are examples of high efficiency in the organization of livestock fattening. It is matter of disseminating it more actively.

Qualitatively new changes must occur in hog raising. During the 12th 5-Year Plan, pork production is to be increased by more than 1 million metric tons. This task must be resolved by intensifying social production, as well as by developing hog raising on the population's private subsidiary plots. Sales of piglets to the population must be increased to 30 million head by the end of the 5-year plan.

Much space in the report was devoted to increasing milk production. To fulfill the Food Program targets given the present livestock numbers, an average of 2,800 kg of milk must be obtained from every cow, and 4,000 kg in regions of developed dairy farming. The results of the first year of the 5-year plan give grounds for believing that, if the pace of development reached in the sector is maintained, livestock unit and complex workers can achieve the Food Program targets ahead of schedule, as early as 1989. For this it is necessary to more quickly assimilate scientifically substantiated systems of running the sector, significantly improve herd reproduction and the raising of young animals, and fully provide livestock units with highly productive animals suited to industrial technology.

A sound feed base is the chief condition for steady growth in livestock and poultry productivity. In the current 5-year plan and every farm must fully provide itself with coarse, succulent, and pasture feed by further intensifying field, meadow, and pasture feed production and, on this basis, reduce the proportion of grain forage in animal rations. Up to 35-40 quintals of feed units with an average digestible protein content of 110 grams per feed unite have to be procured per standard head of livestock. At the same time that feed is increased, its quality must be sharply improved. Special attention must be devoted to increasing production of high-protein crops. The experience of many farms in all the country's zones convincingly shows that the protein problem can be solved locally and solved within a short time.

The task consists in resolutely improving feed production assigning it to an independent sector on every farm, and completing the construction of storehouses and shops for the preparation of coarse and succulent feed by the end of the 5-year plan.

The major measures formulated by the party to improve the economic mechanism are an important factor in accelerating kolkhoz production growth rates.

The implementation of the measures adopted is aimed at ensuring expanded reproduction using their own resources and on the basis of paying their way.

The switching of kolkhozes to full financial autonomy occupies a special place in the new economic management mechanism. "Genuine financial autonomy and the dependence of enterprises' incomes end results," the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, "must be the norm for all components of the agro-industrial complex and for kolkhozes and sovkhozes above all."

Financial autonomy has begun to be introduced more actively in recent years. More than 2,500 kolkhozes making wide use of financial autonomy principles have achieved production profitability of more than 40 percent, and 6,000 farms -- between 25 and 40 percent. The greatest number of such kolkhozes are in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and Ukrainian and Belorussian Oblasts. Financial autonomy is demonstrating its high efficiency in all union republics.

There are also many kolkhozes which, while considering themselves financially autonomous, carry on production at a low level and permit uproductive losses, mismanagement, and sometimes even direct waste. According to preliminary data, more than 2,000 kolkhozes will end this year with losses, and 1 farm in 5 will have profitability of no more than 10 percent.

Kolkhoz councils, agro-industrial committees and associations, and, above all, farms themselves must carefully investigate the reason for low returns and define measures for each kolkhoz to improve overall profitability and increase the amount of net income. The state has now created all the necessary conditions for this.

There must be no place for parasitism under the new management conditions. The means for developing production and resolving social needs must be earned. And they must be earned only through increasing production in every possible way and by skillful management, using financial autonomy and the collective contract.

Fundamental changes have been made to the system of material incentives this year. The wages and bonuses of farm leaders and specialists are now directly linked to the end results of production. The size of the remuneration to teams and links for savings in direct expenditure has been increased. Collectives' material responsibility for above-normative expenditure is envisaged for the first time. All this makes it necessary constantly to compare income with expenditure and to monitor and make thrifty use of means.

Practice shows that the greatest efficiency is achieved on farms where financial autonomy and the collective contract are introduced simultaneously and where pay is made dependent on gross income. Such a system of organizing production, labor, and wages has heldped Stavropol Kray's "Kazminskiy" Kolkhoz, Belgorod Oblast's Frunze Kolkhoz, the Lithuanian SSR's "Za Mir" Kolkhoz, and other farms in the country to achieve high results.

Financial autonomy and the collective contract are inconceivable without well organized accounting. It is important to organize strict initial accounting financial work and enhance pay discipline in all sectors of production.

There has not yet been any fundamental shift to the new economic management methods locally. Restructuring is taking place slowly and with difficulty. It is time the kolkhoz councils, agro-industrial associations and committees, and farm leaders and specialists drew the appropriate conclusions.

Special attention must be devoted to improving the economy of laggard kolkhozes. Every effort must be directed toward resolving this task.

People were and still are the chief accelerator and the soul of progress, the speaker emphasized. Today more then ever agriculture needs people with high professional skill, an innovative vein, and an interest in working actively. These requirements apply, above all, to those who head farms and to direct production organizers.

Many competent specialists, proven in their work, have come into the leadership of farms in recent years. More than 80 percent of kolkhoz chairmen now have higher education.

Certain agro-industrial committees are only slowly reorganizing themselves in their work with cadres, do not take these special features into account, and permit serious shortcomings in the selection and training of farm leaders. Their high turnover is worrisome. In the Azerbaijan SSR, the Georgian SSR, and Ivanovo, Tula, and certain other oblasts, 60 percent or more of kolkhoz leaders were replaced in the last 5-year plan. This attests that it is necessary to step up work on the selection, placing, and training of cadres.

The role of specialists is increasing. There are now 27 production technologists per kolkhoz. Practice shows that the attitude of specialists to their work and their role and responsibility increase under conditions of the shop structure of management.

Machine operators, livestock raisers, and construction workers play a decisive role in kolkhoz production. It is on their labor that the end results depend. The whole country knows the names of Hero of Socialist Labor Nina Vasilyevna Pereverzeva, Twice Heroes of Socialist Labor Aleksandr Vasilyevich Gitalov, Mikhail Ivanovich Klepikov, Vasiliy Makarovich Cherdintsev, and Yemelyan Nikonovich Parubok, and many others. Through them we today greet the thousands-strong detachment of masters of fields and livestock units, who by their selfless creative labor are ensuring the fulfillment of the Food Program and continuing the glorious traditions of the stakhanovites of the first 5-year plans.

The experience of progressive kolkhozes graphically confirms that their successes are largely determined by the broad participation of all kolkhoz members in managing the farm's affairs. In the situation of the active introduction of financial autonomy and the team contract, when labor collectives themselves solve questions of labor organization and pay, real conditions are being created for kolkhoz members' broad participation in production management.

In the work of kolkhoz boards there must be more publicity and collectivism in the elaboration and adoption of decisions, criticism, and self-criticism. People must know everything that is happening in their labor collective. The role of kolkhoz meetings, team councils, and auditing commissions must be enhanced, and the provisions of the Kolkhoz Charter strictly observed.

The party and the government constantly devote attention to improving the working and living conditions of rural workers. This work has been activated particularly since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

But there are many problems in the social development of the countryside. This has an adverse effect on getting cadres to stay. Certain kolkhoz leaders fail to fulfill the plans for construction, housing, cultural, and consumer projects and devote little attention to providing population centers with public services and amenities.

The task has been set of providing every family in rural localities with well-appointed housing during the upcoming period. It is necessary to have a preschool establishment, a secondary school, a district hospital or clinic, a club or house of culture, a trade center with public catering enterprises and consumer services, and other projects meeting modern demands in all kolkhoz central precincts and in large settlements.

Kolkhoz boards must devote special attention to private builders and help them with construction materials, by allocating transport and machinery, and with manpower. The means of kolkhoz members themselves must be more widely involved in housing construction.

The coming year will be of tremendous significance in developing the agro-industrial complex and fulfilling the 5-year plan as a whole. It is a year of the broad, persistent introduction of new management methods, both in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and in the processing sectors.

It is the paramount task of all working people in the country's agro-industrial complex to make wide use of the accumulated experience and ensure a high return on everything at the disposal of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in the agro-industrial complex.

Socialist competition to worthily greet the 70th anniversary of Great October and successfully fulfill the plans for the second year of the 12th 5-Year Plan is widely being mounted in all components of the agro-industrial complex. [passage omitted]

V.P. Nikonov spoke in conclusion. In accelerating socioeconomic development, he pointed out, the party allocates a special place to the agro-industrial complex, which as the 27th party congress defined, must reliably provide the country with food and agricultural raw materials. Fundamentally new management conditions have been created for the development of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the processing sectors since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, and this is yielding positive results. However, they cannot please us in terms of either quantity or quality. In order to advance on a broad front, restructuring and improvement must be extended to agriculture, all other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and particularly, everything connected with the processing and sale of products.

It is necessary, above all, to enhance dynamism and stability in developing the agro-industrial complex and to make fuller use of qualitative growth factors. It is becoming increasinly obvious every year that the chief element in resolving this task is to intensify agro-industrial production in every possible way and increase the return on the economic potential that has been created. We have now firmly embarked on this path and must continue to pursue this line persistently and to concentrate resources in decisive sectors.

The speaker devoted great attention to the further strengthening of the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex and the fuller satisfaction of kolkhoz and sovkhoz requirements for high-quality equipment. He also dwelt on the broad introduction of intensive technologies. In the fields these demand the strictest discipline, refined and competent actions by the farmer, regard for the special features of each tract of land and for the biology of plant development, and the use of efficient methods of combating pests, diseases, and weeds. And, of course, the high professional skill of specialists and cadres in the mass trades. It is important to carry out the entire range of jobs efficiently and on schedule. Then intensive technologies will become a reliable guarantee of steady growth in grain production, its improved quality, and an increase in the productivity of every hectare of cultivated land.

Unfortunately, this frequently does not happen in practice. Far from all cadres have mastered the essence of new technologies, and they permit deviations and blatant violations. All this reduces their potential and sometimes negates produced expenditure. This attitude must be resolutely combatted. Those workers who are not familiar with these matters should be taught patiently and persistently.

Great significance is now attached to the transfer of livestock raising to an intensive footing and the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. This work has its own special features which must be taken into account. Not the numbers but the quality of livestock, the creation of a reliable feed base, the struggle to increase milk yields, weight gains, and egg-laying capacity and to obtain the maximum economic effect from every animal -- this is what must determine the entire nature and substance of this sector's intensification.

The use of Holstein-Friesian cattle to increase the productivity of local breeds is an important condition of intensification. Last year over 200,000 metric tons more milk was obtained from the existing half a million Holsteinized cows. However, work on increasing the productivity of dairy herds is badly organized in certain republics, krays, and oblasts.

In a number of places there is a very primitive understanding of intensification. The number of cows has been reduced, but little is being done to enhance to productivity of livestock units, with the result that there has been a drop in milk production. This is characteristic of a number of oblasts in the RSFSR's Central Region.

The process of intensification in meat production is taking place very slowly, without proper organization and planning. In a number of republics, krays, and oblasts a significant proportion of animals are sold for slaughter without final fattening, at a low weight, and in a poor state of nourishment. Because of this the country loses out on a large amount of meat.

It is important to utilize all reserves for increasing livestock products. It is important for every working person to operate skillfully, vigorously, and with interest and high responsibility in his assigned sector.

The speaker went on to dwell on improving the forms and methods of organizing and encouraging labor. With the introduction of the new economic management mechanism, he emphasized, broad scope is being opened up for switching everywhere to a full financial autonomy and introducing the collective contract.

In some places, however, in pursuit of quantitative indicators and in the desire to report before others on the mass introduction of financial autonomy and the contract, proper concern for the qualitative aspect is not shown. There are many instances where farm production subdivisions are merely recorded as having financial autonomy and the contract -- which not only distorts the essence of the process but also discredits the contract and financial autonomy.

It is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of financial autonomy and the new forms of organizing and encouraging labor. They must drive the entire economic mechanism of the activities of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. This must be regarded as of paramount importance in all work on realizing the plant targets and the Food Program as a whole. A situation in which all kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises work according to the principle of paying their way must be ensured over the next few years. As the necessary preconditions are created, farms are to be switched to self-financing, and labor collectives' direct and immediate dependence on their work efficiency is to be established.

By uniting agriculture and its associated sectors in the system of the agro-industrial complex with unified management organs and a unified economic management mechanism, V.P. Nikonov continued, we have taken the first steps in the direction of integrating the sphere of agricultural production with the sphere of processing and selling products. [paragraph continues]

Agro-industrial combines have been set up in a number of republics, krays, and oblasts. But this is not the only way to solve the problem of agro-industrial integration. In the Baltic republics, Stavropol Kray, and Omsk Oblast, for example, associations for the production, processing, and sale of fruit, vegetables, poultry, and other products are operating efficiently. Mutually advantageous conditions have been created there, which give kolkhozes and sovkhozes an interest in increasing production of the end product, enhancing its consumer properties, and, on this basis, improving the supply of food to the population from local resources.

The efficiency of agro-industrial integration grows more quickly if it is accompanied by the further development of social division of labor and the deepening of production specialization. This is a natural process, and kolkhoz councils must constantly keep it at the center of their attention. It is a question of improving the management and structure of production and maximally concentrating forces and resources on the development of priority sectors. More active use must be made of the opportunities contained in internal farm specialization. This, as experience shows, when combined with financial autonomy and the collective contract, is an effective lever for increasing production of agricultural products.

There is experience of integration to some extent in every republic, kray, and oblast. However, useful initiatives are studied poorly, are often merely noted, and are introduced very slowly.

The speaker went on to dwell on problems of further enhancing the role of kolkhozes in resolving food tasks and the comprehensive democratization of the kolkhoz system. The Kolkhoz Charter has become the law of the life of collective farming. Its provisions are being consistently implemented, and there are becoming fewer deviations and violations of the charter's provisions. However, we still encounter cases where management organs interfere unjustifiably in kolkhoz affairs, impose from above what to do and how, tell where to direct public funds and how to use them, and order farm leaders and specialists about. It is necessary to trust them more and enable them to themselves choose the most rational ways to achieve the planned targets.

Now kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists themselves determine on the spot the structure of crops and the necessary technologies. Here they are obliged to adhere strictly to scientifically substantiated farming systems and not allow a reduction in the areas envisaged in them for grain and other crops. The state's economic interests must be regarded as of paramount importance, not the parasitic positions or whims of a particular leader.

The further development of the agro-industrial complex and its base -- agriculture -- depends on people, on the creative potential of farm specialists and leaders. This is a decisive factor of our progress. Unremitting attention must be devoted to the cadre question on farms and in rayons, krays, oblasts, and republics.

Dwelling on current questions, the speaker said that the time has come to evaluate critically everything that has been done, to investigate where and why shortfalls, blunders, and failures have occurred, and to draw lessons from this for the future. In every labor collective and at all levels of leadership and management it is necessary to carefully analyze the progress of restructuring, lend it greater scope, and try to ensure that things change for the better and people feel confident and act energetically.

The speaker expressed confidence that the kolkhoz peasantry and all working people of the agro-industrial complex, having actively joined in the nationwide socialist competition to worthily greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, will continue to be in the front ranks of the struggle to implement the outlined plans and will make a weighty contribution to accelerating the country's economic and social development and enhancing the Soviet people's well-being. [passage omitted]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-10 DEC REPORTED

LD110244 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, from 5-10 December. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 Dec -- No fileworthy items monitored.

6 Dec

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports on fulfillment of the annual plan for the delivery to the state of all kinds of agricultural produce in Tataria. Thanks to intensification and the introduction of new forms of labor, the yield of grain fields here has risen to 21 quintals and the annual milk yield per cow increased by almost 200 kg. (0200)

Cotton growers of Tajikistan are summing up the results of the agricultural year. In the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, 920,000 metric tons of raw cotton have been gathered and one-third of this is the most valuable fine-fiber cotton. Most of the harvest is high quality cotton. There has been successful fulfillment not just of the plan but also of the socialist pledges. Unfortunately, just as in previous years, most rayons did not make maximum use of harvesting equipment. Although the republic has over 4,000 combine harvesters, the republic used them to harvest less than one-third of the planned harvest. This shortcoming of the past harvest will be discussed seriously in the cotton growing regions of the republic. (1200)

Altay grain growers will prepare first class seeds for the whole area to be cultivated, using intensive technology next year for over 1 million hectares. Other crops will also be cultivated by this method. (1200)

7 Dec

The livestock farmers of Dagestan have fulfilled their year's plan for animal produce ahead of schedule. Purchases of meat have amounted to almost 69,000 metric tons. The year's plan for milk output has been exceeded. These successes are particularly valuable in view of the fact that they were achieved under the very difficult conditions of this year's drought. (1200)

8 Dec -- No fileworthy items monitored.

9 Dec -- No fileworthy items monitored.

10 Dec

Farmers in the Mari Nonchernozem Zone have begun snow retention work which is to be completed on an area of over 300,000 hectares. (0700)

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1805 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 10 DEC

LD101553 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- The USSR today launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1805, intended for continuing the exploration of outer space.

It has been put into the orbit with the following parameters:
The initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes,
The maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 675 kilometres,
The minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 649 kilometres,
The inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees.
The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

BAYKONUR SEEKS TO LAUNCH WESTERN SATELLITES

LD101733 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The Russians are launching an offensive to charm the West on the theme: Our space techniques are at your disposal. They are proposing to launch Western commercial satellites at tariffs which defy any competition, thus profiting from the failures at NASA and the delay experienced by the Ariane rocket. [passage omitted]

During a special meeting yesterday evening the Russians in Paris showed you the contracts which they are proposing to their Western customers should the case arise.

All the launchings will take place from Baykonur. The transport of the satellites will be arranged by Aeroflot but the customer will be able to keep an eye on his satellite 24 hours a day in order to satisfy himself that his secrets are being safeguarded. The foreign specialists will be lodged at Baykonur in comfortable hotels. They will have an international telephone at their disposal. They will have the right to travel freely throughout the zone. Comfortable transport will be provided. The foreign specialists will have the right to visit the launching pad after being cleared. [pasage omitted]

It is quite possible that the USSR will find customers. The director of the Glavkosmos agency said yesterday evening: We will accept all customers, even Americans. After all, isn't competition an excellent thing in the commercial field? [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

SATELLITE DATA PROCESSING CENTER -- A center for processing information from satellites has been set up in Krasnoyarsk. its data base will help specialists to study and exploit the natural resources of a vast region more effectively. Today, the exploitation of new mineral resources in Tajmyr is a pressing matter. Information from space will tell us where to begin the search. The pictures show systems of fracture rock; it is as though the earth was trying to tell us that for millions of years useful minerals have been accumlating there. Geologists will be working on these fractures. Such a purposeful search will help save time and resources. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 29 Nov 86 LD]

NEW COMET DISCOVERED -- Alma Ata December 7 TASS -- Astronomers in Kazakhstan have discovered a new comet, in the Capricorn constellation. The new comet, new some 300 million kilometers from earth, has such weak luminescence that it can only be seen with high-resolution observatory telescopes. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 7 Dec 86 LD]

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ZAGLADIN: MORATORIUM DECISION SLATED FOR 1 JAN

LD121112 Hamburg DPA in German 0955 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Bonn, 12 Dec (DPA) -- The coordinating committee of the Federal German peace movement has urged the Soviet Union to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests beyond the end of the year, even if by then there has been no positive reaction from the United States. Following a 4-day visit to Moscow, the coordinating committee said in Bonn today that there were, however, "internal political difficulties" and "growing pressure" in the Soviet Union against further unilateral steps. They had been told this in Moscow by Soviet expert on the West Vadim Zagladin. According to Zagladin, the Soviet Union would decide on an extension of the halt to nuclear tests only on 1 January.

The Bonn office of the peace movement also said that in the Soviet Union there were signs of "clearly positive changes and democratization." But the peace movement's 10-strong delegation had also gained the impression from the Moscow 'trust' group that "conditions continued to be unacceptable for such independent initiatives by citizens."

With regard to the state of the disarmament negotiations, the delegation had been assured by Soviet politicians that the Soviet Union would withdraw its short-range missiles from the GDR and Czechoslovakia if a solution was reached on medium-range missiles. The Soviet Union was also prepared to negotiate immediately on a restructuring of its armed forces in the direction of a structural incapacity for attack.

The delegation contained almost the entire management of the peace movement, including Andreas Zumach of Sign of Atonement Action, Klaus Scherenberg of the Federal Association of the Environmental Protection Citizens' Initiatives, and Heinrich Niesporek of 'Christian Democrats for Disarament', a group of CDU members within the peace movement.

MIKHAYLOV SAYS MBFR TALKS STILL 'DEADLOCKED'

LD121049 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- Talks on a mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe continue to be deadlocked, Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks, has stated here. Addressing a press conference here today, he emphasized that during all those years when the talks had been held the NATO countries had persistently sought to distort the goal and subject of the talks to the detriment of socialist countries

"Our proposal provided for the reduction of Soviet and American troops in central Europe together with the armaments at[illegible]d to them by 20,000 and 13,000 respectively, as well as the subsequent non-increase in the next two to three years of the level of the armed forces and armaments of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty member states in that region.

"By putting forward the commitment on the non-increase or freeze, we actually met half-way the Western participants in the talks, believing that if they were not ready so far to substantially reduce their armed forces and armaments, perhaps, they would agree to a more limited but mutually useful step, i.e. to the checking of the arms race at the least.

"However, the developments show that the West is not ready for this decision either", Valerian Mikhaylov pointed out.

"The draft agreement tabled by the NATO countries is of a unilateral character. It totally excludes the reduction and limitation of arms.

In bringing down the matter to an insignificant reduction only of the numerical strength of the troops and its non-increase, the western side evades the reduction of troops by combat units and the limitation of the strength of the air forces, while formulating the non-increase obligation for the unilateral benefit for itself.

Moreover, contrary to the meaning of freezing the numerical strength of the troops, the West offers a practice of various exceptions from the obligation that would make it possible to concentrate without hindrance large groups of armed forces in central Europe under the cover of the agreement."

"From the viewpoint of real disarmament and the reduction of the level of military confrontation or at least the suspension of the arms race in central Europe, the Western draft agreement is rendered without meaning," Mikhaylov said.

The Warsaw Treaty countries declared in Vienna that they had been and remained opponents of the use of talks for creating a semblance of dialogue or a screen to cover up military programmes.

They resolutely opposed the use of the artificially established "Vienna impasse" for sabotaging the all-European reduction of conventional arms and armed forces. "The implementation of the proposals on cuts, contained in the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, would make it possible to lower substantially the level of military confrontation in Europe."

"Each side would reduce the numerical strength of the armed forces by half a million. This would apply to prescribed arms, nuclear weapons included.

"We believe it is still possible to achieve a positive result in Vienna on the basis of the draft agreement proposed by the socialist countries on February 20, 1986," said the head of the Soviet delegation.

"The draft is sufficiently balanced, it takes into account in an equal measure the security interests of the sides and is feasible.

If it proves impossible to overcome differences between the sides on the basis of this draft, it would be advisable to find another way out of this situation. For instance, it is possible to consider the simplest form of agreement on a certain reduction in the troops of the USSR and the United States in Central Europe given reciprocal observation over the reduction.

This step could be supplemented by a mutual political commitment of the sides to the effect that in view of the talks on the reduction of conventional armaments on the all-European scale they will not build up their troops and armaments in central Europe.

This could be useful both in itself and with regard to the creation of a more favourable atmosphere for all-European talks," Mikhaylov said.

KARPOV EXPLAINS ARMS STANCE AT FRENCH INSTITUTE

PM111432 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Negotiator Karpov's Explanations on the 'Post-Reykjavik' Period"]

[Text] The memory of Reykjavik is fading and polemics have replaced the celebration of the "near agreements" reached at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in October. But this is an additional reason for Soviet officials to talk constantly about the "post-Reykjavik" period. During a long visit to Paris this week, Mr Karpov, the Principal Soviet negotiator at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, made strenuous efforts to explain Moscow's views on the major disarmament problems in a lecture to the French International Relations Institute and then to various interlocutors.

First, he explained Moscow's views on the U.S. strategic defense initiative [SDI] which is regarded as responsible for all the problems. In one of the scenarios presented by Mr Karpov, the malfunctioning of a space-based receiver [capteur spatial] would trigger the firing of nuclear-pumped lasers within a few fractions of a second not only at any missiles in flight but also at targets on earth, causing huge fires in cities and leading to a nuclear war. However, he explained, Mr Gorbachev never tried to deprive Mr Reagan of his favorite project; he merely demanded that the ABM Treaty be strictly observed and that research be limited to laboratories. Mr Karpov added that it was precisely "laboratory research" which the U.S. President mentioned when he presented the SDI during the first round of talks in Reykjavik.

As for the controversial "package" which has prevented any further progress in Geneva (as is known the Soviets are now demanding agreement on the SDI before any agreement on other matters), Mr Karpov admitted that this idea took shape late in the day. He also confirmed that, if the Western countries so wish, it is possible to return to the previous situaton and negotiate a separate agreement on the Euromissiles, but only on the basis of the January 1986 positions without the concessions which Moscow has made since then: Paris and London will therefore have to abandon the modernization of their arsenals, the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia will be maintained at the present level of around 180 and not reduced to 33, as Mr Gorbachev agreed to do in Reykjavik. Why are the latest Soviet concessions linked to the SDI and to strategic arms in general whereas the January 1986 concessions were not? Mr Karpov was not very convincing when he explained that the exisiting "package" (unlike the previous one apparently) is a "careful balance of interests and concerns."

France Criticized [subhead]

However, the Soviet negotiator offered a few openings: The short-range missiles in Europe will be the subject of separate negotiations immediately after any agreement is reached on medium-range missiles, but the missiles which Moscow deployed in the GDR and Czechoslovakia can be withdrawn at the same time as the American Pershing II and cruise missiles because they were deployed to counter the American missiles after 1983. Similarly the question of the nature of an SDI research "laboratory," whether it is one or several buildings, whether they are far apart or not, may form the subject of discussions among experts "and I am not an expert," Mr Karpov explained in excellent French.

Of course, this did not prevent him from strongly criticizing France for launching into the production of chemical weapons, the Europeans in general for drawing back from the agreements outlined in Reykjavik, and finally the Americans who, he thinks, have gone back on their promise to dismantle all nuclear weapons within 10 years. Mr Reagan, he confirmed, had said that to Mr Gorbachev, but immediately afterwards he refused to confirm that pledge in writing....

Calls For Further Talks

LD111151 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] In Paris the head of the Soviet delegation to the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations has called for the continuation of the discussions on the subject of arms limitation.

Viktor Karpov stressed the goodwill shown by the USSR over the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. He also referred to the crisis the United States is currently going through with the Irangate affair, stating that this situation should not change anything in the negotiations under way between the two great powers.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. SALT, ABM TREATY STANCE

PM111055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Starodubov: A Blow to the Foundations of Disarmament, or How the United States Is Destroying the SALT Legal Treaty System"]

[Text] The other day the United States brought into service its 131st heavy bomber equipped for long-range cruise missiles. In so doing, a 5 December Soviet Government statement stressed, it trampled on the treaty which enshrined military parity between the USSR and the United States and which for a number of years had limited the nuclear arms race in its central area -- the sphere of strategic offensive armaments.

But the SALT II treaty, which was the result of many years of intensive talks, is not the only target of the Washington administration which has revived the idea of achieving military superiority over the USSR. The sword also hangs over the ABM Treaty, which formed the cornerstone of the entire legal treaty system of the strategic arms limitation process.

This treaty effectively came under attack even before the SDI "Star Wars" program was adopted. You will recall that General Rogers, supreme allied commander, NATO forces, Europe, who had been in charge of scientific research in the ABM sphere before being appointed to that post, plainly stated that the United States had never curtailed work in that sphere. There is no doubting the authenticity of this statement: It is corroborated by the U.S. side's treaty violations, recorded by Soviet national verification [kontrol] facilities.

For example, this year the United States will finish constructing a major new phased-array radar in the vicinity of Thule (Greenland). The construction has taken place in violation of two treaty provisions -- Article VI, which prohibits the deployment of missile attack warning stations (this is the official function of the radar), except in "positions on the periphery of one's own national territory," and Agreed Statement F, which prohibits the deployment of "major phased-array radars," except within the rigid framework of agreed limitations. It is idle to pretend that they are not constructing a new radar in Thule, but merely modernizing an old one. How is it possible that the replacement of the previous five radars without phased arrays by one large phased-array radar can be squared with the concept of "station modernization"?

It is in this context that one should view the fact that the radar in Greenland is a Pave Paws type of station, and the specifications of the performance of this type of station exceeds the range of performance of radars used for ABM purposes. This is hardly going to dispel concern that the United States is thus creating an ABM system for the territory of its country, something that is banned by Article I of the treaty.

USSR national verification facilities have also observed a number of other U.S. actions incompatible with the provisions of the SALT II treaty, including the testing of a mobile radar which, under the terms of the treaty, is an ABM radar; the testing of an element of a multicharge interceptor missile; other actions, including those connected with the SDI program.

The U.S. Administration also plans to deal a blow to the ABM Treaty by modifying the sense of its clear-cut provisions prohibiting the creation [sozdaniye] and testing of space-based ABM systems. In accordance with Article V of the treaty, both parties pledged not to create [sozdavat], not to test, and not to deploy space-based ABM systems or components. What is vague about that? But, apparently, it is possible to cast doubt even on an indisputable commitment. What they hit on was that the aforesaid allegedly applies only to traditional ABM components, listed in Article II of the treaty, that is, to interceptor missiles, their launchers, and to ABM radar stations, and not at all to the nontraditional ABM systems and components which are being developed within the SDI framework -- they, apparently, can be created and even tested, in space among other places, in accordance with Agreed Statement D, attached to the treaty.

These claims are essentially deceitful. The general definition of the ABM system contained in Article II ("For the purpose of this Treaty an ABM system is a system to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory") is deliberately omitted. They emphasize the next part of the sentence, which says merely that this ABM system "currently" consists of interceptor missiles, their launchers, and radars. This is an attempt to dissociate SDI systems, based on other physical principles, from the aforementioned commitment stated in Article V.

The reference to Agreed Statement D is also wrong. Again the quotation begins in the middle of the statement: "In the event ABM systems based on other physical principles and including components capable of substituting for ABM interceptor missiles, ABM launchers, or ABM radars are created in the future, specific limitations on such systems and their components would be subject to discussion..." They extend this part of the statement, taken out of context, to all ABM systems "based on other physical principles," including space-based systems.

They call this trick a "broad" interpretation, which, apparently, makes it possible not only to create, but also to test, in space among other places, SDI systems and components. The deception is visible to the naked eye if you look at the full text of the agreed statement. It clearly says that it was elaborated "in order to ensure fulfillment of the obligation not to deploy ABM systems and their components except as provided in Article III of the treaty." Consequently, it does not extend to all systems "based on other physical principles," but only to those which, if deployed, would not contravene Article III, that is, could be deployed only in the area of the capital or in one area containing ICBM silo launchers. It is clear that space-based ABM systems and components cannot be based in the aforesaid ground areas, therefore, the statement is not referring to them at all.

Knowing that the so-called "broad" interpretation has no legal foundation, its authors often try to "support" their fantasies by referring to certain negotiation materials which allegedly permit a different interpretation of the treaty provisions. But the talks participants -- both Soviet and American -- totally disagree with this. For example, G. Smith, head of the U.S. delegation which participated in the elaboration of the ABM Treaty, stated unequivocally that "Agreed Statement D cannot be interpreted as authorizing the testing of ABM systems or components which are categorically prohibited by other provisions of the Treaty" and that the administration's interpretation "turns the ABM Treaty into a dead letter."

The need for such a detailed consideration of the question of "interpretations" arose not because the falsifiers had to be exposed -- they were only carrying out instructions. The thing is that the U.S. Administration's entire stance in the "arms control sphere" now hinges on this "broad" interpretation of one of the main provisions of the treaty. Remember Reykjavik. What was the stumbling block there that prevented such far-reaching talks results from becoming binding accords for both sides? The U.S. President's stance, whereby during an agreed 10 years of nonwithdrawal from the ABM Treaty the United States would be able to carry out all the work on the creation [sozdaniye] of SDI systems and components, to the very point of deployment, and immediately after the 10-year period (or at least within 6 months) deploy these systems. The President claimed that this allegedly accords with the treaty. He was referring, of course, to the phony "broad" interpretation elaborated by the pushers of SDI.

But there are no "broad" or "narrow" interpretations of the ABM Treaty. There are commitments formulated with the utmost clarity. They must be fulfilled, not falsified. "Without strict observance of treaties, particularly such a fundamental one," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "international order and elementary stability cannot be ensured, and tyranny and chaos will rule in the world."

As for the SALT II treaty, it has been a thorn in the Pentagon's side for a long while. The document was never ratified for a reason. The first major problem arose in connection with plans for the deployment in Europe of U.S. Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles which, from the Soviet viewpoint, are strategic first-strike weapons. Washington was bound to know that in making such a decision it was violating the strategic balance between the sides established by the SALT II treaty and that it was a direct violation of Article XII of the treaty prohibiting circumvention of it in any manner.

The 131st heavy bomber adapted for cruise missiles is merely a symbol. If it were just a matter of this aircraft or even of all such bombers planned for deployment, the Pentagon would possibly have found some existing weapon to dismantle in order to remain within the permitted levels of the SALT II treaty. But it is being pushed to the limit by the prospect of also having to find a way of compensating for other projected programs -- Ohio submarines carrying 24 ballistic missiles and also the MX and Midgetman ICBM's. In fact, for each pair of Ohio submarines it would have to dismantle three Poseidon submarines, each with 16 still perfectly up-to-date ballistic missiles. When you consider that in addition to the 8 Ohio submarines that have already been constructed it is planned to construct a further 12, to compensate for them it would be necessary to dismantle not only all existing 16 submarines with Poseidon C-3 missiles, but also round up a considerable number of modern Minuteman III launchers.

Given the U.S. Administration's negative attitude to earlier agreements, one can scarcely expect Washington to be seeking new accords which would conform to the principle of equality and identical security. [paragraph continues]

No, Washington has not renounced talks, but it is acting at them in a posture that is intended to secure military superiority for the United States. This is true also of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments.

...Washington has long since ceased even to remember the "Princples of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the United States," signed at summit level in 1972, a document that enshrined the sides' common understanding that "in a nuclear age there exists no other basis for maintaining relations between them than peaceful coexistence." The commitments to "expand the legal treaty basis of their mutual relations and make the necessary effort to ensure that the bilateral agreements concluded between them are... unswervingly implemented."

The U.S. Administration is also disregarding its agreement that "nuclear war must never be unleashed and there could be no victors in a nuclear war." It has discarded the commitment to accelerating the fulfillment of "tasks set in the 8 January 1985 Soviet-American joint statement, namely: To prevent an arms race in space and halt it on earth, limit and reduce nuclear armaments, and strengthen strategic stability."'

How does one assess the Washington administration's behavior since Reykjavik? The results of the summit meeting gave people hope of release from the nuclear nightmare. For a moment the force of Soviet logic appeared to have achieved the impossible -- the U.S. President had agreed to the elimination of all nuclear weapons over a period of 10 years, including the most destructive -- strategic offensive armaments. But on returning home, back to the nuclear missile and space fever, coming under the influence once more of those opposing an end to the arms race, the administration went back on its word. It again became clear that it places the interests of the military-industrial complex and other U.S. militarist circles above the security interests of the peoples of the world, including Americans, and above the task of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

As for the Soviet Union, it resolutely counters the current U.S. Administration's irresponsible line with a course of peace and international security. In the sphere of limiting the arms race and effecting disarmament the USSR, as M.S. Gorbachev said, 'has done and is doing all it can to clear the fear from the horizons of the world. We have probably done even more than could properly have been expected of us. The Soviet Union is doing this for the good of world peace, for people living now, for the future."

U.S. PREPARES FOR NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA 12 DEC

LD111411 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 11 TASS -- According to a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy, another nuclear explosion codenamed "Body" will be conducted at the test site in Nevada on December 12, Friday. Its capacity will be 20 to 150 kilotons. It will be the 17th nuclear test conducted by the U.S. since the beginning of the year and the 24th one since the introduction by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions in August, 1985.

PYADYSHEV HOLDS FOREIGN MINISTRY NEWS CONFERENCE

Calls U.S. 'Unreliable Partner'

LD111500 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- "Although 'Irangate' can be reckoned an internal American affair, aspects which cannot but arouse the Soviet Union's concern are coming to light during the inquiry being carried out in Washington", stated Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at a briefing here today, he pointed out that new and new facts [as received] are coming to light and show how impudently the present U.S. Administration breaks not only the generally accepted norms of international law, but also violates the national law of the United States.

"This shows once again that the present administration is an extremely unreliable partner in international affairs while Washington's line in a number of cases has the character of duplicity."

"There is a growing body of opinion," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "that the U.S. Administration, in its endeavours to get out of the scandalous crisis in connection with 'Irangate', may resort to any risky action for the purpose of diverting attention from the inquiry into the scandal to other events."

"Misgivings are being expressed about the probability of complications of the situation and, possibly, of U.S. direct actions against Syria and, particularly, against Nicaragua.

"We hope that the U.S. side will not take any rash actions which would complicate the aleady acute international situation.

"The U.S. Administration," the spokesman emphasized, "throws into the waste basket the agreements and treaties which are called upon to curb the spiralling of the arms race. The Soviet Union, true to its obligations, did not exceed by a single unit the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty, and did not carry out a single nuclear explosion after the moratorium was introduced.

"We are prepared to proceed along this way if the United States responds in kind."

The spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed hope that officials in Washington would be able to responsibly weigh possible consequences of their actions.

Reviews Gorbachev India Visit

LD111442 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- A Soviet spokesman said today that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India and the results of his talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had had a palpable effect on the world situation.

Boris Pyadyshev, a first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Department, was speaking at a press briefing here.

He said there had been interest abroad in the package of initiatives made in New Delhi to set the stalemated effort to demilitarize the Indian Ocean moving again, enhance military and political stability there, and quicken the search for constructive solutions to problems connected with turning the region into a zone of peace.

The Soviet Union, Pyadyshev said, had declared readiness to meet with interested countries to discuss cuts in naval activities in the Indian Ocean and confidence-building measures in Asia.

"That the Soviet proposals are timely and consonant with the aspirations of most countries has been confirmed at the United Nations General Assembly, whose session has adopted a declaration designating the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace," Pyadyshev said.

In this connection he said that a notice had been received in Moscow by the prime minister of Fiji, chairman of the session of the South Pacific Forum, that Protocols 2 and 3 of the Rarotonga Treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, which had now entered into force, were open for signing by nuclear powers.

The Soviet Union, Pyadyshev said, supported efforts by South Pacific countries to establish a nuclear-free zone in their region.

He recalled that Mikhail Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech had urged all nuclear powers to guarantee the nuclear-free status of that zone both unilaterally and multilaterally.

"We hope that all nuclear powers will treat the initiative by the South Pacific countries to make that vast region into a nuclear-free zone with due responsibility," the Soviet spokesman said.

PYADYSHEV INTERVIEWED ON UN DRAFT RESOLUTION

PM101349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview in New York with B.D. Pyadyshev, USSR representative on the UN General Assembly Special Political Committee, by own correspondent V. Soldatov: "Only the United States Was Against It"; date not specified]

[Text] New York -- The UN General Assembly Special Political Committee has concluded its discussion of international information issues. A draft resolution was adopted which is aimed at eliminating the consequences of the colonial past in many countries' economic and spiritual life and strengthening trust in interstate relations. Only the United States voted against this draft.

Your correspondent asked B.D. Pyadyshev, USSR representative on the Special Political Committee, to share his impressions of the discussion.

[Soldatov] What conclusions arise from the discussion?

[Pyadyshev] The discussion revealed the acute need for radical changes in the sphere of international information. [paragraph continues]

Many delegates said that the present state of affairs in this sphere is becoming increasingly anachronistic and reflects, as A. Bali, the Algerian representative, said, "the morals of the last century, which were based on domination and the absence of mutual understanding and trust." Striking evidence of "information imperialism" was cited. Four Western news agencies control 80 percent of the daily news disseminated in developing countries. The United States controls 75 percent of television programs, 50 percent of movies, and almost all commercial information used in "Third World" states. This is why developing countries so determinedly raise the issue of creating a new information system which would help to counter the West's political and spiritual expansion. The Soviet Union fully supports these demands.

[Soldatov] What form does Western spiritual expansion take?

[Pyadyshev] Delegates pointed out that the arms race is accompanied in the West by a race in ideological hostility and disinformation. Transgressing concepts of ethics and morality, some Western politicians try to create the image of entire peoples as enemies.

The wave of speculation and tendentious interpretation of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, where the Soviet Union put forward the most far-reaching initiatives in the nuclear disarmament sphere, has still not died down.

Or take subversive centers such as Radio Marti and Radio Liberty. Subversive activity against a number of countries is carried out under the guise of "ensuring access to information from a multitude of sources outside national borders." The "Amerika" series being made by the American ABC television company has aroused indignation. This scandalous program was viewed as a challenge to the entire United Nations Organization. People are tired of the escalation in unscrupulous propaganda. A sharp, rapid turnabout is needed in the information sphere -- this is the conclusion reached in many of the speeches.

[Soldatov] What is specifically meant here?

[Pyadyshev] It was said during the discussion that it is extremely important that all forms of the press, television, an radio contribute to strengthening positive trends in international life and promote the limitation and reduction of all types of arms. The world information sphere must help to strengthen a climate of trust between peoples and states and highlight the national, historical, and spiritual values of other peoples and their contribution to world civilization.

BOGACHEV CRITICIZES ROGERS EUROMISSILE STANCE

LD111918 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 11 Dec 86

["General Rogers Does Not Agree With President Ronald Reagan?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander Europe, criticized President Reagan for giving his consent to the elimination of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe at the Reykjavik summit.

Addressing members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the general said that the elimination of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe would hurl the alliance back to the situation which had existed in 1979 and in some areas would even worsen the situation.

Does General Rogers' statement mean that he is no longer committed to the NATO's 1979 dual decision, that he got disappointed with the "zero option" on medium-range missiles and that now there exists a divergence ov views between him and the U.S. President. Hardly so. More probably the U.S. Administration decided to continue the revision of the understandings reached in Iceland and to "add substance" to such a policy by throwing the authority of the supreme allied commander Europe behind it.

As to the substance of General Rogers' statement, one can clearly see that it misrepresents some facts and does not mention some others.

In 1979 the NATO leadership explained the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe by the need of "compensating for" the Soviet medium-range missiles. Now Rogers pretends that in Reykjavik the sides agreed to eliminate only the U.S. missiles.

It should be remembered, however, that during the summit meeting in Iceland the Soviet Union proposed and the American side agreed to scrap all Soviet and American medium-range missiles. So, there are no grounds to speak of NATO "being hurled back" to the situation that existed before 1979. If only for the reason that in case the decisions taken in Reykjavik were realized NATO would have a monopoly to medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, retaining the French gound-based systems in that class and the submarine-launched missiles of Britain and France.

Insisting actually on getting a free hand to deploy an American large-scale space-based ABM defense system and launching an effort to undermine the understanding on the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe, the U.S. Administration is demonstrating yet another time its commitment to the concept of a "limited nuclear war" and its plans for the militarization of outer space.

A "limited nuclear war" for Europe and an anti-missile shield for the aggressor. Such is the deadly essence of the Pentagon's military strategy and of the diplomatic maneuvers of the White House.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KOVALEV HUMAN RIGHTS SPEECH

PM111721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Proposal Submitted"]

[Text] Vienna, 11 Dec -- On 10 December USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister A.G. Kovalev addressed a plenary session of the Vienna meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Today, he said, on instructions from the Soviet Government we are submitting an official USSR proposal on convening in Moscow a representative conference of the CSCE states on the development of humanitarian cooperation. The proposal was put forward here, in Vienna, on 5 November in a speech by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze. [paragraph continues]

The intention is to conduct at the forum a comprehensive discussion geared to practical results and to reach a mutual understanding that would make it possible to improve the state of affairs in the humanitarian sphere in all countries involve in the all-European process.

It is our belief that the time has come to analyze, and thoroughly analyze in a businesslike manner, the whole range of humanitarian problems. This includes contacts between people, information, culture, and education. The Soviet Union is proposing an examination at the Moscow conference of the whole range of questions outlined by the Helsinki Final Act, in the context of encouraging and effectively implementing civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other human rights. We do not nor do we intend to counterpose social rights to political and civil rights. They must all ensure to the maximum degree a dignified human existence. People are concerned about having the possibility of freedom of expression, access to culture, education, and reliable information. They are equally concerned about whether their right to work, to housing, to leisure, and to medical assistance is ensured. Naturally, they are all demanding to be guaranteed the right to live in a realistic modern context where peace is the supreme human value.

We have not yet named the starting date of the conference on the development of humanitarian cooperation. This question, like the other organizational aspects of the matter, will be examined and agreed on during the upcoming talks at the Vienna meeting.

In proposing to hold the conference in Moscow the Soviet Union has good intentions. We wish, of course, to create the most favorable conditions for its work.

We are willing to have a serious, detailed discussion and we do not fear criticism. We also have something to say to many countries on human rights, to express our worries about the state of affairs in humanitarian cooperation.

It has long been known that foreign policy begins at home. In our home, in the Soviet Union, restructuring is gathering speed. The process has not overlooked foreign policy. The USSR has demonstrated new approaches to many international problems that have accumulated — be it the elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons or the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, the unraveling of conflict situations.

The creative view of international affairs is fully manifested in the humanitarian sphere as well. We see this sphere as one of the foundations of the all-embracing system of international security, as an important component of it. Under the leadership of the Communist Party a considerable amount of painstaking work is being done in the country to safeguard the rights of the individual and strengthen law and order, to further develop Soviet citizen's and organizations' international contacts and to solve questions pertaining to reuniting families and concluding mixed marriages in a humane and positive spirit. An authoritative declaration has been made of our willingness to be guided in practice in matters of contacts between people by the draft accord which was elaborated at the Bern conference, but which was not adopted because of opposition by just one country — the United States.

The sphere of humanitarian cooperation, the speaker went on, is delicate by its very nature. Here such fundamental norms of international law as respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs, traditions, and customs of peoples, and along with all this the fate of particular people and purely individual aspects, all come together and are to some degree interwoven. [paragraph continues]

Here, in the humanitarian sphere, it is particularly inappropriate to find confrontational escapades, manipulations involving stereotypes left over from "cold war" days, and demagogic attempts to identify individual cases -- even if they are indeed regrettable -- with the face of the country.

Such attempts and methods smack of an insult to entire peoples. This must be said, since something of the kind is happening at the Vienna meeting.

There are plenty of difficulties where questions of international humanitarian cooperation are concerned. Their source is objective -- the fact that countries belong to different sociopolitical systems. But even within the framework of these objectively predetermined difficulties there is scope for international cooperation and for its development. This is outlined in a number of international legal acts. However, it must be noted that certain Western countries are not, for us, partners of equal value, since they boycott international pacts on human rights, the international convention on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, and other fundamental documents. It is particularly opposite to mention this today -- on Human Rights Day.

There is much to support the view that the Europeans are capable of taking on the task of reviving detente. The Vienna meeting could make a considerable contribution not only to strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, but also to improving all international relations.

Touching on the proposal submitted by the Polish delegation on 8 December on amending the mandate of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the speaker stated that it is an important, constructive step in this direction.

The Soviet proposal on convening a conference in Moscow on the development of humanitarian cooperation aroused interest among the participants in the Vienna meeting. A number of delegations spoke in support of it.

On the same day A.G. Kovalev gave a press conference at which he described in detail the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union. Answers were geven to numerous questions from journalists.

NATO GROUP HOLDS MEETING ON ARMS IN EUROPE

LD112106 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels December 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov:

NATO's special consultative group today held a meeting here as part of a session of the bloc's Council, devoting it to the "European aspect" of Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms.

A statement by the group's chairman, U.S. Ambassador Allen Holmes, which was issued after the meeting, stressed that the Pentagon would continue deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as scheduled.

The group's position on the integral Soviet package of inter-related proposals put on the table in Reykjavik is based on recognition of just one part of the package, which concerns medium-range missiles and missiles with a range of under 1,000 kilometers. The other proposals are ignored.

KORNILOV DERIDES U.S. 'ANTICOMMUNIST CRUSADE'

LD111809 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

The siren of an anti-communist crusade, toned down for some time, is blaring out full blast in Washington again today.

The pitch has been set by the White House master himself.

Following his recent exercise in anti-Soviet fibbery at the ethics and public policy center, he has just produced yet another statement in the same vein.

What has made the Washington policy-makers pick up the same old pipe and blow it so zealously again these days?

The answer, I think, is not only in the devotion of certain U.S. quarters to the postulate of a "universal struggle of good and evil", with American imperialism painted as "good" and all those countering its militarist ambitions and hegemonist claims as "evil".

The explanation is also in that the holes and leaks in the U.S. political ship have become all too visible lately.

The whole world is witness to how in Washington they are making an ungainly somersault and going back on their own position taken at Reykjavik.

The mendacity, double standards and perfidy of U.S. policy has been laid completely bare by a scandal dubbed Irangate.

The Washington leaders in these conditions appear to be prepared to go to any length only to distract public attention and lay their own blame at somebody else's door.

But even if the hypocritical propaganda pyrotechnics on "democracy" and "human rights" are meant as an arrow discharged at others, it really looks more like a boomerang.

"Respect for human rights is essential to peace," the U.S. President says.

Why then is it being violated so viciously and on such a massive scale in the United States itself?

Can one really talk of having democracy and human rights where the jobless number eight million and where millions upon millions of people suffer the metastases of racism, hunger and poverty?

"A government that does not respect the rights of its own people and laws is unlikely to respect those of its neighbors," the U.S. President says.

Whom does he mean this truth for?

Isn't it the United States that has occupied Grenada, bringing "freedom" there on the bayonets of marines?

And isn't it Washington that has thought up a neo-globalist doctrine to defend its claim to a "right" to flout the sovereignty and independence of many other countries -- from Lebanon and Libya to Afghanistan and Nicaragua?

The President says that the most important documents adopted by the United Nations on human rights will be "words on paper unless we're willing to act".

The appeal should be addressed but to the White House itself. For Washington first refused, for many years, to sign such key U.N. documents as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, whose 20th anniversary is being marked these days, and after it finally signed them, it has failed to ratify them to this day.

The Washington campaigners for democracy really have too many loose ends.

The lie about socialism will not help the Republican adminstration get over the unprecedented crisis of confidence it has landed itself into.

Anti-Sovietism has only helped blind the U.S. ruling elite and is a serous obstacle to improvements in the international situation.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

White House 'Anxiety'

LD120743 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 12 Dec 86

["White House in Panic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York December 12 TASS -- The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES writes todav that for the first time during President Reagan's rule his assistants drew the conclusion that they were unable to tackle the crisis sparked off by the "Irangate" and were asking assistance from former White House officials. The newspaper points out that this fact reflects the present adminstration's anxiety that the crisis of confidence caused by the secret arms sales to Iran and the transfer of proceeds to Nicaraguan rebels, is growing.

Solarz Remarks Cited

LD120857 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 12 TASS -- Testimonies by U.S. Administration officials at the House of Foreign Affairs Committee holding hearings into the "Irangate" show President Reagan's complicity in the illegal transfer of proceeds from the clandestine arms sales to Iran to the Nicaraguan contras, Congressman Stephen Solarz told a press conference held here. He said that it would be reasonable now to infer that John Poindexter, the former assistant to the President for National Security affairs, and Lieutenant Colonel North, a former National Security Council official, had acted not on their own initiative but had been carrying out the operation with the approval of a "higher authority", and that authority could be only Reagan.

ASTEC MEETING CONCLUDES WITH 'MAJOR' AGREEMENT

LD111919 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] One result of the annual meeting of ASTEC, the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, which has ended in New York, was the signing of a major trade agreement between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the well-known U.S. firm Coca-Cola. Our correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin reports from New York:

According to the conditions of this contract, Coca-Cola will assist in the building in our country of production lines for fruit juices and will establish supplies of concentrates to make Fanta and Coca-Cola in bottles convenient for consumers, and in bottles for sale through vending machines. In an interview with Moscow radio, Donald Keough, president of Coca-Cola, was highly appreciative of the efforts of both sides in reaching the mutually beneficial agreement.

[Keough, in English fading into Russian translation] The conclusion of this long-term contract with Soviet partners is an event of great importance for us. We think that trade and the development of firm economic ties should strengthen mutual understanding between our great peoples, and one should totally agree with Mr Gorbachev's opinion expressed in his greetings to this meeting of the ASTEC, that firm and reliable trade and economic ties between our countries must be a positive factor in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Our company has marked its centenary this year and we are glad to meet this date with a major step along the path of optimizing Soviet-U.S. trade and economic ties.

U.S.-TURKISH DEFENSE, ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN

LD111129 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Ankara December 11 TASS -- Richard Perle, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, has begun talks here on the prolongation of the Turkish-American agreement on cooperation in the fields of defense and economy. The agreement expired almost a year ago. The talks are reportedly to cover the size of American military aid to Turkey and problems of economic cooperation which have become lately a stumbling stone in relations between the two NATO allies.

While seeking additional privileges for its military bases in Turkish territory, Washington ignores Turkey's demands for equal economic partnership. It refuses specifically to lift discriminatory restrictions on Turkey's traditional export items which go to the USA, and this undermines Turkey's foreign trade balance. Nor is there any solution in sight to such a pressing issue as postponement of payments on Turkey's enormous foreign debts. Shutting its eyes to these and other claims of its ally the Washington administration, pleading the mythical "threat from the north", is putting massive pressure on Ankara in order to install new types of nuclear weapons in Turkish territory and to hitch Turkey to the notorious "Star Wars" program.

The newspapers say that the American emissary has brought here a "package of compromise proposals" on cooperation in defense and economy. They are now being studied by Ankara.

At the same time the Turkish public and a number of opposition parties do not want Turkey to be drawn into the United States' adventurist plans in the Middle East and protest against Turkey being tied more closely to the aggressive NATO bloc.

RSFSR TRADE EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

LD101300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Summary] "A Soviet trade and industry exhibition is opening in Beijing. It will be held under the slogan Peace, Friendship and Mutually Advantageous Cooperation. Yevgeniy Borisovich Kuryakov, head of the foreign economic relations department of the RSFSR Gosplan, talks about the exhibition." Kuryakov lists some of the exhibition sections -- electronic equipment for nuclear power engineering, space, the economy, transportation and medicine. This is the first time the RSFSR is taking part in such an exhibition in China. The exhibition will also include various cultural sections.

Kuryakov says: "I would like to discuss in particular the section on border trade. The Russian Federation resumed border trade with the PRC in 1982. In the period from 1983 to 1986, goods turnover has risen by five times. At the present time over 30 varieties of output are exported to China within the framework of border trade. Seventy percent of the volume of exports is formed by output in which the national economy of the northern regions of China has a considerable interest. These include mineral fertilizers, construction materials, and timber goods. The Chinese companies export to the USSR via border trade mainly fruit, soya, sewing and knitted goods. At the present time, issues of further improving and developing various forms of foreign economic cooperation with the PRC within the framework of border trade are being worked out."

Kuryakov then notes some of the other aspects of RSFSR output that will be exhibited: education and science, including the achievements of the Far East in the spheres of geology; ocean research and the use of its resources; and the books of Russia -- artistic, scientific and so on.

RYZHKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO EXHIBITION VISITORS

LD120842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0811 GMT 12 Dec 86

["Message from Nikolay Ryzhkov to the Visitors to the USSR Trade and Industry Exhibition in the PRC" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 December (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov has sent a message of greetings to the visitors to the USSR trade and industry exhibition in the PRC.

The message notes that in recent years there has been a noticeable improvement in relations between the USSR and the PRC: Contacts have expanded in many areas; trade has been increasing; and economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation has been developing. The level of reciprocal contacts between the representatives of the two countries has been rising. The USSR is prepared to strengthen mutual trust even further -- to develop good-neighborly contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation with the PRC in the interests of the people of both countries and in the interests of peace and socialism.

We believe that broad opportunities exist for the development of bilateral relations, Nikolay Ryzhkov notes. It was pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress that opportunities for our cooperation are immense. The Soviet people respect the objective put forward by the CPC -- to modernize the country and to build a socialist society in conditions of peace. [paragraph continues]

We are confident that the further development of Soviet-Chinese ties in various fields and a mutual exchange of the experience of socialist construction will facilitate the implementation of the creative plans of our countries, Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasizes.

LOSEV SIGNS TASS-XINHUA AGREEMENT IN PRC

LD112059 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 11 TASS -- A delegation from the Union of Journalists of the USSR led by TASS Director-General Sergey Losev, a deputy chairman of the union's board, has visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the All-China Associaition of Journalists.

The delegation met with association chairman U Lengxi. The sides reached an understanding to resume links between the journalists' organizations of the two countries.

The delegation was also received by Peng Chong, a deputy chairman of the Standing Committe of the National People's Congress.

Besides, it had meetings with Qiang Qicheng, a deputy foreign minister of the PRC, the leading officials of a number of cities and the province of Guandong, and the editors-in-chief of some provincial and city newspapers.

Sergey Losev and Mu Qing, director-general of XINHUA news agency, today signed a long-term agreement between the two news agencies.

IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH PRC LAUDED

OW111122 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Ivanov commentary]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the 1950's, the Soviet Union and China cooperated vigorously with each other in ensuring the security of Asia. The Soviet Union energetically supported China's proposal for signing a collective peace treaty by (?a majority of) nations, including the United States. Although this proposal received favorable responses from the world, it was unable to be put into practice because of the obstacles set up by the United States. In January 1957, the Soviet Union and China issued a joint statement in which the two countries called for replacing confronting military blocs with collective peace and a collective security system.

Soviet-Chinese relations have noticeably improved in recent years. This makes the people of Asia and the rest of the world feel satisfied and optimistic. The Soviet Union and China have undertaken not to be the first to use force, have opposed the militarization of the space, and have advocated the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-free and peace zones. The people of Asian and other countries consider this a major positive step.

Of course, ensuring the security of the Asia-Pacific region is inseparable from Soviet-Chinese relations. In his speech in Vladivostok on 28 July, Gorbachev said: History has entrusted an extremly important task to the people of the Soviet Union and China. The development of the international situation depends to a large extend on the two biggest socialist countries.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Met by Ligachev, Others

LD112043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has arrived today in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He was warmly greeted at Vnukovo Airport at the steps of the airplane by Comrades Ligachev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Sokolov, Dobrynin and other official figures. [video shows group approaching aircraft -- including, left to right of screen, Shevardnadze, Ligachev, and Dobrynin. Najibullah descends aircraft steps and there are handshakes with Ligachev and Shevardnadze as the group of visitors mills around among the welcoming party. There is a further shot of Dobrynin, and Demichev can also be glimpsed. Sokolov is not in evidence in this or subsequent shots.]

An honor guard has been lined up on the airfield. The commander of the honor guard has reported. The national anthems of the two countries have been played. [video shows Ligachev and Najibullah facing the honor guard]

Comrades Ligachev and Najibullah have examined the formation of the Soviet servicemen. [video shows Ligachev and Najibullah inspecting the honor guard]

The ceremonial ritual of meeting has been completed by the march past of the honor guard. [video shows mixed crowd of Afghan and Russian young people applauding. Afghan slogan seen on banner in crowd. Troops march past.]

The state flags of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the Soviet Union, as well as greetings slogans, have been hung out in the streets and squares of the capital, along which the cortege of cars accompanied by the motorcycle escort of honor traveled after it had left the airport.

Begins Talks With Gorbachev

LD120826 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- Soviet-Afghan talks started in the Kremlin today. They are conducted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Najibullah arrived in Moscow yesterday night for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

EXCHANGE OF TROOPS FOR NATURAL GAS IN DRA DENIED

LD112124 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union is paying all the costs of the up-keep of a limited contingent of Soviet troops staying in Afghanistan on a temporary basis, competent Soviet authorities told a correspondent of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN).

As to the claims of THE WASHINGTON TIMES that Afghanistan is paying the U.S.S.R. for the presence of Soviet troops with supplies of natural gas, they are totally ungrounded.

The Soviet section of the Inter-Government Soviet-Afghan Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation informed the APN correspondent that Afghanistan was supplying natural gas to the Soviet Union under the terms of a bilateral agreement. The U.S.S.R. is buying in Afghanistan only surplus amounts of gas, paying for it in a stable currency at world prices. The Afghan side repeatedly emphasized that natural gas was the most important export commodity of the country, contributing up to 90 per cent of the currency revenue to the its budget.

Prof. Yuriy Gankovskiy, a Soviet scholar to whom THE WASHINGTON TIMES referred when it carried its story, said that his words had been misinterpreted.

"In a conversation with Richard Erlich who introduced himself as a TORONTO STAR correspondent we spoke only about the settlements in trade between the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan conducted by both countries on a mutually advantageous basis," Yuriy Gankovskiy emphasized.

The Soviet Union is buying gas and traditional Afghan export commodities in Afghanistan and selling it machine-tools, equipment, agricultural machinery, automobiles and many other goods.

"As to the words which THE WASHINGTON TIMES ascribed to me concerning some payments for the military aid, Richard Erlich must have given free rein to his fantasy here," Prof. Gankovskiy emphasized.

DRA'S CHAMKANI COMMENTS ON RECONCILIATION TALKS

LD102227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Petrova video report]

[Excerpts] An All-Afghan Commission of National Reconciliation has begun its work in Afghanistan. It is holding talks with those Afghans who lived abroad but want to return home in order to participate in the construction of a new life; it is also talking with those who are fighting against the revolution. Representatives of the people's power throughout the country are meeting with dozens of heads of dushman bands daily. About 13,000 people have switched over to the side of the revolution in 1 year. [video shows shot from ground level of a building with three armed guards standing on roof; cut to close up of one of them and a small-arms weapons; group of three men squatting by a wooden door]

Talks are now going on behind this door. Of course, this is a risk, a concession, and a compromise, and involves an immense range of complex problems. One must arouse memories of his native land and his parent's home in the heart of someone who fights against his own people and must bring recollections of history and responsibility for his country's future and for his family and children. [Petrova shown with microphone outside a door] [passage omitted]

[Chamkani, acting president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation; video shows Chamkani speaking to Petrova] The authorities and the government have a specific agenda for conducting the talks with the bands, and it is starting to be implemented.

More than 400 dushman leaders entered a dialogue with us. For those who believe us and who are prepared to cooperate with people's power, favorable conditions are being created. We will attract them to managing the affairs of society. This is how national reconciliation is being carried out in practice.

GORBACHEV CONVEYS THANKS TO INDIAN CITIZENS

LD121030 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- In connection with the recent visit of M.S. Gorbachev to India he has received from various Indian organisations and citizens numerous messages, letters, post-cards, telegrams the total amount of which has already exceeded 20 thousand.

In many of these it is informed that M.S. Gorbachev is given awards for his contribution to the cause of peace and strengthening Indo-Soviet friendship and that he is awarded honorary titles. In a number of letters there are invitations to visit this or that place in India, to be a guest of Indian families.

In reply to this warm greetings, friendly wishes and signs of attention M.S. Gorbachev sent through Indian press agencies PTI and UNI the following letter:

Dear Indian friends!

At the joint press conference with Prime Minister R. Gandhi I have already thanked Indian organizations and individual citizens who sent me their greetings and kind wishes on the eve of the visit to friendly India and during our stay on the hospitable Indian soil.

I'm still continuing to receive many telegrams and letters from India. The geography of the sender's addresses is quite diverse -- tens of hundreds of towns and villages from nearly all the states and union territories of India. Different people write to me in different languages. But all their appeals are filled with feelings of friendship towards the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. Everyone speaks out ardently in support of the results of our recent talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and expresses confidence in the further development of Indo-Soviet friendship, in the fruitfulness of our cooperation, and [and] the significance of interaction of both countries for the entire world.

I'm profoundly touched by all this and I wish to convey my sincere thanks to the Indian citizens, public organizations and the Indian press. In the assessments made by them and in their wishes we hear the voice of the people. Their messages contain the belief in the irreversibility of the consolidating friendship between India and the Soviet Union. I fully agree with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that this friendship constitutes a factor of global peace and stability.

I wish the great people of India peace, just solutions of challenging problems, the accomplishment of plans of progressive transformations, the consolidation of unity and securing the country's integrity under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Happiness to you and prosperity!

M.S. Gorbachev

FISHING RIGHTS IN VANUATU 'AGREED IN PRINCIPLE'

BK120755 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Vanuatu has agreed in principle to allow Soviet vessels to fish within its 320-kilometer exclusive economic zone and to use its port facilities. Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, understands that after talks in Sydney this week between senior officials of the Soviet Union and Vanuatu the only outstanding issue is the access fee to be paid by Moscow.

Watson said all other issues have been resolved and a draft fishing agreement prepared. According to a member of the Vanuatu delegation, differences over the fee are not great, but will need to be discussed further. Our correspondent understands that another round of negotiations will be held early in the new year.

Two months ago, the Soviet Union's fishing access agreement with Kiribati collapsed when Moscow's representatives refused to renew for another year at the old price of $1.7 million [currency not specified]. Earlier this week, during a visit to Canberra, Vanuatu's foreign minister, Mr Sela Molisa, said the Soviets would be given fishing rights and shore-based facilities if they were prepared to make a substantial contribution to his country's economy.

Our correspondent understands that the agreement reached this week in Sydney does give the Soviet vessels access to Vanuatu's fishing grounds and ports for replenishment and maintenance. He says that whether it also includes landing rights for Soviet aircraft is uncertain.

NUCLEAR-FREE S. PACIFIC TREATY EXAMINED

PM111201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Skalkin "Commentator's Column": "Region Of Peace"]

[Text] The other day Australia ratified the treaty proclaiming the southern part of the Pacific Ocean a nuclear-free zone. It brought the number of Pacific states which have endorsed antinuclear principles to eight, which was the requisite condition for the treaty's entry into force.

As Australian Prime Minister R. Hawke said, the treaty "clearly and unconditonally confirms the burning desire of the South Pacific Forum countries to keep the South Pacific a region of peace."

You will recall that at an August 1985 meeting in the Cook Islands, 13 states from the region elaborated and brought together in a single document the principles on which they would like to develop relations in that part of the world. They were acting on the basis of their own national interests and were guided by a desire that preoccupies the whole world today: to deliver mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The treaty proclaimed by them rules out the stationing, production, and testing of nuclear weapons in the region and bans the dumping of radioactive waste in the waters of the Pacific.

The Soviet Union has a high opinion of the peace-loving potential of the treaty. The USSR has called upon all nuclear powers to guarantee the zone's nuclear-free status and prevent its further involvement in the arms race and transformation into an arena of military-political confrontation.

Those who are upholding their "exclusive" claims to the Pacific Ocean, who are using it for hegemonist purposes, and who are infringing the sovereign rights of small islands states have a different view of the treaty. These forces have attacked the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone and have tried to prevent it from being implemented.

And this is not surprising, when you recall that the United States has over 500 military basis in the Pacific on which it keeps around 10,000 nuclear warheads. U.S. tactical nuclear missiles are being deployed in South Korea, and new military nests are being built on the islands of Micronesia, which is being gradually absorbed by Washington. All this is bound to affect the general atmosphere in the region.

In this situation the declaration of the South Pacific as a nuclear-free zone is a constructive step, a natural consequence of the desire of the peoples of the region and of the entire population of the world to protect the future against the nuclear threat and to strengthen peace and security for future generations.

MEETING MARKS LAO REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM100925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] The national democratic revolution carried out by the Lao people under the leadership of their proven militant vanguard -- the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) -- ushered in a new era in the country's long history. It was celebrated 1 December at a ceremonial meeting devoted to the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR).

The meeting was addressed by V.P. Maslin, chairman of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Society Central Board and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Foundation Board, and (T. Keomani), head of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society delegation and first deputy chairman of the LPDR State Committee for Information, Radio Broadcasting, and Television.

The meeting was attended by V.S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and T. Khaikhamphithoun, Lao ambassador to the USSR.

PRK'S CHEA SIM BACKS SUPREME SOVIET PEACE EFFORT

LD091526 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- "The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) ardently approves of and fully supports the USSR Supreme Soviet's address to the parliaments and peoples of the world", Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK), president of the National Assembly of the PRK, said today in an interview to TASS and Soviet television correspondents.

"This document", he said, "is of exceptional importance, for it expresses the desire of all the peoples to live under the conditions of a nuclear-free world, universal and equal security. The PRK's National Assembly fully shares the USSR Supreme Soviet's call for the joint actions of all countries and peoples in the name of averting the nuclear threat".

"The Kampuchean people, just like the peoples of the neighbouring countries of Indochina", Chea Sim went on to say, "regard this call as quite topical at a time when real danger of nuclear catastrophe overhangs the world. Responsibility for this situation is borne by the ruling circles of imperialist powers, and first of all by those of the United States, which continue to spiral up the nuclear arms race".

"The nuclear threat grows still more owing to Washington's endeavours to deploy new types of death-carrying weapons in outer space, thereby seeking military superiority and world domination. The PRK considers it the concern of all countries and peoples to deliver mankind from nuclear weapons".

The president of Kampuchea's National Assembly highly appreciated the results of the official friendly visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to India, pointing out that the importance of the visit goes far beyond the scope of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations.

"The matters which were discussed during the visit by the leaders of the two countries have a direct bearing on the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world".

"The results of the visit will undoubtedly have a stimulating effect on relaxation of international tension and on the peoples' fight against the nuclear arms race".

"We regard the principles expressed in the joint Soviet-Indian statement as support for the efforts of the peoples of Indochina to improve the situation in south-east Asia", Chea Sim said.

"The documents adopted in Delhi elaborate upon the Soviet peace initiatives concerning an improvement of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, the initiatives which had been set out, in particular, in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok".

The president of Kampuchea's National Assembly emphasised that the PRK supported all the provisions of the Delhi Declaration which meets the aspirations of all the peoples in the world.

BRIEFS

SRV TV COOPERATION -- Hanoi December 11 TASS -- People in the city of Vinh, one of the biggest in central Vietnam, will be able to see a live TV transmission of the opening meeting of the 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Communications workers reported on the eve of the congress that they had completed a new modern TV line ahead of schedule to connect the administrative center of Ngetinh Province with the republican television system. At present, central and local television programs are viewed in most provinces of the republic. The progress made in the development of television in Vietnam is the result of close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community which supplied Vietnam with modern equipment for its television centers and studios and helped it with training skilled producers, cameramen, engineers, and technicians. After the completion of construction work on two ground stations of a satellite communications system, Lotus-1 and Lotus-2 -- which was done with the help of Soviet specialists -- viewers in Vietnam will be able to see direct TV transmissions from Moscow. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 11 Dec 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S RENOVICA

Moscow Arrival Delegation

PM111247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] An LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit 9 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

M. Renovica and the delegation members were met by the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Pioneers presented the guests with bouquets of flowers.

Participating in the meeting were B.P. Bugayev, V.G. Zakharov, N.Ye. Kruchina, A.I. Lukyanov, V.F. Maltsev, and I.S. Silayev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Loginov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Commiteee; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and other officials.

The welcoming party included M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

The state flags of the SFRY and the USSR had been hoisted at the airport.

The capital's streets and squares, through which the cortege of motor vehicles accompanied by an honor escort of motorcyclists passed on its way from the airport to the Kremlin, were decked with the state flags of the SFRY and the USSR and with welcoming banners in Serbo-Croatian and Russian.

Arrival in Leningrad

LD111154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] The delegation from the LCY headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today left Moscow for Leningrad. The delegation is in our country, on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

There was a formal departure ceremony for the LCY delegation in Georgriyevskiy Hall at the Great Kremlin Palace. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warmly bade farewell to Milanko Renovica and the other Yugoslav comrades. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Vnukovo Airport, Milanko Renovica and members of his delegation were seen off at the aircraft steps by Comrade Ligachev and other officials. Comrade Medvedev is accompanying the delegation on their trip.

Upon arrival at the airport in Leningrad, the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and other officials. Later at Victory Square, the guests placed flowers at the monument of the heroic defenders of Leningrad.

Discussions With Solovyev

LD112224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- This afternoon the LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica paid a visit to the Leningrad Obkom. The members of the delegation were welcomed by Yuriy Solovyev, first secretary of the obkom and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

He briefed Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the members of the delegation on the development of Leningrad Oblast, pointing out that in its postwar development the oblast has grown into a strong industrial center of the Soviet Union. Leningrad Oblast, which has a population of about 6.6 million, now produces about 4 percent of the total Soviet industrial output, and exports about 10 percent of total Soviet exports. Leningrad factories manufacture 90 percent of the equipment which the Soviet Union makes for its atomic power stations, and about 40 percent of Soviet shipbuilding is concentrated in that city, which also has a highly developed electronics industry and other manufacturing industries.

The city of Leningrad will soon have its 5 millionth inhabitant, and in this regard is coming up against many problems encountered in all big cities throughout the world. Problems of the infrastructure, water, housing, and other communal problems are in evidence here as in all big agglomerations.

Leningraders consider that they have already acquired a certain degree of positive experience in respect of the Soviet reform program on which the appropriate decisions were adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. They have united science and production and are exerting efforts to make technological progress in industry by renewing production of equipment.

Milanko Renovica briefed his hosts on the development in our country and on the efforts to involve Yugoslavia in the current process of the new technological revolution, but also on the difficulties which are being encountered on the way. In this context he spoke about the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, about the forthcoming constitutional changes, and about the further development of socialist self-management.

The present visit of an LCY delegation to the Soviet Union, Milanko Renovica said, is taking place at an important moment for Yugoslav-Soviet relations, which are stable and all-round. Renovica expressed pleasure that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is to visit Yugoslavia next year, and will become more closely acquainted with our country's development and with the achievements which Yugoslavia has attained. Renovica said that in the Yugoslav-Soviet talks held in Moscow during the course of this visit, both sides had concluded that the visit will mean a new stimulus to the further development of all-round relations between the two countries, between the two parties and peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

In the talks both sides welcomed the cooperation fostered by Leningrad and Zagreb as twin towns. It was stated that such cooperation between towns, provinces and republics and contacts between people only enrich the diverse forms of cooperation.

The members of our delegation laid a wreath today at Piskarevo Cemetery, where the mortal remains of 600,000 Leningraders who perished defending their city during the fascist blockade in World War II are buried.

This evening the members of the delegation also visited Smolnyy and toured the historic places linked with the person of Lenin and his work in that Leningrad building at the time when, under his leadership, the October Revolution was blazing the trail and laying the foundations for the Soviet Socialist Republic.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the members of the delegation return to Belgrade from here tomorrow. At the end of the visit a joint Yugoslav-Soviet statement will be issued.

LEADERSHIP GREETS SFRY ON NATIONAL DAY

PM041457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[Soviet leading bodies' greetings to SFRY leaders on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency,

Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and

Comrade Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council:

On the Soviet people's behalf, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers convey to you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the fraternal SFRY peoples and nationalities cordial congratulations on the occasion of Republic Day.

Our people's traditional friendship, tempered and reinforced during the joint struggle against fascism, and their profound commitment to the cause of social progress and peace serve as a firm basis for reciprocal comradely interest in each other's successes and for the all-around strengthening of fruitful cooperation in various spheres.

Soviet people, solving the important tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, perceive with a sense of great sympathy the efforts being made by Yugoslav working peopole, enhancing the people's prosperity, and strengthening their multinational socialist state.

Under the conditions of a qualitatively new stage in the development of the international situation, particular topicality attaches to the strengthening collaboration between the USSR and the SFRY in the struggle for a nuclear-free world, for the strengthening of European security, for the enhancement of the United Nations' prestige in solving the burning problems of our time, and to your country's active role in the Nonaligned Movement, which is an important factor in strengthening the overall potential for peace. We express confidence that the all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY, developing according to the jointly agreed principles and accords, will continue to expand and strengthen in the interests of both countries' peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

On the occasion of the national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, and all fraternal Yugoslavia's communists and working people further successes in the building of socialism and the implementation of the 13th LCY Congress decisions.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
USSR Council of Ministers

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH MACEDONIAN DELEGATION 6 DEC

PM091009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 6 December P.N. Dimichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia (SFRY) Assembly headed by V. Starova, chairman of the republic's Assembly. The delegation is in the USSR at the invitation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

During the conversation the sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. It was noted that a determining role in giving new impetus to the multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY is played by regular contacts between the two countries' political figures and by parliamentary ties.

Opinions were exchanged on some issues relating to bilateral relations. In this connection the sides pointed out the great significance of developing ties between USSR and SFRY republics and provinces -- between the Uzbek SSR and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in particular -- which make their own contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

Certain international problems were also discussed. The Yugoslav parliamentarians' attention was drawn to the Delhi declaration and the USSR Supreme Soviet's Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World. The sides stressed the urgent need to take practical steps to build a nuclear-free world and create reliable security equal for all states.

The conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

M. Veres, Yuguslav ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH GDR'S MUECKENBERGER

PM041049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 28 November M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, had a meeting with E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, who is in Moscow in connection with the Sixth All-Union Soviet-GDR Friendship Society Conference.

Information was exchanged during the conversation on progress in implementing the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress and experience of work done by the two fraternal parties' party control organs.

M.G. Voropayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

RAZUMOVSKIY MEETS MIRTSCHIN-LED SED DELEGATION

PM041109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties a SED delegation headed by H. Mirtschin, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Party Organs Section, was in the Soviet Union on 25-28 November, during which time it was acquainted with CPSU experience in implementing the 37th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of organization party work.

The German comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee organizations Party Work Section and the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom and also visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a warm, friendly conversation with him. Ye.Z. Razumov, member of the CPSU Central committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section, took part in the conversation.

DOCUMENTARY ON ALBANIA OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM101451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Movie About Albania"]

[Text] The documentary movie "Talking About Albania..." was premiered at Moscow's "Oktyabr" movie theater 27 November. It is pegged to the 42d anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist aggressors and the victory of the people's revolution.

The picture was made at the Central Documentary Movie Studio and tells of the Albanian people's heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of the motherland during World War II and their selfless labor in building a new life. The movie gives prominence to the international aid rendered to the Albanian working people in the development of the republic. The movie is graphic evidence that Soviet poeople have had and continue to have friendly feelings for the Albanian people.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD111355 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Moscow Dec 11 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek briefly stopped over in Moscow on his way to the People's Republic of China today.

He was met at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov and other officials. [passage omitted]

GREEK PREMIER RECEIVES KARPOV IN ATHENS

LD120919 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Athens December 12 TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has received Viktor Karpov, Soviet special representative and head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Athens.

The Greek prime minister was informed of the state of Soviet-American relations after the summit meeting in Reykjavik and of the progress at the Geneva talks. Papandreou expressed satisfaction over the detailed analysis of the situation made by Karpov and said that late in December representatives of the heads of state and government of the Delhi Six would meet in New York.

According to the head of the Greek Government, the purpose of the regular meeting is to urge the U.S. to join the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions observed by the Soviet Union so that it would become bilateral.

RODIONOV MEETS WITH CYPRIOT LEADER LISSARIDHIS

LD111203 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Nicosia December 11 TASS -- Nikolay Rodionov, special representative of the Soviet leadership, on Wednesday met with Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the House of Representatives (parliament) of Cyprus.

Rodionov informed him about the results of the sixth round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms. Lissaridhis agreed that there was an urgent need for measures to achieve disarmament and strengthen security. He pointed out that the Cypriot parliament would do everything possible in this direction. Actions would be undertaken, specifically, towards convening a conference of parliamentarians from countries in the Mediterranean with a view to turning the Mediterranean Sea into a zone free of nuclear weapons, foreign military bases and fleets.

The USSR's ambassador to Cyprus, Yuriy Fokin, attended the meeting.

FRG 'HAWKS' CALL FOR FURTHER MISSILE UPGRADING

PM111251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Yuliy Yakhontov: "Undermining Reykjavik"]

[Text] It is no secret to anybody that the Federal Republic of Germany was one of the initiators of the 1979 NATO decision on missile "upgrading" -- the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, mainly in the FRG.

Now all 108 Pershing-II missiles have already been installed in combat positions on West German soil. Work is also in full swing on the deployment of 96 cruise missiles. They are aimed at USSR cities. Thus the FRG can claim the doubtful honor of being Washington's main missile launchpad in West Europe.

But this is not enough for the Bonn "hawks." The very formulation in Reykjavik of the question of mutually removing Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles from Europe alarmed them in a big way. Even though, to their delight, that agreement, just like the other accords, was not sealed through the fault of the American side, fear torments the local opponents of disarmament. What if the USSR and the United States nevertheless were at some point to come to an agreement on destroying their medium-range missiles in Europe?

In this situation it is quite possible to clearly discern in the FRG a group of influential politicians for whom disarmament would be tantamount to the end of the world. F.-J. Strauss, Bavarian prime minister and chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU), remains the mot zealous of them. Strauss' position was outlined at the recent pre-election CSU congress: "Disarmament, arms limitation, and arms control are in themselves of no value." The chief "value" for him is the demand for a "second arms upgrading," that is the additional siting of operational-tactical nuclear missiles on the territory of West European countries, mainly the FRG.

Only after such a "second upgrading," Strauss believes, can talks begin on reducing missiles of this kind. He now states that there is "no need to strive" for a "zero solution" on medium-range missiles at all.

Although the FRG Government states publicly that it agrees with the "zero option," during meetings with U.S. representatives and in contacts within the NATO framework West German politicians have been trying to persuade their interlocutors, so the weekly DER SPIEGEL notes, to forget about Reykjavik. Instead, they are calling on the United States to "okay" a new missile "upgrading." So, it seems to me that not only is a "step back from Reykjavik" being prepared for but, as in 1979, the foundation is being laid for a new buildup of the nuclear arsenals in Europe.

FRG REPORT ON TOY BOMBS IN DRA 'GROUNDLESS'

LD112236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Bonn, 11 Dec (TASS) -- A report from Afghanistan on the dushmans was transmitted on Wednesday in the usual FRG television second channel program "ZDF-Magazin." The authors of the report tried again to convince their audience that Soviet servicemen are allegedly using "toy bombs" in the neighboring country. It is not out of place to recall in this connection that similar assertions have long been coming not only from dyed-in-the-wool anti-Sovietists of nongovernmental circles, but also from Bonn officialdom.

In particular, one highly placed figure in Bonn's ruling coalition, Juergen Todenhoefer, who has illegally entered the territory of Afghanistan along with gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, has more than once after his return to the FRG made the same groundless assertions, although it has long been proven that such "toys" are by no means produced and delivered to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

What draws one's attention is not so much the lies about Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan, so much as that they in the FRG strive to place the lies concerning the situation in the DRA onto a "continuous conveyor belt." Towards this end, a group of television cameramen, made up of a group of Afghan bandits, were specially trained in West Germany, and it was they who filmed the last report. Indeed, in the future, as the producer of the television program, one (G. Lcewental), commented, similar footage will be supplied for ZDF on a "regular basis." Such actions are nothing other than a routine provocative action aimed against the USSR and the DRA.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS VISIT -- Moscow December 9 TASS -- A delegation of party workers and scientists from the Italian Communist Party (PCI) led by Gianfranco Borghini, a leading member of the PCI, has visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Academy of Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee under a plan of contacts between the CPSU and the PCI. While in Moscow, it attended a conference on "The Challenge of the Scientific and Technological Revolution and the Communists' Response." The Italian comrades also visited Leningrad. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEMIRCHYAN VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

Delegation Holds Talks

PM031627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Harare, 2 Dec -- The CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan. member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which is here under the protocol on cooperation between the CPSU and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] party, is touring the country. It has visited the cities of Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que, and Victoria Falls, where it met with the leadership and activists of party organizations. In the course of the talks the delegation was informed about the activity of the ZANU-PF provincial committees aimed at creating the sound foundations of a socialist society, strengthening national unity, and widening political education work.

The CPSU's rich theoretical and practical experience, K. Ndlovu, member of the ZANU-PF Central Committee and chairman of the ZANU-PF party organization for the province of Northern Matabeleland, pointed out at one of the meetings, is of tremendous significance for the ZANU-PF, which, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is in the vanguard of the working people's struggle to build a society on the principles of social justice and equality.

Exchange of Speeches

PM081517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Harare, 4 Dec -- D. Mutasa, member of the Politburo and secretary for foreign affairs of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front party [ZANU-PF], noted the great importance of Soviet assistance and of the historical experience of the CPSU for the ZANU-PF and the people of Zimbabwe in building a society of social justice and equality based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Speaking at a reception here in honor of the CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which is currently visiting Zimbabwe, he described this visit as further evidence of the strengthening bonds of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and ZANU-PF and between the peoples of the two countries.

The delegation's meetings and talks with R. Mugabe, president and first secretary of ZANU-PF and prime minister of Zimbabwe, and other party and government leaders have shown unity of views on the main present-day issues and a sincere desire to further expand interparty and interstate relations, D. Mutasa said.

The forces of imperialism and racism are trying in every way to hamper our progress along the chosen path, he said. They stop at nothing, in order to subject the countries of southern Africa to their diktat, as the death of President S. Machel of Mozambique indicates.

In a reply speech, the head of the CPSU delegation expressed confidence that the ties between the CPSU and ZANU-PF and between the USSR and Zimbabwe will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of peace, democracy, and progress in the world.

Delegation Returns 5 Dec

PM091005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Harare 5 December. It was in Zimbabwe at the invitation of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front leadership.

ZAMBIAN PARTY OFFICIALS RECEIVE CPSU VISITORS

PM111429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Relations"]

[Text] Lusaka, 10 Dec 1-- The increasingly strong relations between the CPSU and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) and between the USSR and Zambia have been noted by Boutis Kapulu, member of the UNIP Central Committee responsible for the province of Lusaka. He was receiving the CPSU delegation headed by A.N. Plekhanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kurgan party Obkom, which is here in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the UNIP. B. Kapulu acquainted the Soviet guests with the structure of the province's party organization and talked about UNIP activity aimed at developing the national economy.

On the same day the CPSU delegation visited the UNIP research bureau. John Ngvisha, its director, talked about the history of the UNIP and its struggle for the country's independence. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the party library.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SOMALI OFFICIAL

LD052055 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Deputy Soviet foreign minister Anatoliy Adamishin and the state minister for foreign affairs of Somalia Muhammad 'Ali Mahmud have held consultations in Moscow. The establishment of political contacts, the development of trade, economic and cultural relations between the two countries were discussed. The two sides also exchanged views on the prospects of political settlement in Africa's Horn and a number of other international issues. It has been decided to continue such consultations.

PROCEEDINGS OF CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS ASSESSED

PM101635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and P. Bogomolov: "Banner of the Cuban Revolution. Communist Party of Cuba Program Adopted"]

[Text] Havana, 2 Dec -- The concluding sessions of the Third Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress -- held, as is known, in February of this year -- ended in Havana today. Its delegates -- emissaries from the party organizations of all 169 of the country's municipalities -- reassembled in accordance with their February decision in order to approve the party program, whose draft was submitted for nationwide discussion by the Third Congress.

During the 10 months since then there have been thousands of meetings, debates, seminars, and scientific conferences devoted to the main provisions of that document. Both Communists and nonparty people participated in them. More than 8,000 suggestions were made on the structure and contents of the draft. The party essentially consulted with the people on Cuba's future, on continuing the Cuban Revolution's glorious deeds, and on its great aims.

The discussion of the draft party program activated the country's ideological and political life and helped to develop the initiative and enhance the responsibility of cadres for the fulfillment of plan targets. It once again showed very convincingly that the PCC is the vanguard, leading force of socialist building on the island of freedom. Its ideological platform and practical line are supported by the entire people since this accords with their vital interests and aspirations.

The broad discussion of the draft PCC Program took place under the strong influence of the ideas and the revolutionary spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress and the critical mood set at the Cuban Communists' forum. During the past period party organizations have appreciably stepped up their leading role in labor collectives, begun to be more exacting toward the fulfillment of adopted decisions, and stepped up monitoring of economic activity. In recent years, the number of Cuban Communists working directly in production and the services sphere has reached more than 43 percent of total party membership. All this has a positive effect on progress in fulfilling the tasks advanced by the Congress.

At the same time, life and the times are making amendments to practical work and demanding that not only the positive processes but also the difficulties and negative phenomena that arise be constantly seen. For a number of reasons of an external and an internal nature certain problems connected with implementing the outlined plans have recently made themselves known in Cuba. The pace of development of certain sectors of the national economy has slowed down, and a comprehensive approach to the questions of investment policy has been lacking.

The party has exposed these adverse trends in good time and is now taking specific measures to eliminate them, striving for the country's more dynamic progress along the socialist path. This is why questions of improving economic leadership, improving labor organization and the pay system, making more efficient use of the potential that has been created, and accelerating the commissioning of available reserves were at the center of the delegates' attention in the concluding sessions of the Third Congress. In an atmosphere of high exactingness and broad criticism and self-criticism the forum participants analyzed the reasons for shortcomings and omissions and sought ways to improve work. Their speeches were characterized by a constructive approach to the problems under discussion and by concreteness and businesslike efficiency. To embody the party program in practical deeds, the delegates pointed out, it will be necessary to raise all work to a qualitatively new level.

The forum participants unanimously adopted the PCC Program, which defines the chief strategic aim of completing the building of a socialist society on Cuban soil. This historic document paints a concise picture of the Cuban people's more than century-long struggle for their independence and of their heroic epic of creating a new society in direct proximity to the major imperialist power -- the United States.

It is known that the most urgent tasks of the Cuban revolution were formulated by Fidel Castro at the trial of the participants in the unsuccessful storming of the Moncada Barracks 26 July 1953. The speech he delivered then is now knows as the political document "History Will Vindicate Me." It determined in many ways the nature of the armed struggle against the Batista dictatorship and for profound social transformations and the country's genuine independence.

By the mid-seventies the "Moncada Program" had already been fulfilled and even overfulfilled in a number of areas. Underpinned by the successes scored, Cuban Communists adopted at their first congress a program platform which revealed the tasks of further strengthening the revolutionary gains. And now, 11 years later, the PCC Program has been approved.

This document is characterized by its scientific foundation, integrity and profound regard both for Cuba's specific conditions and for the rich experience of fraternal parties. Pointing to the historical continuity of the cause of mankind's liberation from the yoke of capital, it points out that "in addition to national factors, the victory of the glorious October socialist revolution in Russia, which ushered in a new era in human history, exerted an exceptional influence on the Cuban revolutionary movement."

The program emphasizes that the chief aim of the party's economic policy over the coming 5-year period is to complete the building of the material and technical base of socialism. It is planned to achieve this by widely introducing scientific and technical achievements and making the maximum use of their own resources and of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor.

The Cuban people's social gains are well known and incontestable. The program points out very definitely that the socialist way of life is successfully being asserted in Cuba. Its chief qualities are conditioned by the working person's transformation from exploitation and oppression into a truly free person and the collective master of the means of production.

Cuba is an equal member of the unified family of the community's peoples. It actively participates in CEMA activities and makes its contribution to further strengthening multifaceted ties among fraternal countries. The working people of the island of freedom have been convinced in practice of the tremendous significance of this cooperation. And the party program draws the natural conclusion that the successful development and improvement of social producton in Cuba is inseparable from broad economic integration with the USSR and other community states.

Socialist Cuba enjoys high prestige in the world. Whereas the prerevolutionary Batista regime was recognized by just 51 states, the republic now actively maintains diplomatic relations with 121 countries. The revolutionary example of the island of freedom inspires the peoples of many developing states. It graphically shows what tremendous successes a country which has embarked on the path of socialism can achieve. The program emphasizes that the Republic of Cuba pursues an active, purposeful foreign policy from class positions aimed at defending the cause of socialism and the people's liberation. The text confirms Cuba's profound adherence to the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Cuban revolutionaries bear aloft the banner of proletarian, socialist internationalism, confirming in practice their loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching. They advocate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the world communist and workers movement, the program points out. They see it as one of their most important tasks to help to strengthen the Cuban revolution's gains, defend the motherland, and strengthen the republic's international positions. "Our party," the program states, "emphasizes the historic and inviolable nature of friendship with the Soviet Union based on common aims and ideology."

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Second Edition p 4 in a shorter version of the same story here adds the following:

"The first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere actively struggles for peace, disarmament, and international security. It advocates resolving the historical disagreements with the United States, the party program points out, on the basis of full respect for its independence and sovereignty and unswerving observance of the principle of equality among states. At the same time, revolutionary Cuba indefatigably strengthens the defense of its renewed motherland and maintains readiness to repulse any provocations by imperialism.

"The jubilee parade of troops and people's militia was a vivid manifestation of the Cuban people's moral and political unity and of their trust in and love for the Revolutionary Armed Forces created 30 years ago. Columns of the motherland's defenders marched past with measured step. The servicemen and militiamen were cordially greeted from the rostrum by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers; Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; other party and state leaders and representatives of the republic's public organizations."]

...In the afternoon approximately 1,800 delegates and more than 3,000 party activists who had traveled from all over the country gathered in the auditorium of the Karl Marx Theater for the closing of the third party congress -- a forum which has become an important landmark in the development of the Cuan revolution. The party program adopted by it, as well as the other important decisions aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development, provides further vivid evidence of the new system's great transforming force and of its mighty step.

Castro Closing Speech

PM111030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fidel Castro's Speech"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Dec -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers, speaking at the close of the special session of the Cuban Communists' Third Congress, announced the adoption of the PCC's first program. As is well known, the original draft of this document, which was approved at the first stage of the congress in February this year, was later submitted for nationwide discussion.

The Cuban leader assessed highly the results of the session's work, stressing that it was one of the most significant political forums in the history of the Cuban revolution. He described the decision to hold the present session after nationwide discussion of the draft program as an important act which allowed all the people to take an active part in discussing the document, which in turn made it possible to considerably improve and enrich it.

F. Castro assessed the program's adoption as a historic event of exceptional significance for the revolituion and the PCC, and the program itself as a highly important ideological instrument of the Cuban revolution and a document reflecting the people's interests and mapping out the path to the future. This document, he stressed, requires from the Cuban people new efforts, struggle, and self-sacrifice. The Cuban leaders pointed to the need for a thorough, detailed study of the program, which will be the guide in work over the next 15-20 years. At the same time he pointed out that the successful fulfillment of all the program's provisions is impossible until such time as the errors which have occurred are rectified and the negative trends which have emerged in recent years in various spheres of public life are eliminated.

Speaking of the creation and formation of the PCC, F. Castro noted that it was formed and tempered in the struggle, overcoming difficulties and initial errors. The party was created slowly, but with high standards. It took in the best representatives of the working people and all the people. It took the most active part in the heroic revolutionary struggle. Today we have a militant party half a million strong, whose members show a high political and cultural standard and high political awareness. Our party has modern mass information media at its disposal. A system of education has been created which serves to disseminate the party's ideas among the masses, who are history's creator. There is a healthy atmosphere and high morality in our party, and honest people in its ranks.

F. Castro stressed V.I. Lenin's tremendous historical contribution to the development of the theory of socialist building. Going on to touch on Cuba's experience, he noted that the building of socialism and communism is above all a political and revolutionary task. We must not reject material incentives in the production sphere or norms or socialist forms of labor remuneration based on the quantity and quality of labor. But we should be clearly aware of the importance of political and revolutionary work. F. Castro pointed to the need of securing increased profitability by means of efficient labor, the optimum utilization of machinery, the improvement of the organization of production, and the cutting of excessive staffs. These questions cannot be resolved overnight. Their resolution must be well thought out, because, as experience shows, sometimes the means are worse than the disease itself.

Political work does not mean reading the catechism of Marxism-Leninism to people every day, the Cuban leader went on. Political work means the desire to stir people's moral and human qualities. Nobody is born a revolutionary. Everything depends on the ability to cultivate the best human qualities -- conscience, honor, and dignity. All our revolution's best achievements are the result of the education of people's consciousness and the dissemination of our party's ideas.

Our party has set about tackling the problems which exist in the country with unprecedented vigor, the speaker said. It has taken the lead in the process of rectifying errors and eliminating negative trends. The present session has shown clearly that the party knows what it wants and is studying ways of achieving its goals by using the new style of work. The resolution of the problems of efficiency and of developing and building socialism is, he stressed, the party's cause.

Speaking of the tasks of the party member, F. Castro pointed out that he must set an example in everything and be ready for self-sacrifice. More is asked of the communist than of anyone else. And that is how he must be, in all circumstances.

It is necessary to tell people the truth boldly, the Cuban leader stated. In our struggle today the conditions are being created for the further development of the revolutionary process. We are following the straight, true road to victory.

I am entirely convinced that we will not only fulfill the party program which has been adopted, but overfulfill it, as we overfulfilled everything planned at the time of the events connected with the storming of the Moncada, the landing from the "Granma," and the struggle in the Sierra Maestra mountains, F. Castro went on. Today it is no longer a question of the struggle against illiteracy or the lack of elementary medical services. It is a question of taking on the historic task of developing the country and advancing along the path of building socialism and communism. It is incumbent on us not only to prove that socialism entirely surpasses capitalism in the development of such spheres as education and health care, but also to demonstrate that we communists are capable of resolving our problems 10 times more effectively than capitalists. Communist consciousness and revolutionary will were, are, and will remain a thousand times mightier than capitalism, the Cuban leader stated in conclusion.

CUBAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

PM101039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the capital's public and Moscow Garrison servicemen to mark the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces was held 2 December at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. The meeting presidium comprised the following: Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; Great Patriotic War veterans; and representatives of the capital's public. R. Mirabal Fernandez, charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, and Colonel R. Marrero Gomez, military attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, were present. The meeting was opened by G.D. Arzhanov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. A report was delivered by Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin. The Cuban Armed Forces' 30th anniversary, he said, is being widely marked, together with the fraternal Cuban people and their servicemen, by the Soviet people, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, and the peoples and armies of the other socialist community countries.

The heirs of the great Cuban patriot Jose Marti -- the heroes of the storming of the Moncada barracks, the voyage of the "Granma," and the fighting in the mountains of the Sierra Maestra, all their comrades-in-arms and successors, revolutionary veterans, and the new generation of Cuban citizens -- have grounds for pride. They have confirmed and upheld their motherland's independence and, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, have turned it into a country with a rapidly growing planned economy and rapidly developing science, culture, and health care. The socialist community countries and the Soviet Union in particular, the speaker noted, have shown invariable solidarity and support for the fraternal Cuban people. Addressing the meeting Col Marrero Gomez stressed that Cuban servicemen, standing in a single combat formation with Soviet servicemen and the servicemen of the other socialist community countries' armies, mount staunch guard over peace and socialism.

On the same day Col R. Marrero Gomez, military attache at the Cuban Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception marking the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces' 30th anniversary. The reception was attended by the following: Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestolapov; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. Military attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union figured among the guests. R. Mirabel Fernandez, charge d' affaires at the Cuban Embassy, was also present.

POLITBURO CONSIDERS DRAFT LAW ON ENTERPRISES

LD112010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a session held on 11 December, discussed the progress of work on the draft law of the USSR on socialist enterprises which is being prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 27th party congress. As was indicated at the session, passing this law will be of the greatest importance in implementing a profound restructuring of the system of management, the development by all possible means of its democratic elements, the enhancing of the socialist enterprise and responsibility of labor collectives and the activating of the human factor.

It is intended that the draft law will lay down the foundations of the economic independence of enterprises and associations, of wide use of economic management methods, full financial autonomy and self-financing, and the principles of relations between enterprises and their superordinate ministries and departments, planning, financial and other management bodies, and local soviets of workers' deputies. Special attention is paid to increasing the activeness of labor collectives and implementing the rights accorded them by the Constitution and laws of the USSR. An important place in the draft law will be taken by questions of the social development of labor collectives and of their self-government.

The Politburo approved the main areas of preparation of the draft law on socialist enterprises and deemed it desirable to continue this work, bearing in mind the fundamental importance of the law in question, as regards putting into practice the party's policy of accelerating the economic and social development of Soviet society.

The Politburo examined the question of the progress of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES, and noted that, as a result of the selfless efforts of many labor collectives and of soldiers of the Soviet Army, and of much organizational and political work by party and local soviet bodies, ministries and departments, an important stage of this work has been completed. The protective structures of the damaged block have been commissioned, and the first and second power sets of the electric power station have been started. A detailed report on this will be published in the press.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on measures to improve the organization of pedigree livestock breeding. It envisages the carrying out of a work program to further improve the productive qualities of cattle and poultry, create new highly-productive breeds, extend the network of stud-farms, enterprises and farms and strengthen them organizationally and economically. The intensification of fodder production and the utilizaton of modern achievements in genetics, breeding and biotechnology, will be of great importance in implementing this program. It has been recommended to local, local soviet and economic bodies that they expand the practice of creating scientific and production associations for pedigree livestock breeding with the incorporation of appropriate scientific establishments, breeding centres, livestock farms and other enterprises.

The Politburo heard a report by Comrade Gorbachev on the CPSU delegation's talks with the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. It was pointed out that they were of much importance for deepening mutual understandings and trust between the two parties.

Political prerequisites had been created for further steady development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, for their being enriched with up-to-date forms, and for the strengthening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the striving for a nuclear-free world and for the solution other global problems facing mankind. Taking into account the accords reached, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo gave specific instructions to organizations and departments.

The Politburo examined the results of the talks between the Soviet leadership and Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway, chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party. It was pointed out that considerable mutual understanding on the main, most topical issues of disarmament and European security as well as on environmental protection matters had been revealed during the talks. The desire to develop traditional good-neighborly relations and mutual trust between the USSR and Norway and to broaden cooperation between the CPSU and the Norwegian Labor Party was reaffirmed.

Viktor Nikonov's report on the results of his trip to the GDR was heard at the meeting. The trip was connected with further development of cooperation between the agro-industrial sectors of the two countries.

The session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other issues relating to the country's domestic life, as well as to the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

PRAVDA NOTES UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM111637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondents O. Gusev, M. Odinets, I. Tikhomirov report: "Adopting a More Exacting Approach; From the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kiev — A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held 8 December discussed the republic communists' tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the work of Ukrainian SSR party, soviet, and economic organs to increase the production and purchases of grain in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress."

The task of increasing grain production is one of the republic's key tasks. Its practical implementation is of tremendous importance, the plenum stressed. Only on the basis of a radical improvement in grain farming productivity will it be possible to ensure stable supplies of food to the population as the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress demand.

A powerful production potential has been created in the Ukrainian agricultural sector, and this made it possible to increase the procurement of potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk, and of some other products during the last 5-year plan. The provision of the population with food products has improved. However, the necessary stability in grain production was not achieved and there was a large shortfall in grain deliveries to the state.

The plenum acknowledged that the analysis and criticism made and the conclusions drawn in the CPSU Central Committee resolution are absolutely correct. [paragraph continues]

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, party obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, agro-industrial committees, and associations failed to properly focus the efforts of leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific establishments, and party, soviet, and economic organs on the solution of pressing problems in grain farming and crop farming in general.

A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, who delivered the report and those who took part in the debate subjected the prevailing state of affairs to a detailed analysis. It was noted that a certain number of senior officials, including some at republic level, fail to adopt a critical attitude when assessing work and tolerate serious shortcomings in the utilization of land and material and manpower resources as well as violations of technological discipline. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and sections have failed to display the necessary consistency and persistence in monitoring the implementation of decisions adopted. The plenum declared that direct responsibility for the lag in grain growing and crop farming in general must be borne primarily by I.A. Mozgovoy, secretary of the Central Committee, and Yu.A. Kolomiyets, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Criticism was also leveled at the Council of Ministers Presidium and the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, which are responsible for the comprehensive and balanced development of the republic's economy. The urgent need was emphasized to enhance responsibility at all levels for the fulfillment of decisions adopted and to strengthen executive discipline.

Under the 5-year plan it is necessary as early as next year to obtain 50.5 million metric tons of grain and to sell 17.5 million metric tons to the state. This is an extremely complex task, considering that there are problems with the cultivation of winter crops in a number of oblasts. Delegates were reminded from the rostrum that a number of oblasts had been severely criticized at the 27th CPSU Congress for allowing gross yields, and especially yields of wheat, to decline. The results of the current year indicate that only Kherson Oblast drew the necessary conclusions from this criticism. In the other oblasts there were no changes for the better.

Odessa Oblast in particular has lost much ground. Despite the fact that over the past three 5-year plans deliveries of mineral fertilizers and the area under irrigation have trebled there, average annual grain production has decreased by almost 500,000 metric tons. In terms of gross output the oblast has dropped from first to fourth place and in terms of yields from second to twenty-first place. In the current year the oblast failed to deliver 25 percent of the planned quantity of grain, 50 percent of the planned quantity of sugar beets, and a substantial quantity of sunflower and potatoes. All this is the result of poor and at times incompetent leadership. Party obkom secretary M.G. Galich and Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee Chairman I.Ya. Sichuk must be made strictly answerable for this, the plenum noted. It is obvious that the Obkum Bureau, and First Secretary A.P. Nochevkin personally, have also failed to channel the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organs in the right direction.

Serious complaints were also cited against the following oblast leaders — Dnepropetrovsk (V.G. Boyko, Yu.P. Babich); Nikolayev (L.G. Sharayev, V.I. Ilin); Zaporozhye (A.P. Sazonov, P.I. Moskalkov); Voroshilovgrad (B.T. Goncharenko, R.P. Zverev); Kirovograd (N.I. Samilyk, V.I. Zheliba), and others.

The yields and gross output of the main food crop — winter wheat — have decreased substantially in the republic in recent years; annually large areas of this crop perish and have to be resown. And it is not just a question of weather conditions. Many people are simply resigned to the situation in this sector and specialists are virtually never brought to book. [paragraph continues]

Sharp criticism in this connection was leveled at A.G. Denisenko, deputy chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee (Gosagroprom).

The enhancement of the general standards of crop cultivation, the introduction of intensive techniques, and an increase in grain corn production to 10-12 million metric tons are of decisive importance in the efforts to increase grain production. Only an enhancement of the role and responsibility of all cadres, and above all of specialists, will make it possible to bring all these reserves into play. After all, there are more than 200,000 agronomists, engineers, and technicians working on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in agricultural organs and scientific institutions (one specialist per only 200 hectares of land or so). All this mighty force must produce maximum returns.

Today, the speakers emphasized, the slogan "Everything Depends on the Cadres" takes on a new content -- the role of the human factor in the practical implementation of the party's course toward acceleration is increasing. So it is important to organize work with people so that not only leaders and specialists but rank-and-file workers too feel responsible for the results of the collective's work and seek to make a maximum contribution to the common cause.

The role of specialists as production organizers and technologists has not yet been sufficiently developed. More than three-fourths of the chief agronomists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirovograd, Kherson, and Chernigov Oblasts and more than 70-80 percent of kolkhoz chairmen in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Ternopol Oblasts have been replaced over the past 5 years. Despite the fact that many farms are experiencing an acute shortage of machine operators, the plan for training them is not met year after year. The training of machine operators is particularly badly organized in Kharkov, Zhitomir, and Transcarpathian Oblasts.

It was noted that the republic Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom, ministries, departments, and soviet and economic organs in a number of oblasts, in particular Khmelnitskiy, Vinnitsa, Chernigov, and Rovno Oblasts, are not paying sufficient attention to questions of the social transformation of the countryside and the creation of the necessary conditions for the labor and day-to-day life of the working people.

The plenum pointed out the need to tackle in earnest the task of improving labor organization and remuneration and reducing administrative and management staff by giving support to the republic kolkhoz council, which recently approved recommendations providing for the reduction of the kolkhoz management apparatus by 67,000 people, or almost 19 percent. At the same time, forms of labor organization and incentives based on financial autonomy, such as the team, family, and individual contract, must be introduced on an extensive scale. This will substantially increase labor productivity and overall production efficiency.

In present-day conditions, we cannot reach the next stage in scientific and technical progress without relying on science. Yet how can you expect success, the question rang out from the rostrum, if the Ukrainian Institute of Irrigational Agriculture, headed by director V.I. Ostapov, has supplied virtually no new high-yield varieties and hybrids of winter wheat and corn in the past 15 years. Grain crop varieties occupy only 11 percent of the land area the once-famous Institute of Plant-growing, Selection, and Genetics now headed by B.P. Gurev. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has drawn the attention of G.A. Bogdanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Southern Branch of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, more than once to the serious shortcomings in the work of these establishments. But there has been no real change for the better.

The idea that the solution of all the tasks under discussion depended largely on the effectiveness of the restructuring of organizational and political work ran through the speeches of G.I. Revenko and I.K. Lutak, first secretaries of the Kiev and Cherkassy Party Obkoms; V.A. Makhlay, first secretary of the Kakhovka Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom; and others. More than half a million communists are currently working in agriculture in the Ukraine. There is a large party aktiv on practically every farm. However, they still exert little influence on the development of production.

Analyzing the existing shortcomings and omissions in the development of grain farming, the plenum pointed out that the republic party and soviet organs must accelerate the restructuring of the leadership of the agro-industrial complex in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress. So far many of them have been unable to mobilize the forces and resources of kolkozes, sovkhozes, scientific collectives, and of all cadres in general. In their efforts to resolve pressing problems, the republic Council of Ministers, the Gosagroprom, the Gosplan, the Ministry of Grain Products, the ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, party obkoms, and oblispolkoms have failed to ensure the implementation in full of the measures to develop grain growing outlined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Certain party raykoms and gorkoms continue to do the work of soviet and economic organs, they seem unable to give up the old style and methods of work which have become obsolete, they continue to issue orders, send out numerous instructions, and demand numerous reports from people at local level. As a result, party committees find it difficult to find the resources and the time for direct organizational and political work directly in labor collectives. As a rule, such party raykoms have a superficial idea about the actual state of affairs at local level and their work with leading cadres is inadequate. This has been revealed in particular by a survey carried out by Central Committee officials to check on the progress of restructuring in party committees of Volynskaya, Crimean, Dnepropetrovsk, Rovno, Kharkov, Khmelnitskiy, and Cherkassy Oblasts.

The task of tackling every lagging farm individually has been set more than once. However, last year again one in four kolkhozes and sovkhozes harvested less than 20 quintals of grain per hectare. Such farms abound especially in Rovno and Sumy Oblasts. If yields there were brought up to the republic average, around 3 million metric tons' extra grain could be obtained.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that the republic's working people will ensure implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution providing for a considerable increase in the production of grain and all crop farming and livestock raising products and make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the socioeconomic program outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The plenum was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD101407 Kishinev Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] A plenum of Tarakliyskiy Raykom of the Moldavian Communist Party has examined an organizational matter.

The plenum released Comrade (?Blebov) from his duties of first secretary of the raykom in conection with his election as secretary of the Moldavian SSR Trade Union Council and chairman of the republican committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Agro-Industrial Complex. The plenum elected Comrade (?Mulkota), who was formerly working as first deputy head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, as first secretary of Tarakliyskiy Raykom.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade Snegur, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

TURKMEN LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

LD091852 Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANI in Turkmen 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The Turkmen SSR [TuSSR] Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade Nikolay Nikitovich Zeminkin as minister of local industry of the TuSSR.

Nikolay Nikitovich Zimenkin was born in 1938. He is Russian and has been a member of the CPSU since 1976. He graduated from Tashkent Textile Institute. He is an engineer-technologist by profession. [passage omitted]

In 1977-1986 he was the head of the light industry section of the TuSSR Gosplan. Since January 1986 he has been working as deputy chairman of the TuSSR Gosplan. [passage omitted]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES PERM OBKOM

LD091712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has listened to a report on the work of the Perm Obkom. As has been shown by a check on and an analysis of the work, the decision which was adopted says, the oblast party organization is still making poor use of the favorable opportunities, opened up after the 27th CPSU Congress, for deep and qualitative changes in economic and social life. The obkom's activity is lacking in dynamism, scale and a businesslike attitude. The oblast's party committees have not drawn lessons from the fact that in recent years the economy and the social sphere have been developing at a slackened pace; the reasons for the manifestations of stagnation have not been fully revealed. The obkom has been unable to create a united front in the struggle to achieve acceleration in all sectors. Particular responsibility for the fact that the restructuring has begun just to make time, the decision stresses, rests with Obkom First Secretary Comrade Konoplev, Oblispolkom Chairman Comrade Petrov, other members of the Obkom Buro, many of whom have long been at the head of major work sectors in the oblast. They have been uncritical in their assessment of the state of affairs in the oblast. They often do not see their own omissions, errors and mistakes. And they strive to justify the lagging behind in many areas of work by various attendant circumstances.

The adopted decision orders the CPSU obkom to conduct a deep and self-critical analysis of the content and methods of their activity and also the work of okrug, town and rayon party committees in the period since the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 27th CPSU Congress, and to carry out specific measures to eliminate the considerable shortcomings.

The CPSU Central Committee decision is published in PRAVDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and the PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN magazine.

PAPER CRITICIZES KAZAKH CULTURE MINISTRY

PM101435 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Ministry and Restructuring"]

[Text] No area of life today remains unaffected by the march of restructuring, which is gathering pace. It is felt in virtually everything. In the scope of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the renewal of social relations, the labor and creative activeness of the masses, and the very spirit of creation that is the distinguishing feature of our time. The reconstruction of the entire national economy and the improvement of the organizational structure of management outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee April (1985) Plenum are already producing substantial results. Considerably more attention is also being paid to the development of the social sphere and the construction of housing and of projects for consumer service and cultural purposes. During the first 10 months of this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, the number of projects commissioned increased by 14 percent for housing, 13 percent for schools, 27 percent for children's preschool institutions, and 60 percent for hospitals and polyclinics. Much is being done in order to more fully satisfsy people's spiritual needs and to create conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual and the flourishing of people's talents.

The solution of the large-scale tasks facing the national economy as a whole demands considerable funds. One point, however, is typical, and it is particularly important to emphasize it: Never before has the development of the material base of culture been backed by such impressive capital investment. The sum of R6.4 billion envisaged by the 5-year plan for the construction of cultural projects is double the amount in the preceding 5-year plan. Essentially, this means that the sector is scaling new heights and this, in turn, necessitates a fundamental turnabout in its management and in the intensification of cadres' initiative, independence, professionalism, and responsibility.

Nevertheless, life shows that many departments dealing with matters of cultural building have been found to be unprepared to ensure a real restructuring in practice. More than 4 months ago SOVETSKAYA KULTURA organized in Kazakhstan a "roundtable" discussion on problems concerning the material base of the social and cultural sphere in the countryside. Even back then representatives of the various organizations involved noted with alarm that inadequate use was being made of the funds appropriated for construction (our report was entitled "While the Million Is Still in the 'Piggy Bank'") and that plans for the commissioning of many projects were under threat of being wrecked essentially from the very beginning. So how did events develop subsequently?

K. Musin, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, assured the newspaper in his official reply that progress in construction work was being monitored, that special telephone conferences are held every month, and that the situation will be set right. In fact, however, very little has changed. We shall cite just two examples. The Rayon House of Culture in Shubarkuduk (Aktyubinsk Oblast) should have opened its doors to visitors in the third quarter of the year, but only 39 percent of the year's allocation of funds for its construction has been assimilated. The Rayon House of Culture in the city of Kamenka (Uralsk Oblast) is also due for commissioning. The indicators here are even worse. [paragraph continues]

Only 17 percent of capital investment funds have been used. During the first 9 months as a whole, the assimilation of funds for the construction of rayon houses of culture stood at 54 percent. As we can see, the residue principle, which has put down firm roots over the years in the work of organizations dealing with the construction of cultural projects, has still not been overcome. Restructuring here is still progressively in words rather than in deeds.

This is, unfortunately, also typical of the republican Ministry of Culture (Minister Zh. Yerkimbekov, First Deputy Minister I. Popov). The USSR Ministry of Culture Collegium pointed out a whole year ago the need to fundamentally improve the work of Kazakhstan's cultural enlightenment institutions. Attention was urgently drawn to the unsatisfactory use being made of clubs and sports facilities in organizing the working people's leisure. A recent inspection showed that only 52 percent of club capacity is being utilized while the number of visitors has fallen by 1.5 million. And how could, for example, Zyryanovskiy Rayon's House of Culture (East Kazakhstan Oblast) attract people when it has not even a single amateur artistic collective? The situation is the same in a number of culture enlightenment institutions in Kzyl-Orda and Chimkent Oblasts. Only one-fourth of the republic's clubs have hobby groups. Technical creativity study circles are altogether a rarity -- there are only 50 of them.

For a long time now, the Kazakh SSR has ranked among the last of union republics in terms of most indicators of cultural enlightenment work. The situation with cadres is also alarming. Cadre turnover is rising because of the lack of concern for the housing and consumer service conditions of cultural enlightenment workers or for the moral and material incentives of their labor. The average annual cadre turnover here is up to 40 percent.

Recently the USSR Ministry of Culture again heard a report on the work of Kazakhstan's Ministry of Culture. The collegium established that no fundamental changes have occurred in the utilization of the existing material base, in the methods and forms of work, in cadre policy, or in club construction. Essentially, a most important program has been thwarted. The republican ministry's apparatus is not sufficiently interested in the situation at local level, does not display due persistence in solving urgent questions, and contents itself with all sorts of reports, which, moreover, often fail to reflect the true state of affairs. For example, ministry reports list 128 parks when the actual number is just over 50. And how many cultural and sports complexes have been created only on paper, both in Uralsk Oblast and in other oblasts? So the total figure for the republic reflects complete "prosperity" -- there are more than 700 of them.

Complacency, indifference, lack of initiative and self-criticism, bureaucracy -- this is today's style of work by Kazakhstan's Ministry of Culture. And things must be called by their names -- their real names.

During his meeting with the Krasnodar Kray party aktiv, M.S. Gorbachev stressed that workers in many ministries "...find it very difficult to part with old habits, with established but outdated forms... This means that they work in the old fashion, on the basis of old approaches." The road to restructuring lies through the overcoming of inertia, and the guarantee of its success is contained in new approaches.

Analyzing the situation prevailing in the Kazakh SSR, it would be unfair to present a one-sided picture of cultural building. Of course, the republic does not have quite a few remarkable amateur artistic collectives, which are helped by a large detachment of dedicated cultural enlightenment specialists.

There are magnificent palaces of culture and rural clubs, and people here are justifiably proud of the House of Festivities which has opened in Tselinograd... But the successes could have been much more significant had the Ministry of Culture and its local subdivisions faced life more boldly and more energetically, abandoning outdated stereotypes and routines which hinder the sector's development. The republican Ministry of Culture needs greater attention and effective support from party organs. What is needed is not sporadic party assistance, but purposeful and planned work, a resolute turn toward the needs of culture itself, toward those who cultivate its difficult field on a daily basis.

A few days ago the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of progress in the fulfillment of the national economic plan for social and cultural building in 1986. Noting the positive changes which have occurred in this most important sphere recently, the party Central Committee demanded that union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and republican ministries and departments, soviet ispolkoms, and trade union and Komsomol organizations take decisive measures as regards those who fail to ensure a fundamental improvement in the construction of projects for social and cultural purposes and those whose work to cope with plan targets for their commissioning is unsatisfactory. Prompt discovery of the causes obstructing success in work and the elimination of obstacles to the implementation of the social construction program -- this is the guidance, duty, and obligation of each and every Communist.

DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS ENTRY, EXIT RULE CHANGES

PM091041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with I.S. Samoshchenko, USSR first deputy minister of justice, by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent under the heading "In Order To Facilitate Contacts;" first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Addenda to the regulations governing entry to and exit from the USSR made by USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 28 August this year will come into force as of 1 January.

When introducing the addenda our government was guided by the desire to facilitate contacts between people, I.S. Samoshchenko, USSR first deputy minister of justice, said.

I would like to remind you, I.S. Samoshchenko continued in an interview with IZVESTIYA, that last spring in Bern there was a conference of representatives of the countries which signed the Final Act in Helsinki 11 years ago. It was proposed that a final document incorporating an agreement on contacts between people be adopted in Bern. Unfortunately, this did not happen. The reason? The stand taken by the United States, which in fact prevented the adoption of this important document, already coordinated between the conference participants.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union took the decision to improve its legislation in light of the Bern draft document. We decided not to wait for the document to be finally approved, as the citizens of various countries will benefit from these decisions, as will the task of building and strengthening mutual understanding between peoples.

[Correspondent] To all appearances, the attitude taken by the U.S. delegation did not cause particular surprise. While setting itself up as "champion of absolutely everyone's rights," the United States shamelessly violates human rights -- both at home and abroad.

It is indicative, for example, that the United States still shows no desire to become a signatory to the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights.

[Samoshchenko] The Soviet Union ratified this pact in 1973, and this pact, as well as the Helsinki Final Act and the final document of the Madrid meeting, of course, are taken into consideration in Soviet legislation on the problem of contacts between people. What is more, in a number of cases we have gone further than the provisions made by the aforementioned documents. This has been done for the purpose of facilitating consideration of applications made by our own citizens and foreigners.

[Correspondent] Could you possibly go over some of the key addenda?

[Samoshchenko] First of all, I would like to make the point that deciding issues connected with contacts between people is based on the observance of an important principle -- that all citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of their provenance, social standing, property status, race, nationality, sex, education, language, or religious beliefs. This constitutes Point 20 of the Entry and Exit Regulations.

Second, the grounds for entering and leaving the USSR on private business are clearly defined. These are: reunions with family members, meetings with close relatives, marriages, visits to seriously sick relatives, visits to close relatives' places of burial, and the settlement of inheritance issues. Other valid reasons may also be considered.

Third, all international agreements concerning contacts between people are based on family relations. Point 24 states that consideration will be given to applications for reunions not only with a husband, wife, father, mother, son or daughter but also with a brother or sister, although, as is well known, brothers and sisters will not always be members of the applicant's family. We have even consciously gone further: If the person applying for exit has no family members in the USSR, his application may be considered on the presentation of an invitation from another relative.

And another point: The Bern draft document notes the need to speed up the consideration of applications and to simplify the processing procedure. The final document of the Madrid meeting states that in the case of family reunions, for example, consideration of applications usually takes 6 months. And Point 28 of the Regulations states: "Applications to temporarily enter or leave the USSR on private business shall be examined as quickly as possible and, as a rule, within no longer than 1 month, and within 3 days if the trip is in connection with a relative's serious illness or death. Applications for immigration to or emigration from the USSR shall be examined within 1 month." As you can see, we have gone considerably further than proposed in Bern and Madrid. And only in cases where the need for additional study of questions connected with an application arises may the period of consideration be extended to 6 months, but no longer. The applicant shall be informed of the results of the application and, should it be refused, of the reasons of the refusal. Incidentally, the legislation of Western countries far from always stipulates that the reasons for a decision be communicated. Here I would like to note that in the event of a second consideration of an application previously refused, previously submitted documents shall be taken into account -- in order to simplify the processing procedure -- on the condition, of course, that there have been no changes which could be of substantive importance for the examination of the application.

[Correspondent] There are also entry and exit restrictions, of course?

[Samoshchenko] Yes. Point 3, Article 12 of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights refers to restrictions essential "for the protection of state security, public order, the health or morality of the population, or the rights and freedoms of others." The restrictions stated in our Regulations fully correspond to this pact's requirements.

[Correspondent] What is specifically stipulated?

[Samoshchenko] Point 25 of the Regulations states that Soviet citizens shall not be permitted to leave the USSR on private business in particular if they "are privy to state secrets or if there are other reasons of state security"; "if it damages the material rights and legitimate interests of other USSR citizens"; or "if there are legal grounds for instituting criminal proceedings against them."

It is important to stress that these restrictions apply only until the circumstances preventing the corresponding organs from permitting entry or exit no longer obtain. But as soon as these circumstances lose their force, shall we say, and the impediments are removed, the application may be reconsidered.

[Correspondent] Ivan Sergeyevich, where can one become acquainted with the full text of the addenda to the Regulations on Entering and Leaving the USSR?

[Samoshchenko] The text of the USSR Council of Ministers resolution is published in SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR No 31. The resolution will also be published in one of the forthcoming issues of the journal CHELOVEK I ZAKON.

'REFUSENIKS' COMMENT ON NEW EMIGRATION LAW

PM101244 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "New Soviet Emigration Law Causes Anxiety"]

[Text] For the first time since he arrived in Israel 10 months ago, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, the most famous refusenik, strongly attacked Israel's policy toward the USSR on Wednesday 3 December. According to J.-P. Langellier, our correspondent in Jerusalem, in a press conference organized in Jerusalem by the "Center For Information on Soviet Jews," Shcharanskiy and his friends accused the government of failing to react after the publication in Moscow of new legislation on emigration which they regard as "extremely dangerous."

Anatoliy Shcharanskiy regards this law as "a backward step." He called on the Israeli Government to make an "official protest to the Soviet authorities and to the United Nations."

In addition, Gerard Varennes, a member of the Committee of 15, a French human rights association, has sent us a letter in which he disputes the analysis of this new emigration law by Dominique Dhombres, our Moscow correspondent. We are publishing extensive excerpts from this letter below.

Drying Up the Source? [subhead]

Following a visit to Moscow organized by the Committee of 15, during which I was able to ask around 20 refuseniks for their views, it seems clear that any interpretation of the new law as increasing the opportunities for emigrating from the USSR would be very risky.... Not only does this law contain no practical innovations but it seems even more restrictive than the 1970 law and some additional decrees that followed...

For instance it is thought to be progress that the Department of Visas and Registration of Foreign Citizens is obliged by the new law to answer an application for emigration within 3 days in the case of a sick person, within 1 month in a normal case, and within 6 months at most in exceptional cases! This is not an innovation because this law merely enshrines the practice of the past 5 years.

The thing which must be emphasized is that the time taken is not the problem. It is the exit visa requirement which must be abolished because it is completely contrary to the pledges signed by the USSR relating to its citizens' freedom of residence and emigration in the framework of the Helsinki accords and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, what is the use of a reduction in the time taken by the visa department to reply in the case of Vladimir Slepak whose emigration application has been turned down every year for 17 years; what use is it for Nahum Meiman, whose application has been turned down for 12 years, or for tens of thousands of othere who have been turned down for years?

However, the law is even more restrictive because it legalizes the restrictive practices of the past 5 years. In fact an invitation to emigrate to Israel sent by an Israeli relative of a Soviet Jew will henceforth only be acceptable if they are directly related (father or mother, son or daughter, brother or sister), whereas an uncle or a cousin could theoretically send such an invitation a few years ago.

In addition, only Soviet citizens registered as living at the same address by the local militia will be able to submit joint emigration applications to the visa department. When you know about the Soviet housing problems and the resulting separation of families, you realize that this law, which is theoretically designed to encourage the reunification of families, will merely exacerbate their division because if a family living at one address emigrates the grandmother or great uncle living elsewhere will no longer be able to follow them, as was the case in the past.

It would, therefore, be tragic if, as seems likely, this law tended to generalize the cynical behavior of recent years. Two living examples will make this clear.

When Ina Meiman, an elderly woman suffering from terminal cancer requiring treatment in the West which is not available in the USSR, applied to the visa department in December 1985 for a 90-day visa to enable her to receive treatment in the West, Mr Kuznetsov, head of the Moscow visa department, told her in less than 1 month: (em) "I cannot give you a tourist visa to visit the West because I know for a fact that you intend to visit the West for reasons other than tourism."

There is also the example of a couple who applied to the visa department for an emigration visa for the first time 6 months ago accompanied by an invitation from the husband's father to go to Israel. The refusal came less than 2 months later. In their usual verbal explanation, the authorities argued implacably that: "The emigration law was designed to unite families. However, you do not have any close enough relatives in Israel. In fact you cannot regard the person inviting you as a close enough relative because he abandoned you 15 years ago." The father involved was indeed allowed to emigrate 15 years ago...

Finally, this law maintains a slight chance of emigration only for Soviet Jews, Volga Germans, and some Armenians, in other words 1 percent of the Soviet population... This law has only one aim: to dry up the source of emigration.

MVD'S ZHURKIN CLEARS NAME OF TUVA OFFICIAL

PM101599 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Yu. Zhurkin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, under the rubric "Following Publication in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "'Aiming for the Wolf and Hitting the Roe Deer' -- 28 September 1986: Positively Assessed"]

[Text] The article "Aiming for the Wolf and Hitting the Deer," published on 28 September 1986 and dealing with the unsubstantiated institution of criminal proceedings against Tuva ASSR MVD staffer V.F. Zimnukhov and incorrect behavior by individual officials, was investigated in the course of an official visit there.

Militia Senior Lieutenant Viktor Fedorovich Zimnukhov, born 1949, not a party member, with more than 11 years of service in the internal affairs organs, worked from June 1984 as chief of the Tuva ASSR Piy-Khemskiy Rayispolkim Internal Affairs Department's isolation block for temporary detention. Under a republic MVD order he was assigned the functions of licensing system inspector between June 1984 and May 1985. His service assessment was positive and he repeatedly received commendations. He did extensive work to eradicate poaching in Piy-Khemskiy Rayon.

On 15 April 1986 the Tuva ASSR Prosecutor's Office instituted criminal proceedings against V.F. Zimnukhov under the RSFSR Criminal Code, Article 136 (breaching the inviolability of citizens' residence), Article 171 Paragraph 1 (exceeding power and official authority), and Article 218 Paragraph 1 (illegal carrying, possession, acquisition, manufacture, or sale of weapons). The criminal proceedings were instituted on the basis of citizens' complaints, received by the republic prosecutor via Piy-Khemskiy CPSU Raykom, that Zimnukhov had conducted illegal searches of their homes.

It was established in the course of the investigation that the majority of complaints had either previously or currently had administrative or criminal proceedings instituted against them for poaching or for illegal possession or carrying of firearms. V.F. Zimnukhov had taken part in the investigation of several of these cases, and this provided the citizens in question with an opportunity to address complaints.

V.F. Zimnukhov was found not guilty on all filed charges when the case material was examined at court session on 29 August 1986. He still continues to perform his duties, and his service assessment is positive.

Militia Lieutenant V.A. Khorunzhin, senior station inspector of militia in the Piy-Khemskiy Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department, who was mentioned in the article, was dismissed from the internal affairs organs in February 1985 for violations of hunting regulations and illegal possession of rifled weapons. The Piy-Khemskiy Rayon People's Court gave him a suspended sentence of 1 year's imprisonment.

As regards the instances of incorrect behavior by Comrade Chikhachev, first secretary of Piy-Khemskiy party raykom, and Comrade Shushenachev, deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, cited in the article, the Tuva ASSR MVD reports that the question of their responsibility will be examined by the CPSU Obkom Bureau in November 1986.

Yu. I. Ignatysh, former Tuva ASSR deputy minister of internal affairs, who assisted in covering up the fact that homemade rifled weapons had been confiscated from Chikhachev, was dismissed from the internal affairs organs on 10 September 1985.

The article "Aiming for the Wolf and Hitting the Deer" was discussed by a Tuva ASSR MVD Collegium session on 3 October 1986. The facts it contained and its criticism of militia organs were recognized as correct. The collegium outlined a series of measures aimed at preventing breaches of legality and hunting rules and other violations of the law by militia personnel.

The USSR MVD deem it possible to endorse the measures that have been taken.

VLASOV NOTES MVD 'RESTRUCTURING' IN GEORGIA

LD111540 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 2

["To Intensify Struggle Against Violations of the Law" -- ZARYA VOSTOKA headline]

[Text] Lieutenant General A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, has visited Georgia. He was briefed on the work of the internal affairs organs of the republic and the situation in the region, talked to the ministry's senior personnel, was in rayon subdivisions of the internal affairs bodies and at the firefighting technological exhibition of the Fire Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The minister noted that the local law enforcement organs carry out certain work in eradicating such ugly phenomena as nonlabor incomes, bribe taking, theft of socialist property and private property of citizens, drunkenness and alcoholism, drug addiction, and parasitism.

At the same time, A.V. Vlasov stressed the necessity to intensify struggle against violations of the law along the entire front and improve its forms and methods. He focused attention on the problems of erecting a solid barrier in front of small-scale embezzlement, which inflicts huge material and moral harm. In places where it exists there is no discipline and order. But labor collectives, public organizations and administrative bodies sometimes do not see serious violations behind small-scale embezzlement.

It was noted that in the course of the current restructuring of the internal affairs organs' work, paramount attention should be paid to the enhancement of the effectiveness and responsibility of local militiamen in establishing exemplary public order. They are in direct contact with the population of their districts, and the effectiveness of the entire Soviet militia's work depends on the contribution of this linking component. That is why their prestige should be heightened and optimal conditions for their qualitative work created.

In order to solve successfully the tasks set, one has to establish cooperation not only between different services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs but with the public as well.

In this connection, the experience of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs' Institute of Public Opinion deserves attention. A.V. Vlasov learned about the research of Georgian scientists on problems of fighting juvenile crime and the activity of the personnel of higher education establishments of the republic directed toward the prevention of facts of law violation among students. [paragraph continues]

The participation of mass media in forming public opinion and creating an atmosphere of intolerance toward all sorts of negative phenomena was highly evaluated. In particular, regular information given to the population of the republic about meetings [skhody] where those who broke the law were universally condemned, can be a powerful lever of prevention.

The minister noted the importance of spreading the republic's experience in studying public opinion throughout the bodies of the country's internal affairs system. That is the only way, the necessary condition -- openness -- in which the work of the guardians of socialist law can be fulfilled.

A.V. Vlasov met Comrades D.I. Patiashvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, and O.Ye. Cherkeziya. An interesting conversation on the ways to galvanize the work of the bodies of internal affairs of the republic in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and the demands of the party course toward acceleration and activity in all spheres of life has taken place. The importance of party leadership over the entire system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was stressed.

DISSIDENT WRITER MARCHENKO DIES IN PRISON

AU091929 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 9 (AFP) -- The Soviet dissident writer Anatoliy Marchenko has died in prison where he was serving a 10-year sentence for "anti-Soviet" activities, his wife's friends here said. He was 48 years old.

Mr. Marchenko's wife Larisa Bogoraz received an official telegramme announcing his death Tuesday, and she immediately went to Chistopol prison, 600 kilometers (370 miles) east of Moscow, where her husband had been sentenced to 10 years of hard labour, the sources said.

The dissident, whose works include a book published in the West, had been sentenced for taking part in or encouraging "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation."

Mr. Marchenko was weak, had been tortured and his hearing aid had been removed, leaving him completely deaf, a year ago when he was transferred from a camp in Perm, in the northeast of the country, to Chistopol, according to another Soviet dissident writer, Lev Kopelev, living in Cologne.

Foreign Ministry Comments

AU101513 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Imprisoned Soviet dissident writer Anatoliy Marchenko died of a stroke after a long illness, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said here Wednesday. He was 48.

Ministry deputy spokesman Boris Pyadyshev only said, in answer to a question at a news conference called for Human Rights Day, that "Anatoliy Marchenko, born in 1938, died of a stroke in hospital, after a long natural illness."

A co-founder of the independent Interprofessional Workers Free Trade Union, Mr. Marchenko was serving a 10-year sentence of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" since 1981. His works include a book published in the West.

Soviet dissidents and friends of Mr. Marchenko's widow had announced the death Tuesday and said he was the sixth dissident known to have died in detention since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in March, 1985, and the second one this year.

In Cologne, West Germany, exiled Soviet dissident writer Lev Kopelev said Mr. Marchenko had been tortured and that his hearing aid had been removed a year ago, leaving him completely deaf.

Dissident Ukrainian poet Irina Ratuchinskaya, herself released from prison on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting at Reykjavik last October 9, said Mr. Marchenko had been slowly murdered during the last 18 years.

She also said Soviet authorities were still refusing her an exit visa to join her husband in Britain and receive medical treatment there.

Western 'Concoctions' Denied

LD111546 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- All manner of concoctions have been spread in the West lately over the death of Soviet citizen Anatoliy Marchenko convicted and sentenced for a criminal offense.

A TASS correspondent contacted the Public Health Ministry of the USSR and was told that Marchenko had died of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, a pulmonary edema. there are no grounds for claiming that Marchenko was fasting.

According to the wish of his wife Bogoraz-Brukhman, a funeral service for Marchenko was performed in a Russian Orthodox church.

Despite the fact that he was serving a term for a criminal offense, he was offered a possibility to leave the USSR, but he declined.

COAL INDUSTRY TU CONGRESS HOLDS 'FRANK' DISCUSSION

LD101801 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] The delegates of the Congress of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union which closed in Moscow today have defined the main tasks for workers in the sector as successfully fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the 12th 5-year Plan and creating a stable base for shock work from the first days of 1987.

In the account report of Comrade Srebnyy, the trade union's Central Committee chairman, and in the speeches, a comprehensive analysis was given of the work done by the trade union's organizations. Certain aspects of the organization of socialist competition were subjected to severe criticism. A frank conversation took place at the congress on the further improvement of the working people's work, living, and leisure conditions. The delegates focused much attention on criticism of deficiencies in dealing with the housing problem, in ensuring the working collectives are supplied with preschool establishments cultural, and social amenities.

The delegates spoke of some other omissions in the activity of the trade union's organizations and indicated specific ways of dealing more militantly with production and social tasks. Changes were introduced into the trade union's charter.

Taking part in the work of the congress were AUCCTU chairman Comrade Shalayev, Comrade Yastrebov, head of a CPSU department, and Comrade Shchadov, USSR minister of the coal industry.

GEORGIAN TRANSPORT TU DEBATES PROBLEMS

PM101015 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 2

[Own correspondent O. Chikhladze report under the rubric "Reports and Elections in the Trade Unions": "Do Not Wait for Something to Happen, Act!"]

[Excerpts] The interest with which the delegates of the Georgian republic conference of the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union awaited the report was quite understandable. A complex situation had developed in the sector. On the one hand, the motor transport workers had exceeded the target for the last 5-year plan and had also started the new 5-year plan quite well. On the other hand, a negative atmosphere reigned both in the republic Ministry of the Automotive Industry and at enterprises under its jurisdiction. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee had discussed the ministry's style and methods of work and noted that the decisions which it adopts are sometimes vague and thus do not lend themselves to verification, and that offenses and bribe-taking among automotive industry workers are increasing with every passing year. The extortion of bribes when allocating jobs, new cars, repair services, and new so-called "advantageous" routes is widespread.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee came to the conclusion that the restructuring in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry was purely formal.

When I. Kakashvili, chairman of the republic committee of the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union, mounted the rostrum to deliver the report, it became clear that the audience was checking every theme, every word against the principled party assessment of the work of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

He logically and consistently summed up the work done in the period between the elections. But, most importantly, a critical approach and a desire to outline ways of solving the problems which had accumulated in the production and moral and psychological spheres were evident in the report. Citing facts, the speaker pointed out that the increase in overtime was unjustified, that working conditions at many enterprises are open to criticism, that the two ministries -- automotive industry and highways -- only have one sanatorium and preventive medicine center with 25 beds, and that extortion and bribery are rife at enterprises.

The audience shared the speaker's indignation, but they wanted to hear names. They wanted to know who was punished for what, who would have to answer before the law. They wanted a specific analysis and specific, well thought-out proposals as to how the situation can be changed. However, the openness and the apparently critical character of the report were accompanied by conclusions which were simply too general in nature. And so the delegates failed to obtain an answer to many pressing questions. [passage omitted]

One of the sore points affecting the whole system of road transportation is the widespread conveyance of passengers without issuing them with tickets and the acquisition of unearned income. Slogans alone will not rectify this situation. Will stricter checks by inspectors? Yes, of course, but that alone is not the solution. It is necessary to simultaneously make vigorous efforts to improve production organization and introduce progressive methods. [passage omitted]

The debate touched on the need to change the moral atmosphere. Speakers emphasized that without direct, vigorous intervention by trade union committees the moral and psychological climate cannot be improved. And, consequently, it is time for the republic trade union committee, too, to focus its work directly on labor collectives, shops, and teams. [passage omitted]

V. Vadachkoriya, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, B. Barsukov, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Section, and officials of the republic Trade Union Council and the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union Central Committee took part in the conference.

DETAILS OF AZERBAIJAN GRES FIRE REPORTED

PM101527 Moscow IZVESTIA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent R. Talyshinskiy: "Emergency: Following a Short Circuit"]

[Text] Baku -- At 0650 on 21 November the Azerbaijan GRES was disconnected from the integrate power grid because of an emergency: A fire had broken out at the station. Not just neighboring cities and settlements, but the whole region found itself in a rather difficult situation.

The emergency had crept up on them; the seat of the problem and the true scale of it not becoming evident until the final moments. At 0300 the electric feed pump started to falter and the first power unit had to be shut down. At 0530, when they were in the process of starting the unit up again, it was found that the turbogenerator bearing was smoking. Within 3 minutes the fire-fighting team was on the spot and had started work. But its chief, Lieutenant E. Usubov, considered that they did not have the manpower to handle it. He phoned for reinforcements. On arrival the extra fire-fighting personnel found cables and the insulation of the steam pipes burning beneath the first power unit.

A few minutes later the fire had apparently been extinguished, but the real conflagration was yet to begin. A cable had caught fire following a series of short circuits in the switchgear units; finally, when the reserve transformer, which provides for the station's own needs, went out of action, they cut out. The fire pump station cut out and the pressure dropped in the external and internal fire mains. The 1.5 million kilowatt GRES was unable to light its own machine room. That was the situation.

Already 11 fire engines -- all that the city could muster -- were standing in the area outside the entrance to the main bulding. But it was obvious that they would not be able to cope. The fire was spreading along the cables from the switchgear, linking up with all the station's vital centers, to the central control panel, to the third, fourth, and fifth power units, and to the sixth, which was just about to be commissioned. [paragraph continues]

One of the sore points affecting the whole system of road transportation is the widespread conveyance of passengers without issuing them with tickets and the acquisition of unearned income. Slogans alone will not rectify this situation. Will stricter checks by inspectors? Yes, of course, but that alone is not the solution. It is necessary to simultaneously make vigorous efforts to improve production organization and introduce progressive methods. [passage omitted]

The debate touched on the need to change the moral atmosphere. Speakers emphasized that without direct, vigorous intervention by trade union committees the moral and psychological climate cannot be improved. And, consequently, it is time for the republic trade union committee, too, to focus its work directly on labor collectives, shops, and teams. [passage omitted]

V. Vadachkoriya, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, B. Barsukov, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Section, and officials of the republic Trade Union Council and the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union Central Committee took part in the conference.

DETAILS OF AZERBAIJAN GRES FIRE REPORTED

PM101527 Moscow IZVESTIA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent R. Talyshinskiy: "Emergency: Following a Short Circuit"]

[Text] Baku -- At 0650 on 21 November the Azerbaijan GRES was disconnected from the integrate power grid because of an emergency: A fire had broken out at the station. Not just neighboring cities and settlements, but the whole region found itself in a rather difficult situation.

The emergency had crept up on them; the seat of the problem and the true scale of it not becoming evident until the final moments. At 0300 the electric feed pump started to falter and the first power unit had to be shut down. At 0530, when they were in the process of starting the unit up again, it was found that the turbogenerator bearing was smoking. Within 3 minutes the fire-fighting team was on the spot and had started work. But its chief, Lieutenant E. Usubov, considered that they did not have the manpower to handle it. He phoned for reinforcements. On arrival the extra fire-fighting personnel found cables and the insulation of the steam pipes burning beneath the first power unit.

A few minutes later the fire had apparently been extinguished, but the real conflagration was yet to begin. A cable had caught fire following a series of short circuits in the switchgear units; finally, when the reserve transformer, which provides for the station's own needs, went out of action, they cut out. The fire pump station cut out and the pressure dropped in the external and internal fire mains. The 1.5 million kilowatt GRES was unable to light its own machine room. That was the situation.

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Beyond it was the roof of the main building, a "layer cake" of iron, polystyrene foam, and roofing felt.

Here is what Major A. Magerramov, chief of the Mingechaur fire department, said:

"No way could we wait for sunrise. The lighting in the machine room was not working. Because of the smoke, visibility was down to a few feet. You had to feel your way up staircases and along landings. When the air heater in the fourth power unit caught fire it proved impossible to get a vehicle up close to it. It was necessary to approach it form above, cut a hole, and pour the foam through the hole onto the fire. There was a moment when the flames were half a meter away from an enormous turbine oil tank. The cable insulation was giving off poisonous fumes; it was hard to breathe, but all the station maintenance personnel remained in the machine room, no one wanted to leave."

It took only 15 minutes to set up a special medical center in the administrative building. Everyone leaving the machine room was given assistance. To save time, the fire engines started taking water from the station canal. But there was a shortage of water and engines. By 0700 a conflagration was raging.

At 0710 the first fire engine arrived from the nearest rayon center to Mingechaur. Engines continued to arrive at intervals of 2-3 minutes. It was then reported from Baku that a group of specialists at extinguishing particularly difficult fires was flying in. The station was unable to use power for its own needs: The automatic system which was supposed to operate in an emergency had cut out. The gas and fuel had to be shut off manually. It was hard to say where the fire would go next. If it were to reach the turbines the situation would be even worse.

At 0730 an area of 1,200 square meters was still ablaze. The emergency headquarters was under immense pressure. It was Friday, so all services, organizations, and enterprises in Baku and other cities had to be given advance warning of what kind and approximately what amount of assistance would be required over the weekend.

By 0800 the fire had been localized. It was still present in the cable galleries, but it was clear that the fire would not reach the third, fourth, and fifth power units and the area where the sixth was being installed. In the first and second units they managed to keep the fire away from the turbines, generators, and step-up transformers -- all the main power equipment.

In the afternoon the station was visited by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, G.N. Seidov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and by a USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification commission.

By 1130 the fire was vanquished. A specialized team of toxicologists flew in from Baku. The fire fighters had done their work, now it was the doctors' turn. There was a dense wall of impenetrable black smoke at the entrance to the machine room. Everyone had assembled in the open space outside the entrance. But the special unit dealing with gas and fumes, led by A. Yusifov, spent a further 2 hours meticulously searching the main building over an area of 20,000 square meters for casualties. The rescuers did not find anyone.

Together with the black smoke from the fire there came rumors: "The station has burned down." It has not burned down, but exploded!" "Some 1,500 people have been killed." Everyone has been poisoned." The juiciest news came from people who had never even been to the GRES.

In fact the fire fighters saved the station and the people. But that was only the first stage of the emergency operation. The GRES, the biggest in the Transcaucasus integrated power grid, was still at a standstill. As soon as it went out of action power began to be transferred from stations in the North Caucasus and the Ukraine, but it was not possible to fully compensate for the lack of power. Industrial enterprises had to limit their consumption. Republican television broadcasts were even curtailed. As soon as the emergency was announced, instruments registered a sharp drop in electricity consumption in homes; people were doing their utmost to help.

A.F. Diyakov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification and chairman of the ministry's commission to deal with the emergency, reported:

Everything that occurred directly before the event is now being carefully studied by the commission and we will be able to say what caused the fire later. The station maintenance personnel and everyone taking part in the recovery work have acted truly selflessly. First of all, it was necessary to enable the station to use power itself, to resurrect its internal services. This was the most difficult part. Every bit of equipment, all the pumps, ventilators, and lubrication systems had to be carefully checked. Everything was done quickly, but with great care. The machine room was completely flooded with water following the fire. To get the station operating again the people had to work around the clock.

The second job was to prepare the GRES for connecting up with the integrated power grid. It took 2 days to check all the protection facilities -- any fault could have caused a system-wide emergency. At the moment, we are busy cleaning out the machine room and starting up the power units.

The first to start up was the fifth power unit, at 0200 on 26 November.

Teams from the country's major GRESes -- Stavropol, Kostroma, Konakovo, Central Urals, and Ryazan -- are helping to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Mingechaur. Plants of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry have received urgent order for the manufacture of equipment for the Azerbaijan GRES, which will start arriving at Mingechaur at the beginning of December.

The city headquarters is operating around the clock at the station. The people who came to Mingechaur at short notice from all over the country (there were nearly 1,500 of them working here at the moment) were promptly given accommodations and provided with all the amenities possible in the circumstances.

Construction of the sixth power unit is continuing. Installation work was only held up for a few hours while the construction workers fought the fire with the fire fighters and maintenance personnel. The date the new power unit is due to be commissioned remains the same -- 22 December.

The third power unit has started to generate power. And finally, the latest news from the station: The fourth power unit started operating at 0018 on 1 December.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS ARRIVE TO VIEW CHERNOBYL

LD111643 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Kiev December 11 TASS -- A group of correspondents from the USA, Britain and Japan, accredited to the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, arrived in the capital of the Ukraine today to acquaint themselves with the work done by party and local government bodies to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl atomic power station accident. The correspondents represent the American newspapers NEW YORK TIMES and CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the British newspaper TIMES, the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI as well as NBC television company of the USA.

The journalists left today for villages where people from the Chernobyl zone have been evacuated.

Their program includes meetings with these people, talks with representatives of local authorities, firemen and bus drivers who took part in evacuating the populatiom. The correspondents will be also received at the Health Ministry of the Ukraine and the executive committee of the Kiev city soviet.

CHERNOBYL SARCOPHAGUS BUILT, 'CAREFULLY' MONITORED

AU101750 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Dec 86 p 2

[Report by A. Sokol, PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent: "Protecting a Giant -- Chernobyl Today"]

[Text] Power block No 4 -- or rather its radioactive ruin -- has been covered up. The sight is impressive. Its full size can only be appreciated from a helicopter.

Since the idea of this engineering complex was barely conceived, the term 'sarcophagus' has firmly stuck to it. But this is not a crypt. Behind the concrete and the lead, behind the structures weighing many tons, there is nuclear fuel. Each time one thinks about it, the question arises: "What does this fuel represent? How might it behave?"

Since the accident, the wrecked reactor has been a focus of anxiety. The best minds have been working to tame the atoms which broke loose. In their continuous flights to the reactor, helicopters dropped sand, clay, boron, dolomite, limestone, and lead. They dropped more than 4,000 metric tons of cargo. Time has confirmed the correctness of these measures.

"Protective materials dropped on the reactor," Academician V.A. Legasov, first deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, said, "in May acted as filters and temperature stabilizers. They are very important even today. They divert, sort of 'disperse' heat, and this simplifies things. Since the release of heat is subsiding, in the future even the compulsory ventilation may prove to be superfluous."

V.A. Legasov, who was in Chernobyl immediately after the accident, visited the site when the elimination of the effects of the accident was in progress, and he arrived to see its concluding stage. He pointed out that covering up the ruin had not substantially affected the temperature of the wrecked reactor. [paragraph continues]

The radiation situation, the academician emphasized, has proved to be significantly better than that assumed in the plans.

"And yet the fragments of the reactor are still active," I told him. "Consequently, there must also be the symptoms of this activity."

"Certainly," Valeriy Alekseyevich answered. "The ruined reactor is not a heap of construction fragments. They contain radioactive materials. The objective of the power block's preservation was precisely to cover them up. This was point one. Point two is that there are possible -- for example, physiochemical -- processes. This does not mean that they will occur without fail, but such a possibility does exist. This possibility -- and this has be be emphasized -- does not imply any danger. And besides, there is a protection: A ventilation system has been installed..."

Ventilation is a point apart.

The press has already reported that it was proposed in six versions. To be more precise, the specialists say that were even more versions. This is always the case when a new project is under construction. The selected version was the best and most reliable. It was worked out with the participation of an insitution as prestigious as the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute which guided, consulted, and controlled the work.

The enormous and deep box for ventilation machinery is as big as a flat-roofed two-story house. It has been located beyond the bounds of the wrecked block. Man has no access to it. The specialists presume that, after some time, there will be some accessible spots. But today the grey-metallic cubicle stands apart. It appeared as early as August. Its characteristic hum vibrating in a large tube has stuck in my memory. At that time it was running empty. Meanwhile the sarcophagus was covered up, and ventilation machinery was carefully tested. Tests for effectiveness and reliability were up to the highest standards.

The ventilation system has a double function. The first and main function is to purify the released air of dust and gases; the second is to draw the air from outside for cooling purposes. As has been said, the system may prove to be superfluous, as was the case of the cooling for the concrete "pillow" created under the reactor.

The system was turned on when the covering-up operations were still in progress. The builders installing the last structural parts solemnly asked each other on that day: "So then, it begins at 1900?" They were nervous. The great moment was nearing. The moment was also important for those who controlled the start-up.

"The ventilation was put into operation carefully, with precautions," A.A. Blitskiy, deputy chief engineer at the burial project, said. "Not because of the fear, not at all. The point was to avoid any error. And we succeeded. The released air proved to be excellent — it far exceeded the sanitary norms set for purity."

At last the system was in operation, and it has been working around the clock ever since.

All parts of the sarcophagus, which are of interest for the specialists, are under the control of instruments. Sensors collect information even from spots inaccessible to man. They were placed by remote control. The following fact is characteristic of the extensive control and measuring network: It took 40 kilometers of cables to lay it. Incoming data are being immediately analyzed. A computer has been provided to process these data. The control system is capable of registering even the slightest changes.

The preserved power block, V.A. Legasov said, is absolutely safe. Servicing it cannot be compared with the complex running of an operating reactor whose processes are very quick. But the scientist emphasized: It is to be borne in mind, however, that this structure shelters nuclear fuel and many materials. It is necessary to watch it. Warning instruments are insufficient for this purpose. Yet, running the burial vault, the academician concluded, is not complicated; it is simple.

The only thing needed for this purpose is surveillance.

An appropriate servicing shop has already been created within the AES. It is called the reactor shop. This name has not been given by chance. It shows the importance of the work performed by that subunit. Discipline in the collective is strict, and the watch kept by its goes on around the clock.

TRIAL 8-DAY CENSUS BEGINS 10 DECEMBER

LD100810 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS — A limited eight-day census began in the Soviet Union today as a trial run for a nationwide one slated for January 1989.

The current effort will cover some three-tenths of one per cent of the overall population, or around 800,000 people.

The last of the six general censuses, taken about once in ten years, was in January 1979. The country's population has since grown to 281 million.

The 1989 census will cover all the people's housing conditions.

BLIZZARDS, STORMS HIT NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

LD091433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Blizzards and storms have marked the coming of winter in many regions of northern Kazakhstan. Over to our correspondent, Vladimir Lyashko:

[Lyashko] Three strong cyclones one after the other have crossed our area in the last few days. Wind speeds reached 30 meters per second, at times as much as 50 meters per second. Weather like this would normally be seen at end of winter in the south; for this to occur at the beginning of December is rare. The blizzards that broke over Tselinograd clearly demonstrated how the town authorities had prepared for the winter. The small and not entirely efficient street clearing service failed to clear the snow away. As a result the municipal transportation timetable collapsed, many were late for work, and other services — let's say, for instance, the first aid service — found it difficult to work under such conditions. A good many problems fell to the power engineers. As for the heating networks, they did pass the test and the town was kept continuously supplied with heat. However, the town's electricity network service was urgently obliged to set up extra teams and to correct faults that cropped up one after the other. Even so, the apartments of many Tselinograd residents were without electricity for a long time during these days of blizzards. As we were told at the town soviet, the State Automobile Inspectorate, th gas network breakdown service, trade and amenity enterprises and medical establishments did work efficiently during the bad weather.

EARLY DECEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM111015 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Dec 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist L. Platonova report: "Weather and Crops. The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports"]

[Text] The weather in the European part of the country is characterized by enormous contrasts. It was warm in its northwest part, where the air temperature over the 10-day period was 1-4 degrees, and in the Baltic and Northwest Regions 6-7 degrees, above the long-term average figures. On certain days when the maximum air temperature in the Baltic Region, Belorussia, the Northwest Region, and also the western part of the Ukraine and Moldavia reached 8-13 degrees above zero, a slight growth was observed in the winter grain crops and perennial grass sowings.

In the southeast of the country's European area it was cold toward the beginning of December. The average air temperature for the 10-day period in Rostov Oblast, the Volga Region, and the southern half of the Ural Region was 5-11 degrees, and in the eastern Ukraine and Central Chernozem Region, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and the north Caucasus autonomous republics 2-4 degrees below the long-term average. In the northern half of the Volga Region and in the southern half of the Urals, where the frosts were most severe, the snow covering winter grain crops was more than 10 cm deep and the minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth remained within the limits of minus 8 to minus 2 degrees, and in places in Orenburg Oblast down to minus 11 degrees.

In the Northern and Central Regions and in the Western Volga-Vyatka Region the temperature dropped sharply. The depth of the snow cover in the fields here did not exceed 3 cm. The soil was frozen to a depth of 15-30 cm. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth of winter grain crops remained within the limits of 5-2 degrees below zero.

In the north of Tyumen and Omsk and most of Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, and Tomsk Oblasts the snow covering the fields was mainly 10-15 cm deep. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth of winter grain crops remained within the limits of 4-9, and in places down to 15 degrees below zero.

In Kazakhstan the weather remained cold. In the Central Asian republics after the frosts it became warm and the day temperature at the end of the 10-day period reached 8-18 degrees above zero. Vegetation resumed in winter grain crops.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCE

PM101109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Winter Comes to the Stock Units"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that livestock and poultry purchases during the first 11 months amounted to 18,413,000 metric tons, which represents 97 percent of the plan. Compared with last year, purchases have increased by 7 percent and the quantities purchased from the population have increased by 8 percent. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold 67,582,000 metric tons of milk, or 99.99 percent of the plan. This is a 5-percent growth over last year. [paragraph continues]

Egg purchases amounted to 49,557 million eggs -- 101 percent of the plan, a 6-percent growth over last year.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Azerbaijan, and the RSFSR achieved the highest growth in livestock and poultry production and purchases. One cannot fail to remark on the serious efforts being made by stockmen in Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. There are noticeable changes for the better. But the lag that was allowed to build up over the preceding years is too great. This is why, despite the high growth in meat purchases, the percentage of annual plan fulfillment there is the lowest among union republics.

A similar situation prevails in Uzbekistan as regards milk purchases. Milk sales to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased by more than 12 percent in comparison with last year, and yet the republic's farms will most likely fail once more to cope with the plan. Success requires a genuine breakthrough along all avenues of the sector's development, and primarily along the avenue of its intensification. [passage omitted]

Belorussia's stockmen have achieved stable growth of livestock productivity in the last few years. No one there seems to doubt now that the end of the 5-year plan the republic's stock units will have reached an average milk yield of 3,500-4,000 kg. During the first 11 months every cow produced an additional quantity of more than 200 kg. Specialists estimate that the growth over the year will be at least 250 kg. The average milk yield will thus reach about 2,750 kg. The republic's farmers have never before achieved such productivity.

As we can see, however, quite a distance still remains to be covered before the desired goal is reached. However, cow productivity fell on 184 farms in January-October and gross milk production fell on 347 farms. Weight gains by animals for fattening fell on one farm out of every three. And the winter is still to come.

Stockmen in Georgia, the Baltic republics, Moldavia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Armenia, and the Ukraine, where the growth rate for milk sales is lower than the average for the country, can hardly feel satisfied.

The rate is just above the union average -- 5.4 percent -- on farms in the RSFSR. Moreover, the amount represented by every percentage point is particularly large here -- about 350,000 metric tons. This means that it is particularly important to work in such a fashion as not to lose even one-tenth of such a weighty percentage point.

It must be mentioned that the current addition to milk yields and purchases has been obtained from a smaller cow herd than last year. This is a true indication of transition to intensive methods of running the sector. But farms in a number of RSFSR oblasts, and in the Central Region in particular, have evidently perceived the task of production intensification as an order to reduce head counts. The result is that both the number of cows and the output of milk have fallen. [passage omitted]

SOKOLOV WRITES ON ZHUKOV BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

PM041500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov under the rubric "On the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov": "A Life Dedicated to the Motherland"]

[Text] Our party has always attached great significance to training military cadres devoted to the revolution. When V.I. Lenin said that "any revolution is only worth something if it can defend itself," he had in mind both the military organization of the proletariat in general and the task of training cadres to give a perfect knowledge of military matters and the ability to take up arms in defense of the gains of the revolution.

Revolutionary practice has shown that our people are an inexhaustible source of men with military talent, capable of heading the army of victorious workers and peasants and coping successfully with the tasks of the armed defense of the socialist motherland. From among their number, the party has raised and tempered a brilliant pleiad of commanders and political workers. Many of them became major military leaders.

One of these talented, outstanding military leaders was Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov. He devoted all his life, holding nothing back, to service of the socialist motherland and to the cause of its armed defense.

His exceptional personality as a proletarian military leader did not arise of its own accord, but was objectively the product of Soviet reality and the result of the party's concern for military cadres, and it became a component of our heroic armed forces.

Springing from the very roots of the Russian working people, G.K. Zhukov preserved all his life the characteristics of a selfless patriot of the fatherland. As early as the years of World War I, when at the front, he distinguished himself by his exceptional combat qualities and will. With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he rose immediately and unswervingly to the defense of its gains and volunteered to joint the newly created Red Army. In 1919 Georgiy Zhukov became a member of the Communist Party, with which he consciously associated his fate, remaining unshakeably true to its great cause throughout his life. "My highest title," he said in his declining years, "was and is, in my view, the title of Bolshevik and Communist of more than 50 years' standing. I owe all my services and achievements above all to our party, which painstakingly raised me, promoted me to command posts, and taught me sternly and impartially so that I could continue onward and upward..."

The military leader's military career was exceptionally rich. The Civil War years were years of fighting against the White Cossacks of the Urals and the forces of Denikin and Wrangel, and the elimination of the Antonov rebellion. For his courage and valor, he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. The years of peaceful socialist building were a time of active participation in the creation of a new type of army. Zhukov combined his service in command posts with sustained, persistent study: In 1925 he completed a cavalry command staff improvement course, and in 1930 an academic course for the training of top commanding officers. His skill as a commanding officer of the new type gradually grew.

G.K. Zhukov was constantly engaged in improving his political, military-theoretical, and technical knowledge. It is well known that he carefully studied the latest military literature from our country and from abroad, mastered the legacy of the great Russian military leaders and the works of Red Army leaders and theorists, and gave much thought to the new problems of military art and questions of building and training the Red Army.

As a rule, the units and formations which he headed achieved high indicators year after year in training and service. The higher Zhukov climbed up the ladder of service, holding higher and higher command posts, the more exacting he was toward himself as a military leader. A high sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of party and service duty in every post entrusted to him -- that was part of Zhukov's character. Possessing an exceptionally great capacity for work, he toiled selflessly, devoting himself wholeheartedly to the cause, and was exacting toward himself and his subordinates and intolerant of any kind of manifestation of poor performance, lack of conscientiousness, or other faults detrimental to the interests of the service. He was especially strict and exacting at exercises, which he always strove to render as similar as possible to the conditions of real combat. All this enabled G.K. Zhukov to develop an original, bold form of operational and strategic thought and gave him the opportunity to comprehend profoundly and foresee the features of the approaching war. His firm character and exceptional organizational qualities and will made themselves felt in the very first severe combat tests.

Many such tests fell to his lot.

In 1939 the Japanese militarists attacked friendly Mongolia in the region of Halhin Gol. G.K. Zhukov, as one of the most capable commanding officers, was entrusted with heading the army group of Soviet forces in Mongolia. Under his leadership our troops, together with units of the fraternal Mongolian Army, carried out a bold operation to surround and destroy the invading grouping of the aggressor's forces. In this operation he was already demonstrating the ability to comprehend profoundly the enemy's intention, think creatively, and find ways of acting that were unexpected to the enemy and ultimately led to the successful fulfillment of the combat tasks.

In the prewar years G.K. Zhukov commanded the troops of the Kiev Special Military District, and not long before fascist Germany's invasion of our country he was appointed chief of the General Staff and USSR deputy people's commissar of defense. Everywhere he was distinguished by his exceptional conscientiousness, great energy, and high sense of responsibility in fulfilling party directives to strengthen the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Georgiy Konstantinovich's remarkable qualities as a military leader were manifested particularly clearly in the years of the Great Patriotic War. From the very first days of the war he was a member of the Supreme High Command General Headquarters, and from August 1942 he was USSR first deputy people's commissar of defense and deputy supreme commander in chief. The party and government repeatedly sent him into the most difficult, crucial sectors of the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors.

As representative of General Headquarters, together with the Southwest Front command, in the very first days of the war he organized a counterstrike in the region of Brody against Kleist's tank grouping which had broken through. In August-September 1941 G.K. Zhukov commanded the troops of the Reserve Front, who carried out the first successful offensive operation in the war, routing a crack grouping of fascist German troops in the Yelnya region.

In the face of the terrible danger hanging over Leningrad, Zhukov was appointed commander of the Leningrad Front. Together with the front's military council and the city party organization, he was able rapidly to adopt energetic measures to organize the enemy's rebuff. As a result the enemy was stopped and the Leningrad Front was stabilized.

In October 1941 G.K. Zhukov became head of the Western Front. At that time the fascist command launched a new, wide offensive on Moscow. The troops of the Western Front, in heavy defensive fighting, exhausted the numerically superior enemy, held back his onslaught, and then, together with the neighboring fronts, went into the counteroffensive and pushed the enemy back 100-250 km. The routing of the fascist troops at Moscow was the first major defeat for the Hitlerites in World War II, and was to be one of the Red Army's outstanding victories during the Great Patriotic War. It was achieved by the Soviet people in a very severe struggle. It was no accident that the illustrious military leader regarded the battle of Moscow as, for him, the most memorable battle in the entire war.

In August 1942 the fascist German aggressors were pushing toward Stalingrad and the Caucasus. The enemy had to be stopped at all costs. The situation in the south was developing extremely unfavorably. As deputy supreme commander in chief, Zhukov was sent to Stalingrad. The measures adopted by General Headquarters stabilized the situation, and then G.K. Zhukov, together with A.M. Vasilevskiy and the front commanders, worked out a plan for a bold strategic operation to surround and destroy the 330,000-strong grouping of fascist troops at Stalingrad. The plan was approved and adopted by the Supreme High Command General Headquarters and brilliantly put into practice by the troops of the Stalingrad, Don, and Southwest Fronts.

In 1943-1944, on the instructions of General Headquarters, G.K. Zhukov coordinated the actions of the fronts in breaking the blockade of Leningrad, in the battles of Kursk and the Dnepr, and in the Belorussian strategic operation, and headed the troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front. As always, his actions were marked by a high sense of responsibility for the task in hand and resolute, wise ideas.

In the final stage of the war the marshal commanded the troops of the 1st Belorussian Front, active in the main strategic salient. In the Vistula-Oder operation the troops of this front, together with the neighboring fronts, routed one of the biggest fascist German groupings and entered German's territory. In the course of the Berlin operation the troops of the 1st Belorussian Front, in collaboration with the troops of the 1st Ukrainian and 2d Belorussian Fronts, took the capital of the Third Reich -- Berlin.

After the routing of fascism G.K. Zhukov was entrusted with a lofty mission: on behalf and on the instructions of the Soviet Supreme High Command, together with representatives of the command of the allied countries, to receive the surrender of fascist Germany's armed forces.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945" stresses that the main sources of the great victory were the advantages of our social, economic, and state system, and Marxist-Leninist ideology, along with the superiority of Soviet military science and military art and the high standard of strategic leadership and combat skill of military cadres. In this light it is clear that Marshal Zhukov made a great personal contribution to the development of Soviet military art, relying skillfully, in planning and carrying out operations, on the creativity and experience of the General Staff and the commanders, staffs, and political organizers of the fronts.

G.K. Zhukov's military talent was revealed most clearly in the concluding operations of the Great Patriotic War. It is here that his remarkable character as a military leader can be clearly seen, in the boldness and breadth of conception, the ability to take a long-term view of developments, the quest for new means of operating that are unexpected to the enemy, and in matters of careful and painstaking training and firmness in the control of troops during combat -- in every aspect.

The maturity and high standard of Soviet military art stood out clearly in the actions of the 1st Belorussian Front command (with the approach of the front's troops to the enemy's Pomeranian and Oder defense lines): on the one hand, the bold decision to continue the offensive with a view to taking the Oder line before the enemy could occupy it with large forces; on the other, the combination of resolution and the ability to take reasonable risks with intellectual perspicacity and a certain degree of caution aimed at guaranteeing success. The commander of the front, with the consent of General Headquarters, did not undertake an all-out advance toward Berlin, but seized a bridgehead on the river Oder (Odra) and created advantageous conditions for the subsequent victorious offensive.

In the combat experience of the Vistula-Oder operation, as in the war as a whole, the organic unity of military science and the practice of military art as two inseparable, interconnected aspects of military matters was reflected most graphically and convincingly. This fact is of great significance for the training of military cadres in today's conditions, too.

It is well known that both in the combat situation and in peacetime different units and formations produce differing results in identical conditions. This cannot be explained solely by objective factors or any attendant circumstances. Above all it is up to the commanding officers and political organizers, their theoretical training and art of troop leadership, their attitude to their duties, and their ability to rouse people and lead them. The experience of the past shows that it is exceptionally important for an officer to be prepared to take on the entire weight of responsibility for the decision adopted, for organizing the fulfillment of the tasks set, and for the outcome of the battle in general.

Marshal Zhukov devoted the last years of his life to working on the book "Reminiscences and Reflections" [Vospominaniya i Razmyshleniya] in which he not only summed up his own career, but also made a major contribution to summarizing the experience of the Great Patriotic War. He attached great significance to party political work, seeing it as a powerful means of achieving high morale among personnel, ensuring their staunchness in defense and enthusiasm in attack, and mobilizing them to fulfill the tasks set.

In the postwar years G.K. Zhukov commanded the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and a number of military districts, as well as commander in chief of the Ground Forces and deputy defense minister, then first deputy defense minister and defense minister of the USSR. The Communist Party and Soviet state assessed G.K. Zhukov's combat services highly. He was four times awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and twice presented with the highest order for a military leader, the Order of Victory, and also with many Soviet orders and medals and foreign states' orders.

The marshal played an active part in the country's sociopolitical life, was a delegate to party congresses, was repeatedly elected to the CPSU Central Committee, became a member of the party Central Committee Presidium, and was a deputy of many convocations of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Occupying responsible posts in the army and the state, G.K. Zhukov gave all his energy, knowledge, and experience generously to the cause of further strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces and reliably ensuring the motherland's defense capability.

Our country, in tackling today the major historical tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, is at a turning point in its development. Two organically interconnected avenues in the activity of the party and state run through the congress decisions and documents -- the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and the strengthening of world peace. The Soviet Union has put forward far-reaching proposals on the reduction and total elimination of nuclear arms and strengthening of international security in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world. They are supported by all our people and by Soviet servicemen, and by all people of goodwill on earth.

However, in conditions where the threat of war still exists, emanating from the imperialist states' aggressive policy, we are forced, together with the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact states, to strengthen the defense capability of the socialist community countries. It is incumbent on us to maintain the combat readiness of the Armed Forces at the necessary level.

In order to successfully fulfill these tasks, command and political personnel, in mastering the theory and practice of military matters, must make use -- among other sources of knowledge and skill -- of the combat experience of the Great Patriotic War and our illustrious military leaders, among whom Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov rightly holds a special place.

GORSKOV, TOLUBKO AT ZHUKOV COMMEMORATION

PM091057 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 2 December 1986 in its Second Edition carries on page 3, under the headline "Memory of A Military Leader," a report by Major B. Khudoleyev on the 1 December meeting at the Central House of the Soviet Army to mark the anniversary of the birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov. The report notes that those attending the meeting included "Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, and marshals of categories of troops."

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. WARSHIPS' APPROACH TO COAST

PM101627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 November 1986 in its First Edition carries on page 6 a 2,000-word report by special correspondent V. Verstakov entitled "Path to the Rank of Commander: Letters From the Pacific Ocean Fleet." Verstakov describes life on a Soviet submarine during an exercise in the Pacific, dwelling on the qualities required of a submarine commander and his responsibilities and relationship with the rest of the crew and detailing the career of the commander of the submarine he is traveling in.

The introduction to the report refers to a "recent admission by Pentagon spokesmen" that "in the fall, U.S. warships 'tried to get within artillery range of USSR territory' in order to, as they put it, demostrate U.S. might in the Far East.'"

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 235 15 December 1986

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U.S. TEST BAN STANCE 'OBSTRUCTIONIST'

PM121441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko commentary: "The Moratorium -- the 493d Day"]

[Text] Today, when this issue of PRAVDA comes out, will be the 493d day of the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. We can definitely say that the silence at our nuclear test sites since 6 August 1985 has been duly appraised by the entire world community.

And this is understandable. To cease nuclear explosions means to halt the process of modernizing nuclear systems and creating more and more new, increasingly dangerous types of mass destruction weapons. Having broken this vicious circle, we can now stop and reverse the arms race and set about the actual elimination of nuclear arsenals. This is why the Soviet moratorium is the first important step (not just in words but in deeds) in this direction and a sign of the new type of thinking at the basis of the Soviet program to eliminate nuclear weapons by 2000.

And how has the United States responded to the Soviet initiative? After all, this appeal which, all else aside, is yet another example of the new diplomacy corresponding to present-day realities, is primarily addresed to the United States.

Alas, Washington has not budged an inch on the nuclear issue. Tests are still going on at the Nevada test site and the same old false arguments are used to justify them by people across the ocean. Either the United States is "lagging behind the USSR," they say, and is forced to "restore the balance"; or the "verification" [kontrol] does not suit it; or, without more tests, its nuclear arsenals will "become rusty" or even, heaven forbid, "waste away." We have been hearing these and other farfetched arguments for 493 days now and not once has the truth been said. But the truth is that, by stepping up its tests, Washington continues to bank on gaining military superiority over the USSR -- by creating [sozdaniye] space-based first-strike weapons in particular.

This has recently become especially obvious. The U.S. Administration is trying to wipe out the results of Reykjavik. All its actions, including its repudiation of the SALT II treaty, leave no room for doubt that it is now doing its utmost to "forget" the fact that the question of banning nuclear tests was regarded as one of the most important issues at the negotiating table in the Icelandic capital. Well, there is logic even in this: After all, the attitude toward nuclear explosions is a test of governments' historical maturity. It is a test of the correlation between words and deeds.

Hence the important conclusion that the world public must concentrate its attention on Washington's obstructionist actions. There is a specific address -- the country (the United States), the city (Washington), the street (Pennsylvania Avenue), and even the house -- the White House, where people are afraid of detente and where the imperialist bosses have no wish to part with their illusions of military superiority and even try to use somebody else's moratorium to upset parity. Nevertheless, people in the West are often inclined to appeal solely to the Soviet Union with requests and entreaties to continue the moratorium. Of course, this shows great respect for our country and is evidence that hopes of peace are primarily connected with its constructive policy. But with the best will in the world, one country cannot turn a unilateral moratorium into a bilateral one. If Washington wrecks the moratorium, the tough logic of confrontation will gain the upper hand.

Everything must be done to prevent this from happening. There is still time. We have extended our moratorium four times. Washington has to join it only once.

KORNILOV VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD121358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1254 GMT 12 Dec 86

["A Good Question" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- Political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Touching upon the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons at a briefing in the White House, a spokesman for the U.S. Administration tried to say that in Washington they would like to know Moscow's point of view about where both sides now stand. A good question. But why is it addressed to the Soviet Union?

In the time since Reykjavik, the principled Soviet position has not changed, nor could it change, since it reflects the very essence, the pivot of peace-loving Soviet foreign policy. Our country remains today in favor of seeking mutually acceptable solutions to the cardinal questions of reducing and liquidating nuclear weapons, basing itself on the principles of equality and equal security for all sides and taking into consideration the interests of the USSR, and the United States and its allies. We continue to uphold today the platform that we put forward at Reykjavik of linked proposals, proposals that are carefully balanced both from the point of view of the participants in the talks and of the whole community of states. And we are convinced today -- and the results of Reykjavik point to this -- that there does exist an opportunity to achieve progress on the path to disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament.

Things are quite different in Washington. "If we are agreed that all nuclear armaments are to be eliminated by the end of this century, we can hand this accord over the our delegation in Geneva so they can prepare a treaty that you can sign during your visit to the United States," President R. Reagan said to M.S. Gorbachev in Reykjavik. But after a few days had passed, the world heard something quite different from Washington: First of all they began to deny that the Reykjavik accord referred to all nuclear weapons. Then they stated that it had been a question only of ballistic missiles, reserving for themselves those parts of the stategic forces in which the United States traditionally has had the advantage. Then they began to speak about preserving some of the ballistic missiles, etc. etc.

In withdrawing step-by-step from the Reykjavik positions, Washington demonstrates over and over again its striving to block any possible progress in questions of limiting armaments on the basis of what was achieved in the Icelandic capital, and then it exercises hypocrisy and demonstrates the gulf between its words and its deeds. For example: Washington talks a lot about the importance of an atmosphere of trust -- and explodes the SALT II treaty. It gives assurances that it is striving "to make progress" at the Geneva talks -- and virtually puts the brakes on the talks. It states that SDI will make nuclear weapons unnecessary -- and then feverishly builds up its nuclear arsenals both quantitatively and qualitatively.

If one pays attention to these facts, then the question is really fully justified, but it should be addressed to Washington, not Moscow. Where do we stand now? And in which direction are we going? Or to be more precise: Where and to what new and dangerous brink is the world being pushed by those circles in the United States that are striving to strike out the positive results of Reykjavik, and, contrary to reason, to continue to rely on the policy of force and not on the force of reasoned, honest, and carefully considered policy?

GERASIMOV DISCUSSES REYKJAVIK, U.S. TIES

LD131057 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Dear listeners, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been visiting Prague. We took this opportunity to ask him for an interview on the subject: What have the 2 months since the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan shown?

Asked whether the U.S. President has made use of this time to reevaluate his approach to the problems of disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament, Gennadiy Gerasimov said:

[Begin Gerasimov recording, in Russian fading into Slovak translation] In my view, President Reagan has used this time very badly. He has not used it to build on what was achieved at Reykjavik — on the contrary, he has backtracked from Reykjavik. President Reagan himself compared the Reykjavik meeting to a base camp that mountaineers set up when they are preparing to climb a summit. They are not yet at the summit, but meanwhile they are setting up a camp below it. This comparison was a very apt one, because it was truly possible to say: Yes, after Reykjavik we will try to achieve the summit, that summit being nuclear disarmament. What actually happened was just the opposite. The U.S. has backpedalled from all the conclusions they agreed on at Reykjavik. Ronald Reagan also recently said that in 2 days at Reykjavik more was achieved than in 2 years at Geneva, where the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks are taking place.

Unfortunately, these words do not reflect the positions currently held by U.S. diplomats in Geneva. Once again, everything has reached a deadlock in the arithmetical discussions, just as it did at Reykjavik. This is because the U.S. military industrial complex has become frightened. You see, President Reagan very nearly agreed to nuclear disarmament. Had it not been for his dream about the SDI -- Star Wars -- it would have been possible to reach an agreement. When he got back home, however, those forces opposed on principle to nuclear disarmament went on the offensive, and criticism was voiced by certain European allies because, as they put it, he went too far at Reykjavik without consulting them first. Here we could cite, for example, Margaret Thatcher or Jacques Chirac, who both reject nuclear disarmament. [end recording]

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States still play a very important role in Soviet foreign policy. But the other capitalist countries do exist, too, as do the developing ones. What is the Soviet Union's approach to these countries, what did Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India contribute in this respect? This is what Gennadiy Gerasimov said:

[Begin Gerasimov recording, in Russian fading into Slovak translation] The Soviet position today is very straightforward: A country must follow the same norms in its mutual relations as those followed by civilized people in their relations with one another. We must live in a civilized way. We believe that all countries must respect the interests of other countries, and if there is a conflict in these interests, they must find a solution by political means. Of course we realize that Soviet-U.S. relations are exceptionally important, because they are the two most important nuclear powers; but in fact they are not the only two countries that count. That is why we also develop relations with many other countries.

For example, Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India demonstrated how it is possible to have good relations with different social systems. In the past, too, we have developed relations of mutual cooperation and good-neighborliness with India.

Mikhail Gorbachev's visit not only emphasized this fact, it also elevated relations between the two countries to a new level. In the Delhi declaration signed on that occasion, and in the talks, we noted a large area of common ground with the Indian Government, and here we see elements of the new political thinking. [end recording]

Soviet foreign policy has been permeated with new political thinking throughout this year. Now, however, we are on the threshold of 1987. How does Gennadiy Gerasimov see the future? Is he optimistic or pessimistic?

[Begin Gerasimov recording, in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation] It can be said that this year is ending in a slightly pessimistic way. This year was declared the International Peace Year by the United Nations. That means that the UN countries were dutybound to make a special effort to ensure that 1986 was truly a year of peace. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it made enormous efforts. Here are just a few examples: On 15 November [as heard] Mikhail Gorbachev presented a program for nuclear disarmament up to the year 2000. In the summer, in Budapest, the Warsaw Pact countries put forward a plan for deep cuts in conventional weapons in Europe. Third, at the Soviet Union's initiative, the meeting took place in Reykjavik. Unfortunately, the United States and its allies in NATO still adhere to the old way of thinking reflected in the saying: If you want peace, prepare for war. This is a very dangerous way of thinking because it leads to a continuation of the arms race, thereby increasing the risk of a nuclear catastrophe. Nevertheless, in terms of history, we must be optimists. We must have faith in the common sense of mankind, in the hope that politicians in the West, too, will conclude that in the nuclear age we cannot allow ourselves to take risks, and that security must be sought by political means and not by weapons. I hope that in this respect, 1987 will represent a step forward. [end recording]

KHARKOV COMMENTS ON LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LD141520 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Another underground nuclear explosion conducted by the U.S. Saturday became the 24th U.S. nuclear test since the introduction by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Silence has been reigning at Soviet nuclear test sites since August 6, 1985, i.e. for about 500 days, while in Nevada, U.S., the ground is shaking with nuclear explosions conducted one after another.

This is a direct and deliberate challenge to world public opinion, as well as an open disregard of the demand of millions of Americans who insist that Washington join the Soviet moratorium, that an end be put to nuclear tests and real measures be taken for nuclear disarmament.

Another nuclear explosion in Nevada is another manifestation of the departure of the U.S. Administration from the Reykjavik positions. No other than President Reagan gave his consent in Reykjavik to the starting by the Soviet Union and the United States of talks whose final objective would be the termination of nuclear tests.

It is clear to any unbiased person that the complete discontinuation of nuclear tests is the shortest way to the curtailment of nuclear armaments and their subsequent scrapping. The present U.S. Administration voiced on more than one occasion its readiness to search for ways to curb the nuclear arms race. The continued nuclear explosions that block these ways show the true worth of the declarations of U.S. Adminstration.

There is no doubt that Washington's refusal to join the Soviet moratorium, and the continued U.S. nuclear explosions are connected with the U.S. striving for achieving military superiority, specifically, through the creation of strike space-based armaments. The implementation of the SDI program is being stepped up under the sinister accompaniment of nuclear explosions in Nevada which is fraught with unpredictable consequences for mankind.

The Delhi declaration signed by the Soviet and Indian leaders pointed out that a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world required concrete and urgent measures aimed at disarmament. These include the complete banning of nuclear weapons tests. The continued U.S. nuclear explosions confirm once again the topicality of this requirement. Resolute actions are needed for ensuring the survival of humanity.

WASHINGTON 'DISINFORMATION' ON SALT II ASSAILED

LD121801 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Caspar Weinberger first lashed out at SALT, they say, when he did not even know what the acronym stood for.

And his comments on SALT since he took charge of the Pentagon suggest that he still believes that the 1979 treaty on the limitation of strategic arms did not provide for any cuts in nuclear weapons systems.

The impression, however, may be false.

It is more probable that the present U.S. defense secretary, who is opposed, for "ideological reasons", to any agreements with the Soviet Union has been deliberately playing the simpleton and making warped interpretations of the substance of this treaty.

Weinberger once called it a "pseudo-agreement" on arms control. But now that the White House is facing strong opposition to its decision to undercut SALT-1 and SALT-2 both in the United States and abroad, the Pentagon chief is pretending to be an advocate for cuts in strategic arms and feigning concern about the fate of treaties on lessening the risk of outbreak of nuclear war.

Speaking at the American Legislative Exchange Council in Washington, he went out of his way to assure world opinion that President Reagan, who has repeatedly declared his dislike for the SALT treaties, had also gone "the extra mile" in an effort to save them.

Weinberger claimed the United States was going to press for serious, drastic cuts in arms.

In practice, however, the U.S. present leaders have not only been wrecking one agreement signed by their predecessors after another but also backing out of accords they have themselves agreed to.

Seeking to justify its obstructionist posture on war and peace, Washington has lately issued forth an unprecedented torrent of such disinformation, distortions and outright lies as make the Irangate garbling seem a child's play.

This policy gives rise to regret. The international pacts encompass a broad spectrum of people's rights and freedoms. However, everything is developing, new realities arise and over the past decade these have given a new aspect to the problem of human rights, making paramount the question of the survival of mankind and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe which have brought to the fore the task of ensuring the most important of all rights, namely the human right to life.

The 20th anniversary of the pacts is a major event in international life which one cannot imagine in our times without active interstate cooperation in the humanitarian fields. Proceeding from this, the Soviet Union has proposed that during the time when the 20th anniversary of the pacts is being marked a representative conference of the states taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe be held in Moscow on the development of cooperation in the humantarian field. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries advocate the creation of an all-encompassing system of international security, including the widest possible cooperation in the humanitarian field, and the creation of a nuclear-free world where the human personality will be considered the main value and each person will enjoy to the full all rights and freedoms, including those proclaimed by the international pacts on human rights. [passage omitted: A letter from Donetsk asks for an explanation of the link between the militarist program of Washington and U.S. foreign expansion. Kasparov reveals the link between the arms race that swallows up vast funds in the United States and the use of political maneuvering, threats and interference in the internal affairs of countries, often via multinational corporations, to rob some of the funds needed for the arms race from the young developing states. Rafael Mirabel, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR, is in the studio to respond to listeners' letters asking for details of the first program of the Cuban Communist Party, adopted recently in Havana. Speaking in Russian, he outlines its importaance for the building of socialism in Cuba. Kasparov answers a listener's request for information on the influence of the United States on British foreign policy by tracing the history of the special relationship through to the present day]

[Kasparov] The next topic that you've asked us to touch on in this broadcast is that of the various kinds of subversive radio voices broadcasting to our country. How many of these voices are there? How many in all beam into the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism? Listeners, Zavgorody from the town of Slutsk, Ilin from Minsk and others ask us to talk about this. With me here in the studio is Vadim Nedbayev, a member of the board of the APN press agency. He'll help me to answer your questions. Vadim Ivanovich, let's start with the questions of how many of these voices there are.

[Nedbayev] Well, one could say there are innumberable voices, but to be more precise there are more than 40 various radio stations boradcasting to the USSR. They broadcast in 16 of the languages of the peoples of the USSR and for approximately 240 hours per day. Among these, naturally, the biggest are such radio stations as Voice of America -- its budget is $170 million per annum and it has 3,000 employees working in its apparatus -- and stations such as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, with an annual budget of $130 million and 1,800 employees working at these radio stations. But one has to say that it is not only individual radio stations, there are also entire information centers, if you like, which do work both to the Soviet Union and on the Soviet Union. It is worth mentioning the NATO information center, which is engaged in manipulating public opinion regarding the foreign policy and life of the Soviet Union.

[Kasparov] Obviously, it is also or mentioning here the American information agency, the so-called USIA, with an annual budget in excess of $970 million.

[Nedbayev] Which is to exceed $1 billion next year.

Incidentally, 8,000 employees work in this organization, producing not only various kinds of propaganda material but also propaganda publications that are widely disseminated worldwide.

[Kasparov] Now the question comes up: These gigantic forces, these extraordinary financial means, why are they being spent, what for?

[Nedbayev] You know, quite recently, in September this year, the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an article in connection with the change in leadership at the radio stations Liberty and Free Europe and, talking about the aims of these radio stations, the newspaper wrote that these radio stations are to serve as an effective instrument of American foreign policy. So if one's asking what policy and what aims these radios should pursue, then it is worth recalling the following fact: The stepping up of their activity is linked particularly with recent world events, and here, naturally, you need to recall Reykjavik. Indeed, in Reykjavik, in effect, the possibility of reaching fundamental solutions to the most topical problems of the modern world was attained — the problems of preserving man and of preventing nuclear conflict. The United States today denies this. Therefore, the policy today being pursued by the United States is a policy directed toward confrontation, toward nonobservance of treaties, like, for example, SALT II; as a policy directed toward the organization of various kinds of provocation -- what we know today about events taking place in Nicaragua confirm that -- and finally, it is a policy of open anti-Sovietism and misinformaton. When I speak of anti-Sovietism, that is not only policy directed against the Soviet Union, but a policy directed against the socialist community. So, if one is to define the foreign policy line of the present Washington administration, then the aims set for the various propaganda organs broadcasting to the world and to the Soviet Union specifically become clear.

[Kasparov] Which draw their funds first and foremost from state budgets.

[Nedbayev] Not only from state budgets, but also from the budgets of such organizations as, for example, the CIA. So if there's need to confront, then there's a need to undermine confidence in the Soviet Union, which is what is done in the programs of the voices; and also to undermine confidence in the ruling bodies of the Soviet Union and Communist Party, which is done in the programs of the voices to the Soviet Union. This is also a propaganda policy which strives to distort the essence of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, particularly in the aftermath of Reykjavik when the United States has to provide a foundation for its departure from those very specific and important accords, I repeat, which could have been achieved there. It is work aimed at splitting Soviet society.

Here is a characteristic statement made by one former staff member of these voices about the purpose of these radio stations. We must destabilize the Soviet Union and its allies, bringing dissension into relations between peoples and governments. This was written by Nicoleides, a former deputy director of Voice of America. These are the objectives that these voices set themselves. And I would like to make one further point. Particular importance is given to youth topics, and to the audience of young people in the activity of the radio stations that are hostile to us. Naturally young people are the future both of the society and of the country, and no doubt if they were able to carry it off it would be a great success for the activity of radio stations like those I have mentioned to create among young people an incorrect picture and to distort the perspectives that they choose for themselves. One of the documents issued by the Council for Youth Questions of the NATO Committee on Information and Cultural Relations — you remember that I said that it is not just individual radio stations but a coordinating center that operates against the Soviet Union -- well this document says that its task is to captivate the youth of the USSR with Western ideals. That is the specific goal that is being set in various broadcasts being made to the Soviet Union.

[Kasparov] In these programs of the voices there is often talk of the supposed objectivity of the information that they are carrying. What is there to say about this objectivity?

[Nedbayev] First of all I would like to quote one example -- for all the material which is prepared for dissemination to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to those countries that are conducting a national liberation struggle, this material is prepared not just in the studios and editorial offices of the radio stations of the different voices. It is prepared by an enormous propaganda and research apparatus. Suffice it to say that in Western Europe alone there are more than 400 antisocialist centers, in which the subjects and the lines of argument destined for the audience in the socialist countries are worked out. Of course, their task, in particular, is to convey the appearance of maximum objectivity in their information. In actual fact, however, is this information objective? In this case, I think, the objectivity of this information is best of all defined for us by those who disseminate it. Thus, the activity of different radio stations is not secret and from time to time we become familiar with documents which are in fact internal documents.

And here is one such document from Radio Free Europe. It is headed: How to compile propaganda radio broadcasts. I will quote just a few of the points from this. Never mention facts which might damage your cause. Always try to create the impression that you are well informed. Accuse, accuse and accuse again. This strategic method is a most effective type of propaganda. Spread rumors and gossip, but never describe them as such. Never use information for the sake of information. You have no interest at all in well-informed listeners in the full meaning of the word. Your interest is in having listeners informed in accordance with your intentions.

What can one add to these pronouncements? Let me say again that everything that I have said is quoted from the document in question. Those are the methods and those are the ways when it comes to the objectivity of the activity of these voices. To this, however, one has to add the following: When we talk about anti-Sovietism on the part of different radio voices we should not forget that this is aimed not just externally, that is to say against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries: this anti-Sovietism is also aimed internally, with the specific purpose of imparting effectiveness to the foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration. Distrust of Soviet people is being sown in the country, that is to say in the United States. The myth of the Soviet military threat is being spread around: fear the Soviet Union, and arm yourselves. This fits in perfectly with the U.S. foreign policy line. The anti-Soviet of the voices, therefore, is very widespread, it stretches out to listeners everywhere, including those within the countries from which these voices are to be heard.

And in conclusion, I would like to quote one argument, one line of thinking, which I have taken from the American press. Why does the U.S. propaganda apparatus act like this? Here is a small quotation from THE WASHINGTON POST in March of this year. This is what it says: Ronald Reagan is a demagogue. He is willing to sweep aside the truth and use every means to achieve his objective. He can be careless in handling facts, he can cunningly twist the meaning of words. He is prepared to repeat lies or dubious facts until people begin to accept them as truth. Well, I remember the Russian saying: The parish takes after the priest, and it's not surprising that according to recent public opinion polls 44 percent of those questioned in the United States do not know that the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitlerite Germany, and that 28 percent even believe that the Soviet Union fought on the side of Hitlerite Germany. That is the result of the activity of these voices.

[passage omitted: In response to a letter from Chuvashiya asking when the United Nations was formed and who was the first secretary general, Kasparov relates the history of the formation of the United Nations, mentions the name of Trygve Lie and goes on to give a short biography of Perez de Cuellar; letters have asked for information on Vatican City and Liechtenstein. Kasparov gives geographical details of Vatican City which does, however small, have great power both in Italy and among the world's Catholic populations. He also gives geographical details and a short history of Liechenstein; A listener of Lipetsk has asked about the Left Party (Communists) of Sweden and the Workers Party. Kasparov describes their foundation, the Workers Party as a result of a split in the left party, their organizationa nd social base, giving the name of their newspapers; a Moscow listener asks for the population of the Near East; Kasparov explains the Arab world now numbers 181 million, but by 2000 this is expected to rise sharply to 300 million; Kasparov tells a listener from Chelyabinsk that he is in error when he asks why developed countries like France and the FRG do not build their own spacecraft, going on to outline the French Hermes shuttle project and recent reports that the FRG's shuttle will not need a carrier rocket]

KOVALEV PROPOSES MOSCOW CSCE MEETING

LD132226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2005 GMT 13 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the Vienna meeting, the Soviet Union has put forward a proposal on the convocation in Moscow of a representative conference of the states taking part in the CSCE conference, a conference that would discuss issues of humanitarian cooperation. At a press conference that took place in the Austrian capital, Comrade Kovalev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, said:

[Begin Kovalev video recording] [Video shows Vienna press conference hall and newsmen, some with earphones, and a shot of Kovalev referring to his notes] We are proposing to consider, at a conference in Moscow, the whole array of humanitarian problems. What problems? These are: contacts between people, culture, information, and education. In fact, those areas that are outlined by the Helsinki Final Act as the areas of humanitarian cooperation.

It is proposed to hold an all-round discussion at a forum in Moscow, a discussion aimed at reaching practical results -- a mutual understanding that will make it possible to improve the state of affairs in the humanitarian sphere.

One may be assured that Moscow will be cordial and hospitable to the participants at the conference. They will be able to see with their own eyes how Soviet people live, to see what kind of moral, political, and psychological climate there is in our country. We are open and ready for a serious, detailed discussion. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

No 'Rejoicing' in Moscow

LD140120 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Dec 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] These days I've been talking with many American journalists, scientists, and businessmen in Moscow and all of them ask: What's the Soviet Union's attitude to the current scandal in Washington? Frankly the scandal has reminded us, the Soviet people, of recent allegations by high-ranking American Administration officials that the Russians can't be trusted. Now, as polls show, more and more Americans stop to think, not without reason: Can the men in the White House be trusted when it comes to international affairs? The Irangate seems to be connected with matters of democracy too. When millions of American voters went to the polls on the first Tuesday of November they knew nothing of the White House's secret operations. At the polls they sincerely believe that they're able to influence directly the administration's policy and in the meantime administration officials made far-reaching decisions secretly, not only from the Americans, but also from Congress and even from senior officials outside the narrow circles of the President's confidence.

And, nonetheless, it would be wrong to think that we in the Soviet Union are rejoicing at the current political crisis in Washington or would like to exploit it for our ends. There is nothing far from the truth. [sentence as heard] A major conception set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev is that the world today urges a new thinking in the nuclear age and the security of each nation depends on the security of all other countries. There is nothing more important today than to respect each nation's sovereignty so a major political crisis in another country is not necessarily a plus for us.

This political scandal in the United States seems to be dangerous for other nations. It is not ruled out that, in a bid to get out of the politial crisis the administration has driven itself into, it may resort to new reckless actions (?on impulse) in Central America or in the Middle East. Nor should we rule out actions in detriment to the negotiations on disarmament of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of nuclear explosions in Nevada despite the Soviet moratorium. How the Americans will settle their crisis concerns only them and them alone. Least of all do we want to interfere or try to meddle in this exclusively internal American affair. This is borne out by the calm and balanced coverage of what is taking place by the Soviet news media, whose tone markedly differs from that of the American mass media.

Reagan's Popularity Declining

LD132129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 12 Dec 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] President and Mrs Reagan have taken part in the ceremony of lighting the National Christmas Tree. However, according to informed sources, behind the scenes of this joyful spectacle the First Lady is actively involved in the political struggle to remove Donald Regan from his post as head of the White House staff in order to help the White House overcome the present crisis. The President himself is so far resisting the pressure and is against dismissing Regan. True, Nancy denies that she is pressing her husband to take this step, but in the past she has admitted that it is her job to protect her spouse and that she takes care to ensure that the President's staff are loyal to him.

As for Regan, of late he has not been making his customary appearances with the President. Evidently he has received certain advice and is having to remain in the shadows for a time. Yet neither Regan nor the President can hide from the scandal. The mounting scandal over the secret arms deliveries to Iran and the illegal transfer of the proceeds to the Nicaraguan contras is even causing panic at the White House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports today that, for the first time since the President took office, his aides have come to the conclusion that they cannot extinguish the major crisis by themselves and have begun to turn for help to former White House officials. They are alarmed that the President's personal popularity among Americans is declining: It has fallen 21 points. This is confirmed by the results of all the latest public opinion polls. The President has been leading us all by the nose -- that is the mildest of the expressions used by one of those who are disillusioned about the President's foreign policy.

Americans always have a weakness for television, but just now you can't drag them away from their screens as they follow the progress of the rapidly developing scandal. The President himself, at his meeting with President Mobuto of Zaire at the White House, remarked in an aside to journalists that he only occasionally watches the congressional hearings on television, when there's no football. But most people now prefer politics. The three main channels are showing the hearings live. The leading commentators, who usually appear in the evening, are now at work from early morning. That is something that is only seen during times of crisis or perhaps when some political figure has been assassinated. The public isn't even protesting that its favorite interminable morning and afternoon soap operas have been crowded out. What we're seeing today in the Congress is better than the most exciting serial, one housewife said.

Now that the President's popularity has plummeted it has become more obvious than ever that it was entirely the creation of television, the Washington correspondent of the Japanese paper MAINICHI wrote recently. Incidentally, Tokyo has announced the cancellation of a visit to the United States by the Japanese foreign minister, which was to have taken place in January. That is also due to the scandal. Now television is quietly and treacherously turning away from its idol. And here is the latest example: On 6 February, all U.S. television stations, large and small, planned to put on a 1-hour show, "Reagan's Way", timed to coincide with the President's 76th birthday. But immediately after the scandal all the major national advertisers decided to tear up their previously signed contracts. And without money, without commercials for beer, soap and soap-powder, how can you have a program about the career of the President? In these cases you might as well not show the program at all, said (Sidney Lowe), who was selling television advertising time.

But another program scheduled for February will, apparently, still go out. This is the provocative serial "Amerika", produced by ABC. The U.S. democratic public is expressing concern about this, and understanably so, since the makers of the film try to conjure up for viewers a picture of life in the United States 10 years after it has been occupied by the Soviet Union. The authors are unstintingly lurid in the libellous picture they paint of our country; they attempt to represent Soviet policy in a false and slanderous light.

Here, then, are former members of the National Security Council giving their testimony. What sort of body is this, you may ask, that has placed itself above the Congress and the President? You may remember that the Council was set up after World War II to organize the flow of information to the President from various institutions and departments, and soon become a powerful apparatus for elaborating and implementing a particular policy. But the serious growth of its influence is considered in the United States to have begun under Kennedy. Later, Kissinger turned it into something that not only rivalled the State Department but was actually superior to it.

As we know, on orders from members of the Security Council, Shultz' subordinates, including the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon, at times simply ignored their immediate boss. So it's ridiculous today to hear complaints from Kissinger that the Security Council has become too powerful. It is through this body that, for the past 5 years, the U.S. Government has been waging its undeclared war against Nicaragua. Use of the money from the illegal sale of arms to Iran was an inventive way for the department of McFarlane, Poindexter, North, and the rest to lay their hands on the means for aid to the Nicaraguan contras, although now, in the light of the scandal, this is looked upon as something shocking, especially to a congressman.

I think that U.S. journalist Ronald Steel has expressed it well. Here's what he wrote: Before waxing indignant over the arrogance of the White House, the Congress might pause a moment and consider why it has never yet worried seriously about the war against Nicaragua. So if, in this adventure, the National Security Council has played the part of a mastiff that has broken free of its chain, Congress itself has played the blind and obedient lap dog. So writes U.S. journalist Ronald Steel. [video shows the Reagans at the Christmas Tree ceremony, and the Congressional hearings on U.S. television]

Republican Candidates Financed

LD141800 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Washington, December 14 TASS -- Barely a day passes without new details appearing in the U.S. press concerning the scandal around the U.S. covert arms sales to Iran and where the proceeds from them ended up. It turned out that the money was funnelled not only to the Nicaraguan contras making gory raids against the Sandinist revolution.

The newspaper LOWELL SUN published in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, reported that part of the Iranian money was set for financing Republicans at the recent U.S. congressional elections. Referring to sources in the administration and Congress, it writes that about five million dollars were transferred through political action committees to funds of Reagan's conservative followers who during the election campaign called for aid to the Nicaraguan contras and also for providing a backing to the "Star Wars" programme.

The proceeds also went to finance the campaign in the press and on television aimed at casting aspersions on the President's liberal political opponents. This activity was partially controlled by Oliver North, a senior National Security Council aide who was recently fired over the "Iran-gate", the LOWELL SUN writes. Other executive branch officials too had knowledge about the transfer of Iranian money to the President's political hirelings.

New details leaked into the press concerning the Pentagon role in the "Iranian-Nicaraguan" operation. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports that Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has four times issued instructions to his deputies to take "TOW" anti-tank missiles and also parts of the "Hawk" anti-aircraft system from the Army's depots and place them at the disposal of the CIA. Pentagon officials confirmed that Weinberger had not notified Congress about this.

Meanwhile, the secretary exerted no small efforts to disown his relation to the scandal.

The U.S. press points out that the current White House strategy boils down to the attempts to shift attention from the "Iran flap" to domestic problems. The President's latest public statements pursue, among others, this goal.

This strategy, however, has not worked as yet. Congressmen who are dissatisfied that they do not succeed in getting to the details of the scandalous affair, step up their criticism of the President, AP news agency points out.

The furor over the clandestine arms sales to Iran and illicit military aid to the Nicaraguan contras threatens to evolve into a more serious affair than the "Watergate" affair which led to President Nixon's impeachment, David Bonier, a member of the House of Representatives from the Democratic Party, said on radio. The sole way to put an end to the row is to cease the war against Nicaragua, he said.

He stressed that the contras war had become a cancer of the current Presidency. For five years it has been leading the administration from one dirty deal to another. Bonier called upon President Reagan to present all facts relating to the administration's "Iran-Nicaraguan operation", recalling that the majority of the Americans opposed aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. The latest survey of the public opinion conducted by ASSOCIATED PRESS found that 60 per cent of the Americans declared against military aid to the Somoza followers and only 19 per cent of the respondents supported it.

Robert Dole, leader of the Republic Party's group in the Senate, also denounced the administration's moves to effect a secret transfer of money to the contras. Speaking at the University of New Hampshire, he stressed that in funding the counter-revolutionaries through the back door, the White House breached laws and acted in circumvention of Congress.

The covert deal has eroded trust in the White House by broad circles of the U.S. public. The latest public opinion poll carried out by the CNN television network and the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT showed that 66 per cent of the Americans hold that President Reagan does not divulge everything he knows about clandestine weapons shipments to Iran and the funding of the contras.

AGREEMENT ON 'TV LINKS' SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD130116 Moscow TASS in English 2344 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 13 TASS — A visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Deputy V.G. Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, to Washington closed with the conclusion of an agreement on a series of "T.V. links" between the Soviet Union and the United States. The document signed during the visit provides for several TV programmes next year under the overall name "New Ways of Thinking," in which deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and American congressmen will discuss outstanding problems of our time. House member George Brown from California characterized the agreement as an important first step and Republican House member Claudine Schneider said at a press conference here that the sides should build TV links rather than barriers to mutual understanding. House member Tom Downey noted in his speech an urgent need for a new thinking in the nuclear-space age.

NEW CONSULATE GENERAL OPENS IN SHANGHAI

LD151446 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai December 15 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Gennadiy Krivosheyev:

The state flag of the Soviet Union was hoisted in downtown Shanghai today as the Soviet consulate-general was opened in a ceremony in this major industrial centre in the People's Republic of China.

The head of the Soviet Government delegation, Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR Serafim Kolpakov said in his statement at the opening ceremony that this event reflected the positive changes that occurred lately in various spheres of Soviet-Chinese relations.

He pointed at the proximity of the tasks of economic reorganization that were being handled by the two countries and stressed the striving of the peoples of the USSR and China towards lasting peace on earth.

The Chinese exhibition in Moscow held last summer and the current trade and industrial show of the USSR in Beijing attested to the development of Soviet-Chinese ties, Kolpakov said.

"The Soviet people know Shanghai as a city of labour and combat glory of the Chinese proletariat, as the place where the Communist Party of China was born in 1921."

Liu Zhenyuan, vice chairman of Shanghai's people's government, said in his reply speech that the peoples of the Soviet Union and China were linked by traditional friendship.

The past years saw a considerable broadening of exchanges in various sphere between the two countries, development of economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural ties.

He pointed at Shanghai's role in socialist construction in China and declared that the Shanghai residents were prepared to promote scientific, technological and cultural exchanges between the two countries, to facilitate trade and economic cooperation between them.

Feliks Strok, Soviet consul-general in Shanghai, held a reception. It was attended by official representatives of the city government, members of the Shanghai Assembly of People's Representatives and members of the public.

TRADE, INDUSTRY EXHIBIT OPENS IN BEIJING

PM151325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Exhibition in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec -- A USSR trade and industry exhibition -- the biggest Soviet exhibition in China for more than 30 years -- opened at the International Exhibition Center in the Chinese capital today. More than 500 exhibits will familiarize people with the present-day economic, scientific, and technical potential of the Land of the Soviets.

A warm welcome was given to the message from N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the exhibition's visitors, which was read out by S.V. Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy and head of the Soviet Government delegation. It points to the appreciable improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC.

Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, hailed the opening of the Soviet exhibition on behalf of the Chinese Government. Traditional friendship exists between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, he emphasized. Our countries have a good basis and reserves for developing trade and economic ties and scientific and technical cooperation. We joyfully see that in recent years, thanks to both counries' common efforts, relations between China and the Soviet Union in the economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres have enjoyed great development.

Zhao Ziyang Visits Exhibition

LD131510 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 13 TASS -- A Soviet trade and industrial exhibition that opened yesterday in the biggest exhibition complex of the Chinese capital is a success. Today it was visited by Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

During a conversation with Serafim Kolpakov, head of the Soviet Government delegation and USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, Zhao Ziyang said that the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition held in Beijing created favourable conditions for the Chinese people to familiarize themselves with the achievements of Soviet people of socialist development. He emphasized that he was positive that the Soviet exhibition, the same as the Chinese trade and economic exhibition held in Moscow, would promote the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

He pointed out that they were satisfied over the fact that the economic, trade, scientific, cultural and sports relations between the two countries had shown perceptible development of late. The head of the Chinese Government spoke out in favour of a further development of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in those spheres.

IZVESTIYA EDITOR LAPTEV, JOURNALISTS VISIT PRC

PM151339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Soviet Journalists' Delegation in China"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Beijing, 12 Dec -- IZVESTIYA Chief Editor I.D. Laptev and a group of journalists from the newspaper accompanying him have been in the PRC at the invitation of the newspaper JINGJI RIBAO.

He was received by Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. A meeting also took place with Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Center under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat.

I.D. Laptev and the persons accompanying him familiarized themselves with the progress in the implementation of economic reform in China and toured the cities of Shanghai, Harbin, and Shenyang.

JAPAN EVOLVING INTO 'NATO FAR EASTERN MEMBER'

LD140905 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- Tadashi Kuranari's visit to the NATO headquarters in Brussels shows that Japan is being increasingly drawn into NATO military-political consultations, that it started actually turning into a "NATO Far-Eastern member".

The newspaper PRAVDA comments on the Brussels visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. In Brussels he visited the NATO Headquarters and met with General Secretary of the NATO bloc Carrington and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Japanese foreign minister's visit to the NATO Headquarters is by no means the first example of such contacts, PRAVDA writes. As far as several years ago about 200 rightwing conservative Japanese parliamentarians formed the council for comprehensive guarantee of security of Japan, USA and Western Europe. They repeatedly attended NATO sessions as observers and received in Tokyo deputies of the North Atlantic Assembly.

FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH JAPAN

PM121333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Dec -- The third session of the Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Commission, which examined questions of Soviet-Japanese bilateral cooperation in coastal fishing and the study of the Northwest Pacific's raw material resources, has ended here with the signing of a protocol. Fishing quotas within the two countries' 200-mile economic zones were set during the session's work.

The Soviet delegation, which was headed by V.K. Zilanov, USSR Government representative on the Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Commission, submitted proposals for the expansion and activation of cooperation in fishing on the basis of the application of new forms of foreign economic ties like economic production sharing, joint fishing operations, and the creation of mixed enterprises.

As in previous years, Soviet and Japanese fishing vessels fishing within the 200-mile zones have been given the right to enter certain USSR and Japanese ports for crew rest and to replenish stocks of fresh water and food.

STEPANOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TOKYO

PM111431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Delegations Leave"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party officials headed by V.I. Stepanov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee All-Union House of Political Education, has left Moscow for Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF DRA'S NAJIBULLAH

Talks With Gorbachev

PM151148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Talks took place on 12 December between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

M.S. Gorbachev and Najibullah exchanged opinions on a range of questions of the historically established good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Afghanistan. Complete satisfaction was expressed at their progressive, dynamic development, and the existence was noted of favorable opportunities for the further deepening of these relations in various spheres. The great significance of the Soviet-Afghan treaties of 28 February 1921 and 5 December 1978 was stressed, which serve as the reliable basis for the two countries' friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation on the principles of full equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The readiness to continue to strengthen and improve in every way the multifaceted ties between the CPSU and the PDPA and the USSR and the DRA was reaffirmed.

Comrade Najibullah spoke of the hard struggle of the Afghan people in defending their chosen path of development in the conditions of the undeclared war which is being waged against Afghansitan by the forces of international imperialism and regional reaction, and of the implementation of the program for achieving peace on Afghan soil through national reconciliation in the interests of a wide spectrum of political forces and all social strata and ethnic groups of Afghan society.

Comrade Najibullah stressed the firm intention of the PDPA and the DRA Government to conduct constructive dialogue with political forces in and outside the DRA, and to maintain and widen contacts with all the neighboring countries.

M.S. Gorbachev spoke of how the CPSU and the Soviet people are working to fulfill the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions. He reaffirmed the solidarity with the Afghan people's courageous struggle and the readiness of the Soviet Union to continue to grant the necessary help and assistance to Afghanistan in accordance with existing treaties and agreements.

M.S. Gorbachev and Najibullah discussed general political problems. The two leaders noted the special importance of close collaboration among all countries and peoples and sociopolitical forces against the danger of war and the aggressive aspirations of imperialism headed by the United States, and for the establishment of a system of all-embracing international security and mutually advantageous cooperation. The need was stressed for resolute, responsible actions by all states, big and small, regardless of their social system, in the direction of resolutely stopping the arms race, preventing it form spreading into space, cutting military spending, and ensuring that all peoples have reliable security and peaceful conditions for their socioeconomic development.

Comrade Najibullah declared full support for the Soviet program for a nuclear-free world and the bold, constructive position taken by the Soviet leadership at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, and welcomed the results of the recent official friendly visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The tremendous positive effect of this visit on the international situation in general and in Asia in particular was stressed; it was noted that the DRA wholeheartedly supports the Delhi declaration and regards it as a real basis for the formation of a system of security in Asia in the interests of all the continent's countries and peoples, without exception.

The Afghan leader spoke of the efforts being made by the Afghan side toward the speediest attainment of a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation. It was stressed that the DRA is conducting talks with Pakistan through the personal representative of the UN secretary general honestly and constructively, and expects the result of the talks to be the total ending and guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other outside interference in the internal affairs of sovereign, independent, and nonaligned Afghanistan.

The Soviet side expressed full support for the Afghan leadership's efforts aimed at the speediest attainment of a political settlement over Afghanistan. The sides reached the conviction that real paths now exist for the rapid, radical normalization of the Afghanistan situation, which would create the conditions for the limited contingent of Soviet troops which is in the DRA at the Afghan Government's request to return home. In this connection, the importance of the recent withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan was noted.

The talks took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere and testified to the full concurrence of both sides' views on all the questions discussed.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side — N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and Yu.K. Alekseyev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Middle Eastern Countries Department;

On the Afghan side — S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; N.A. Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium; S.M. Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; M. Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense; G.F. Yaqubi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security; S.M. Golabzoy, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; A. Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee and foreign minister; and H. Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA ambassador to the USSR.

Dinner Held 12 Dec

LD122221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium gave a dinner today in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of Comrade Najibullah. Attending with Comrade Najibullah were the Afghan party and state figures accompanying him on his trip.

On the Soviet side were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Nikonov, Kapitonov and other officials.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

PM151146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

["In a Friendly Atmosphere": "Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Speech" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Najibullah,
Esteemed Afghan friends,
Comrades,

I am happy to welcome here, in Moscow, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Comrade Najibullah and the Afghan guests who have arrived together with him.

Your visit is not a routine event. It is taking place, one can say, at a crucial stage in the history of the new Afghanistan. We see its importance for ourselves first of all in facilitating the building of an independent and nonaligned Afghanistan, the strengthening of its international positions. Today's talks allowed us in a comradely manner and to profoundly study together with you how best to help the Afghan people in overcoming the difficulties standing on this road.

It was in the 1921 treaty between Russia and Afghanistan, one of the first diplomatic documents of such a type in the new epoch, that the fundamental principles of relations between these two such dissimilar states were put on record.

Today, after the victory of the national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan these principles have become filled with new content and acquire a still deeper meaning. They form the core of the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighborhood and Cooperation that was signed eight years ago, in December 1978.

The present day of Soviet-Afghan relations means a high level of diverse ties between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between the governments, state, and public organizations of our countries. The concrete results of this cooperation are embodied in the numerous jointly built projects in the Afghan economy, in the growing volume of mutual trade, in cultural and scientific ties, in the training of skilled national personnel for Afghanistan.

Our attitude to Afghanistan organically stems from the course of the 27th CPSU Congress of consolidating solidarity with the newly independent countries which have embarked on the road of social progress.

It is in a complex and troubled situation that the Afghan people is entering the new life. The undeclared war unleashed against it is not abating and the encroachments on the freedom of the Afghans and their lawful right to build their own society as applied to conditions existing at the end of the 20th century are not stopping.

Bands of terrorists are still being sent into its territory. They are being supplied with arms in growing amounts and of increasing sophistication. Their ringleaders are feasted in Western capitals. Unlawful discussions of purely internal matters of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are being forced on international organizations. A curtain closely woven out of lies and slander is being used in an attempt to conceal the truth about new Afghanistan from the public of many countries.

But events in the country are developing not in the way that its enemies, the dark forces of reaction, would want. Understanding of the fact that progress of the national-democratic revolution is in the interests of the people is gradually penetrating the hearts and minds of Afghans. The positive processes are continuing.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has proclaimed a policy of national reconciliation. It's contours and prospects are beginning to take shape. Quite naturally, we wish our Afghan friends success along this road; we would like peace and calm to assert themselves in the neighboring and friendly country as quickly as possible.

The process of political settlement around Afghanistan is going on. This process has its breakdowns, it happens that it marks time, but there are also moments that instill optimism. We hope that the good will of the sides, the efforts of the personal envoy of the UN Secretary General, Cordovez, will make it possible to achieve mutual understanding and decisive accords in the near future.

The USSR's resolve to assist in untying the knot that has been tightened around Afghanistan was stated at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union takes an active stand in pursuing a political settlement and calls on all those who really have a relation to the Afghan problem to take part and cooperate in it. We will not abandon our southern neighbour to a difficult situation. This is a position of principle. We have no intention to leave for long our troops in Afghanistan which were sent there on the request of its government. And we have already confirmed this by the withdrawal of six regiments. I want to repeat once again: The withdrawal of troops can be expedited as soon as a just settlement around Afghanistan is achieved.

Now it is up to the other side, first of all the American administration. If it really wants a settlement it must start scaling down the interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

But it appears that the attainment of national peace and accord in Afghanistan and the DRA's goodneighborhood with neighbor countries do not suit Washington. While hypocritically lamenting the sufferings of the Afghan people, they in Washington are doing everything at the same time to perpetuate these sufferings and hoping to make dubious political capital on the continuing bloodshed. The aim is obvious -- to obstruct the success of the talks and preserve tension in that entire area.

The U.S. Administration's anti-Afghan, destructive line attunes to its general neoglobalism policy. This is a policy designed to perpetuate colonialism in the present-day conditions. Among its methods are diktat, blackmail, and also armed intervention, bribery and covert operations to undermine and destabilize the regimes which have embarked on the path of independent development. These methods also include deception of the peoples, which found themselves in the field of its action, and a systematic misinformation of world public.

The basic rule of contemporary international politics should be unconditional recognition of the right of each people to its own social and political choice, respect for the autonomy and independence of every state, equality in all international affairs.

We will uphold that rule, that principle, everywhere and in any situation. We are invariably guided by it also in our relations with Afghanistan, the more so that it is our neighbor.

The Soviet Union has a stake in durable and just peace in Asia. We declared that explicitly in Vladivostok and quite recently in the already famous Delhi declaration signed by the prime minister of great India and myself. We again invite all states concerned to a joint or parallel advance towards that goal, a search for optimum solutions, suiting everybody's interests, to the complex problems of that vast part of the world designed by history to make an increasing contribution to the civilization of the future.

Our Asia-Pacific platform is organically linked with our program of putting an end to the arms race and eliminating the nuclear threat to mankind.

In Reykjavik, we tabled a package of mutually interconnected proposals, scrupulously reckoning with the interests of the parties of the talks and the whole world community. The meeting in Iceland has taken the process of the talks on nuclear disarmament to a qualitatively new stage. Movement from it can only be farther forward, only forward. This is precisely the line pursued by the Soviet Union, and we will vigilantly see to it that the continuation of the talks should not mean a movement backward — to empty discussions used, as V.I. Lenin put it, "to fool common folk."

The Soviet Union's proposals, making an integral package of compromises, mutual concessions, and a mutual balance of interests, remain in force.

And we will expose for everybody to hear the attempts at presenting our positions in a distorted light or misappropriating our initiatives, whoever may do so, the head of state or his officials in Geneva.

We are not going to bide our time; we do not set hopes upon "better times." We will further honestly and openly speak about the acute and dangerous problems of the contemporary world — with all who are ready to listen and understand, who feel their responsibility to their own peoples, who are seriously concerned that life should continue forever. To that end it is necessary to put a stop to the arms race now.

To that end we made public, already after Reykjavik, from the rostrum of the Indian Parliament, new proposals directed at contributing to building an all-embracing security system jointly with our allies, the Warsaw Pact states, proposing a meeting of working groups of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty member states, a meeting between Marshal Kulikov and General Rogers, between the secretary generals of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. [paragraph continues]

Yet neither the first, second, nor third proposal has met with a positive response. And we have already for half a year been waiting for an answer from the countries of the Atlantic alliance to the Budapest initiative on a cut in conventional weapons and armed forces.

All that, in common with the destructive stand of our partners in Reykjavik, makes one seriously think about the extent to which the present generation of the political leaders determining the stand of the West is prepared to accept disarmament. For it is a fact that some of them are fully in the power of the bosses of the military business, who could not care less about the concerns, hopes, views, and the very life of hundreds of millions people.

Comrades, we are grateful to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for supporting our international policy, our struggle against the arms race.

The CPSU and the PDPA, the state leadership of the USSR and the DRA are united by their common stands on the major issues of the present. Our cooperation is versatile and promising. Our solidarity with the Afghan people is invariable.

Dear Afghan friends,

Your visit to the USSR is a major event in the relations between our parties and countries, an international event of great significance.

On October 14, 1919, V.I. Lenin met the plenipotentiary representative of Afghanistan here in the Kremlin with the words: "I am very glad to see in the Red capital of the workers and peasants' government a representative of the friendly Afghan people who are suffering and fighting against the imperialist yoke."

In the struggle for putting an end to the war forced by imperialism, in the effort for the national reconciliation and autonomous, independent development of your country, you dear comrades can further count on the Soviet people's support.

May the bonds linking our parties get even stronger, may cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan -- an independent, nonaligned state friendly to us, our neighbor -- further develop; may friendship between the Soviet and Afghan people strengthen.

Najibullah Dinner Address

PM151446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, at 12 December Kremlin dinner, under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere": "Comrade Najibullah's Speech"]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich!
Deeply esteemed comrades!

In the heart of every one of us are words of cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and you personally, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, for the hospitality and warm reception accorded to our delegation in the capital of the great Soviet Union and for the frank and businesslike talks which have taken place in the spirit of sincere mutual understanding, friendship, and fraternity. The results of these talks and the decisions adopted will be of great significance for the further fruitful development of fraternal Afghan-Soviet friendship and the normalization of the situation in and around Afghanistan.

A visit to the great Lenin's motherland is a tremendous event for a revolutionary. I and a few comrades were especially fortunate to take part in the historic 27th CPSU Congress. That was less than a year ago, yet your country astounds the world with the unprecedented scale of the truly revolutionary work launched by the Soviet people and the CPSU to accelerate the development of all spheres of society's life. Successes in economic building, the widening of democracy, discipline and probity in daily life, the new political thinking -- that is what characterizes the Soviet people's life today. The spirit of renewal and restructuring, taking hold of the minds and hearts of millions of people, is becoming a material force. What is most impressive of all is that you are making history as if it was an ordinary, everyday matter. That is the character of true revolutionaries, which astounds the world! That is creative Marxism-Leninism, a historic action, the pace and scale of which are staggering. Our people say: The path of the elders is a bridge for the young ones. The whole world learns from you, comrades, from the CPSU, what it means to be true Leninists and how to deepen and develop the revolution.

Our April national democratic revolution will soon be 9 years old. Having opened up for the Afghan people the path to progress, from its earliest years it came up against unceasing armed aggression, inspired and organized by world imperialism headed by the United States and regional reactionaries, as well as a whole range of problems requiring immediate resolution. In addition to the political, economic, and social tasks common to any revolutionary party, our path is complicated by religious, tribal, and national problems. It is hard to overcome age-old backwardness in people's consciousness, in the economy, and in culture. To this day we have not fully overcome the negative consequences of the first years of the revolution, when phrasemongering and politicking replaced real action. We have nothing to hide. We are confident that the difficulties will be overcome, because:

With us is the experience and support of our people;
With us is the experience of the world revolutionary movement;
With us is the USSR's creative, fraternal assistance.

You, our Soviet brothers and internationalists, came to our assistance at a difficult moment. Something without precedent in history happened: A people helped a people, sharing their good will. Thank you, Soviet brothers, for your selflessness and heroism. The grateful Afghan people will never forget your supreme feat.

M.S. Gorbachev rightly said in India that any people ultimately determines and makes its own path to a better future. It determines for itself how to live and how to build its relations with other states. It is common knowledge that along the path of independence and progress there are and can be difficulties and conflicts, even armed conflicts.

Soviet people know well what war means. We Afghans know it too. There is no greater ignominy than to attempt to resolve political and state problems by the logic of the ax and the big stick. Yet that is how international imperialism and its henchmen act. [paragraph continues]

Civilization's highest asset is reason, the ability to reach agreement, to make concessions to each other. But our enemies do not want politics to replace war; they try to turn deceived and frightened refugees into hired killers and to keep the trenches warm and the political forums cold. They do not want to see the peaceful steps of the DRA and the USSR.

Two months ago we saw off part of the limited contingent of Soviet servicemen. The whole world saw the tears of our women and men, old people and children, tears of great gratitude and of parting with friends. The provincial party committees and the PDPA Central Committee have received in recent days 132,000 letters of thanks to the internationalist servicemen, as they are called -- letters of friendship. This is unprecedented in Afghanistan's history. Solicitous hands gathered thousands of roses, and the Soviet tanks left Shindand through a hail of roses. The tanks were not driving from war or into war. It was a peaceful attack against everything outmoded, everything that belongs to yesterday, against the distrust and suspicion of past years; it was a concrete example of the political principledness and consistency of the Soviet Union's actions in the international sphere, an example of the philosophy of peace.

The revolutionary process in Afghanistan has strengthened recently. With the selfless international assistance of our Soviet brothers and the support of the socialist countries and all progressive forces, it has become irreversible. The People's Armed Forces have grown up. Their blows against the enemy are ever mightier; ever more armed gangs are laying down their arms and coming over to our side. The people themselves are carrying out peacemaking activity and demanding the acceleration of the process of national reconciliation. We intend to follow that path as far as necessary, to the point of the creation of a government of national unity, which could incorporate representatives of forces temporarily outside Afghanistan which are, however, prepared to take part in the historic renewal of its life.

The revolution's social base is widening. Honest Afghans are rallying around the PDPA, overcoming their internal differences. There have been elections in all the DRA's provinces to the new local organs of power -- the jergas (councils) of people's representatives. In villages and districts, provinces and cities, workers and peasants, craftsmen and intelligentsia, mullahs and private businessmen work hand in hand to tackle the urgent problems of the people's life, strengthening the unity which is so necessary.

The party's prestige is growing. It now has 165,000 members. For the sake of accelerating the resolution of the accumulated problems, we have begun to renew the style and methods of our activity. Nearly a million patriots are united in the DRA National Fatherland Front -- an alliance of all the mass sociopolitical organizations. We are on the eve of the nationwide discussion and adoption of the DRA constitution, which will enshrine in legislation the people's revolutionary achievements.

The national economy is developing. The main prerevolutionary indicators have already been surpassed. Today the country's working people are successfully implementing the first revolutionary 5-year plan.

We know better than anyone that the Soviet is our friend, brother, and teacher. We have more right than others to speak words of the deepest respect and eternal gratitude to the Soviet people for all they have done for the Afghans.

The great Lenin wrote prophetically: "...There is no question which could cause differences or cast so much as a shadow on Russian-Afghan friendship." So it was, so it is, and so it will always be!

Friendship with the USSR is our national pride and is sacred to us.

The Soviet Union's relations with Afghanistan, the relations of a country of developed socialism with a nonaligned country, are a bright beacon for the peoples of the world.

We wish the fraternal people of the Land of the Soviets great successes in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and accelerating communist building. We fully support the USSR's peace-loving initiatives and your statements, Mikhail Sergeyevich, on international questions, including those made in Reykjavik and Delhi. The Soviet-Indian talks and documents are a very important step toward the normalization of the alarming situation in our region. We agree that the potential exists for radically improving the Afghanistan situation.

We wish you, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, and your comrades in the collective leadership of the party and state great successes and achievements to meet the 70th anniversary of Great October -- that bright festival for revolutionaries throughout the planet.

Long live the eternal Afghan-Soviet friendship!
Long live revolutionary solidarity!

Najibullah Leaves For Tashkent

LD130833 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), left Moscow for Tashkent today.

At the airport he was seen off by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the U.S.S.R., Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Najibullah is accompanied on his tour by Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee arrived in the Soviet Union on Thursday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Arrives Tashkent 13 Dec

LD150932 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Tashkent, December 13, BAKHTAR -- The Afghan high-ranking party and state delegation, headed by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA, which is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU CC and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived from Moscow to Tashkent today.

Najibullah and his entourage were received at Tashkent airport by Inamzhon Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of Uzbek Communist Party, Nishanov, president of the Presidium of Uzbek Supreme Soviet, Gayrat Kadyrov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The Afghan delegation were given a rousing welcome by high-ranking party and state officials, the Afghan students and the residents of Tashkent.

Meets With Usmankhodzhayev

LD132044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, left Moscow today for Tashkent. He is in our country on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his tour of the country Najibullah is accompanied by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A meeting took place with Najibullah at the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee in Tashkent on the same day, in which Comrade Demichev took part.

In the friendly conversation that took place it was stressed that the talks and the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Najibullah in Moscow confirmed the readiness to continue strengthening and further improving cooperation between the CPSU and the PDPA and develop further the multifaceted friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, acquainted Najibullah with how the working people of the republic are implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the prospects for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR.

Visits Tractor Plant

LD131751 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video on 13 December visit by Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to the tractor plant production association in Tashkent, Uzbekistan]

[Text] Today Comrade Najibullah, and the people accompanying him, visited a tractor plant production association in Tashkent named after the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The association is a collective member of the Uzbek branch of the Soviet association of friendship with the peoples of Asia and Africa. [Video shows Najibullah arriving at plant accompanied by officials, and a welcoming party, presumably workers is seen, some of whom are clapping. There are two placards above them, one in Uzbek and one in Russian. The Russian placard reads: "Cordial Greetings to Comrade Najibullay, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee!" Najibullah is shown waving to the bystanders. Workers are then shown carrying out assembly work. A brief shot follows of Najibullah reading a speech.] The guests from Afghanistan looked at the main conveyor and familiarized themselves with the production processes for the manufacture and assembly of tractors.

The enterprise delivers its products to over 40 countries, including Afghanistan. In the last 3 years alone, over R500,000 worth of products have been sent to the neighboring republic from the enterprise, along with over 330 trailers and tractors modified for cotton.

A meeting marking Soviet-Afghan friendship was held in the association's assembly shop, and Comrade Najibullah made a speech. He cordially greeted the collective of the enterprise, which is helping the Afghan people improve their country's agriculture. He expressed a wish for further success in the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. The guest was accompanied by Comrade Nishanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet.

Speech at Tashkent University

LD142047 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Summary From Poor Reception] Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, gave a 35-minute speech at Tashkent's Lenin University on 14 December.

In his speech, Najibullah expressed pleasure at meeting the students and lecturers of the university. He says that meeting with the Soviet party leadership and with Gorbachev was of great importance.

Najibullah then goes on to talk about his background of being a doctor. He says he then joined the party, which caused him great hardship because he was not able to work as a medical doctor and serve the people. He says the Soviet Union has given valuable assistance to the DRA by supplying books and training experts. Najibullah notes that friendly relations between the DRA and Uzbekistan has existed for several years.

Najibullah concludes by referring to the establishment of health centers and the nomination of academicians and candidate academicians in the DRA, and says that the revolution depends on the youth. He says that the PDPA and the government are paying greater attention to the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan. He expressed thanks for the assistance of the Soviet people and presents a portrait of Lenin to the university.

Demichev Sees Off Najibullah

LD141350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Today, Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, on an official friendly visit to our country, laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Tashkent. A wreath was also laid at the eternal flame by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Najibullah was warmly welcomed by those taking part in a meeting of Soviet-Afghan friendship at Tashkent State University. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, stated that the people of Afghanistan will always be grateful to the Soviet Union for its fraternal support in the construction of a new life.

On the same day, the Afghan leader paid a visit to Samarkand and viewed historical and architectural monuments of the ancient city. During the second half of the day, Comrade Najibullah left the Soviet Union.

He was seen off at Tashkent airport by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

Najibullah Returns Home

LD141442 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul December 14 TASS -- Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, returned here today upon the completion of his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

CEMA SECRETARY RECEIVES DRA'S KESHTMAND

LD121613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- A meeting was held here today between Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and CEMA Secretary Vycheslav Sychev. During friendly talks questions of the development of cooperation betweeen CEMA and the DRA were discussed.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS AFGHAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM110931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dedicated to Anniversary"]

[Text] A public meeting dedicated to the eighth anniversary, of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighborliness, and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was held in Moscow 2 December.

PROTOCOLS ON S. PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE SIGNED

LD150643 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Canberra December 15 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksey Voronin:

The Soviet Union has become the first of the nuclear powers to sign protocols to the treaty on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

The signing ceremony was held at the headquarters of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, acting as standing secretariat of the South Pacific Forum, in Fiji's capital, Suva, this morning.

Protocols 2 and 3 to the treaty were signed on behalf of the USSR by the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Australia, Yevgeniy Samoteykin.

The ambassador made a statement on behalf of the Soviet Government. The text of the statement was circulated for the press.

The ceremony was attended by G. Naisali, director of the Bureau for Economic Cooperation, his deputies, senior functionaries of the bureau and press representatives.

In addressing those present, Naisali emphasized that the signing of the protocols by the Soviet Union attested to international support for the desire of the South Pacific Forum member countries to press for ridding their region of the nuclear menace.

He highly assessed the Soviet Union's quick positive reaction to the proposal for all nuclear powers to sign the protocols urging to observe the nuclear-free-zone treaty and expressed the hope that the other four nuclear powers would follow the Soviet example and sign at least some protocols in the near future.

According to the director of the Bureau for Economic Cooperation, the establishment of a peace zone in this part of the world through concerted efforts by the South Pacific nations was probably the greatest achievement in the field of international disarmament in the past ten years.

The Soviet ambassador to Australia conveyed a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Kamisese Mara, chairman of the South Pacific Forum.

LIGACHEV DEPARTS FOR VIETNAMESE PARTY CONGRESS

LD131326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] By invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Ligachev, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for Hanoi to take part in the work of the sixth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The delegation includes Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Sitnikov, first secretary of the Irkutsk Obkom; and Kachin, Soviet ambassador in Vietnam.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zaykov, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

AEROFLOT AIRLINER CRASHES ON BERLIN APPROACH

LD122047 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (TASS) -- As ADN reported, an air crash occurred today in the village of Bonsdorf on the approaches to Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. An Aeroflot TU-134 aircraft, flying from Minsk, had a breakdown [avariya] and crashed. On board the aircraft were 73 passengers and 9 crew members. Rescue teams have managed to free 17 people from the burning wreckage. The precise number of victims has not yet been established. A government commission under the leadership of Otto Arndt, minister of transport and general director of the GDR State Railways, has been created to investigate the circumstances leading to the incident.

69 Die in Crash

LD131849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- Minister Otto Arndt, head of the government commission of enquiry into the air crash, announced this afternoon that 69 people died as a result of the crash: 60 GDR citizens, an Austrian passenger, and 8 members of the Soviet crew lost their lives.

Twelve passengers are either receiving medical care in Koepenick and Koenigs Wusterhausen Hospitals or have been moved for special treatment to the Charite and Friedrichshain Hospitals. They are receiving every possible medical aid. In spite of every effort, two of them are still in critical condition.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S RENOVICA

Delegation Tours Exhibition

LD121840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which is in our country, is continuing its visit to Leningrad.

[Correspondent A. Morgunov] The Yugoslav guests inspected the exhibits at the Intensification-90 exhibition, which is devoted to the territorial industrial program for raising industrial efficiency in the Leningrad area on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress. At the Svetlana association for building electronic instruments the delegation members took part in a Soviet-Yugoslav friendship meeting. The LCY delegation was accompanied by Comrades Solovyev and Medvedev. [video shows Solovyev, Medvedev, and guests at the exhibition]

Visit Ends

LD121505 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] The LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica has, as we have reported, ended its visit to the Soviet Union. The talks with the hosts have been successfully completed. TANJUG correspondent Aleksandar Novavic reports on the telephone from Moscow:

[Novacic] The LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium, which has been on an official visit to the Soviet Union, returns to Belgrade this afternoon from Leningrad.

The 4-day visit and the talks with the CPSU delegation -- which was led by Mikhail Gorbachev -- ended very successfully. This was the first meeting between the highest-ranking party leaders of the two countries for 7 years, and, of course, the first since the change of leadership in the Soviet Union. The affirmation of the principles on which the very successful Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is based was therefore of particular importance. These principles take as their point of departure full independence and noninterference, and respect for the specific characteristics of international development and international position.

Yesterday, at a session of the Soviet Politburo, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev gave a very high appraisal of the results of the talks with Renovica.

A joint communique will be issued at the conclusion of the visit. But it can be said already that this very successful political dialogue will be continued in Belgrade, because General Secretary Gorbachev accepted with pleasure an invitation to visit Yugoslavia next year.

Delegation Departs

LD121843 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 12 TASS -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, ended its official friendly visit to the Soviet Union and left for home by air today.

Seen Off By Solovyev

LD121718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- This afternoon the LCY delegation, led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which has been on an official visit to the USSR, left Leningrad for Belgrade.

At Leningrad airport the delegation was seen off by Yuriy Solovyev, first secretary of the obkom, and other top officials.

Joint Communique

PM121716 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

["Joint Communique on the Visit to the USSR by an LCY Delegation" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] An LCY delegation headed by M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 12 December 1986 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks took place between a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the LCY delegation headed by M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a friendly and frank atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual understanding.

During its stay in the USSR the LCY delegation familiarized itself with the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of public life. The Yugoslav comrades had a talk at Leningrad CPSU Obkom, met with the collective of the Svetlana Production Associaton, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall, and saw the historical and revolutionary monuments and sights of Moscow and Leningrad. Everywhere they were accorded a warm, friendly reception.

Taking part in the talks between the CPSU and LCY delegations were:

On the Soviet side, Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Mededev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.F. Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

On the Yugoslav side, M. Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; J. Zemljaric, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; S. Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

M.S. Gorbachev spoke of the creative work of Soviet communists and working people in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at the revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of public life in the interests of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. He stressed the CPSU's role and responsibility for the implementation of plans designed to ensure the all-around uncovering of the material and spiritual potential of the socialist social system in the USSR, the development of its democratic principles, and the consistent implementation of the principles of social justice.

M. Renovica spoke of the activity of communists, the working class, and all the working people of Yugoslavia in implementing the 13th LCY Congress decisions in line with the strategic course elaborated by the LCY headed by J. Broz Tito. In particular, he reported on the main directions of work to further develop socialist self-management and direct socialist democracy, to improve the political system, and to put into practice the policy of economic stabilization; on the results and problems of socioeconomic development; and on the implementation of the leading ideological and political role of the LCY in society.

The attention of the participants in the talks was centered on questions of further widening and deepening Soviet-Yugoslav relations. It was noted unanimously that consistent observance of the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, equal rights, independence, and noninterference in internal affairs, which are contained in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Declaration and Statement and in subsequent joint documents, and respect for the peculiarities of the paths of socialist building and the different international position of each country form a firm basis, which has proved itself in practice, for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres.

The sides expressed determination on the basis of these principles and the experience accumulated to continue to develop friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY and to enrich Soviet-Yugoslav relations with new content and forms in the interests of both countries' peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism. The CPSU and the LCY are in favor of continuing to strengthen the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust between the two parties and countries and of a respectful attitude toward each other's interests and experience.

Here special significance is attached to broad interparty ties at various levels and the constant political dialogue between the leadership of the CPSU and the LCY and the USSR and the SFRY. The sides will seek an in-depth exchange of opinions on topical questions of the theory and practice of socialist building, and also on international questions of mutual interest.

Assessing positively the level achieved in mutually advantageous cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres, M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica stressed their mutual commitment to the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic ties and the seeking out by joint efforts of new potential for resolving problems which arise in balancing trade exchange. It is proposed to launch joint work to utilize such modern forms as long-term production sharing and specialization, business contacts between economic organizations, joint capital investments, direct links between enterprises, and cooperation in key spheres of science and technology.

The successful development of ties between Soviet and Yugoslav republics, krays, cities, public organizations, and labor collectives was noted with satisfaction, and the unanimous desire was expressed to further enrich these ties and cooperation in the sphere of the press, radio, television, culture, education, sport, and tourism. Emphasis was placed on the significance of cooperation on the basis of equal rights and reciprocity in information activity, as well as broad, objective coverage by the mass media of efforts being made in the two countries in socialist building.

An in-depth exchange of opinions took place on a wide range of international problems. The participants in the talks expressed concern at the persisting tension in the world, and especially the continuing arms race and the danger of its spreading into space. The economic situation of the developing countries is deteriorating, existing crisis situations are worsening, and new ones are arising. All this gives rise to profound contradictions in international political and economic relations and creates a serious threat to peace and international security.

It is the firm conviction of both sides that in present conditions urgent actions are needed by all states and political and social forces in the struggle for general disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and for detente and peaceful coexistence. The two sides assess positively any constructive initiative and any effective step in the direction of arms reduction and disarmament. In this context M. Renovica expressed acknowledgement and support for the Soviet Union's initiatives in favor of peaceful talks, disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the ending of nuclear weapon tests.

The sides came out in favor of stepping up the discussion of disarmament problems at the United Nations, the Disarmament Conference, and other international forums with a view to the speediest elaboration of measures to ensure the elimination of arsenals of weapons of mass destruction and the channeling of the resources now spent on military purposes into the needs of socioeconomic development.

Reaffirming profound commitment to the all-European process, whose viability is attested by the results of the Stockholm Conference, the participants in the talks noted that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia consider it necessary that at the Vienna meeting of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe a balanced development of the provisions of all sections of the Helsinki Final Act be achieved. Great significance would be attached to the holding of talks on a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

The growing role was noted of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent global factor in international relations and in the struggle for peace, equal rights, and mutual understanding, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and all forms of aggression, interference, domination, and hegemony in the political and economic spheres, and for the creation of a new international economic order. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the decisions of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned States in Harare, decisions aimed at consistently asserting the principles of the political and economic independence of all peoples and their right to exercise sovereign choice as to their paths of development, at lessening tension, and at developing international cooperation.

M. Renovica stressed that socialist Yugoslavia, as an integral part of the Nonaligned Movement since its foundation, sees the aims and activity of the movement, based on its original principles, as the embodiment of its own commitment to the ideals of peace, progress, and socialism.

M.S. Gorbachev stated that the Soviet Union, regarding the Nonaligned Movement as an authoritative progress force of today in opposition to war and aggression, is prepared to cooperate actively with the nonaligned countries in resolving the complex problems which face mankind.

In the course of the talks it was noted that the grave economic situation of many developing countries is one of the most acute problems of the modern world, requiring urgent resolution with the active participation of all members of the international community.

Expressing concern at the persistence of seats of tension in southern Africa, Asia, the Near East, and Central America, M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica came out in favor of the urgent settlement of conflicts by political means through talks. They condemn the racist regime in Pretoria and its policy of apartheid and aggression, and advocate the speediest granting of independence to Namibia; they demand an end to Israel's occupation of all the Arab territories and express support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine; and they reaffirm solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

The participants in the talks set forth their positions on other conflict situations and exchanged opinions on the paths for and prospect of their settlement.

M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica stressed the need for still more resolute actions by all peace-loving and progressive forces in order to turn peaceful coexistence into the universal principle of international relations. Expressing the conviction that the resolution of burning issues can only be ensuring by peaceful means, they pointed to the role of the United Nations as an irreplaceable instrument of security and cooperation.

During the exchange of opinions on the communist and workers movement it was stressed that the independent elaboration and implementation by each party of its own political strategy and equal, constructive dialogue excluding a monopoly of the truth by any one party are important prerequisities for the development of cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress.

M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica expressed the conviction that the exchange of opinions which took place will promote the further strengthening of friendship between the two countries' peoples, the strengthening of trust, and the deepening of collaboration between the CPSU and the LCY and the USSR and the SFRY in the interests of peace and socialism.

In the context of European problems, the tense situation in the Mediterranean region was examined, and the sides reaffirmed their readiness actively to promote the region's transformation into a zone of peace, security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The creation in Europe and on other continents of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons would be a significant contribution to the cause of strengthening peace.

M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY in 1987. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

AU011318 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- The 36th meeting of the permanent subcommission for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR concluded its consultations in Moscow on Wednesday [26 November] with the signing of a protocol. The delegations were headed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Kiril Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The commission discussed measures serving the implementation of the agreements on further deepening cooperation between both countries concluded between the SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. It concentrated on tasks resulting from the bilateral cooperation in the CEMA comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress. Among other things they agreed on concrete stipulations on the short-term conclusion of agreements on research cooperation in the fields of robot technology, automation of assembly processes, and biotechnology.

RCP DELEGATION STUDIES ECONOMY 3-8 DEC

PM111403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of RCP officials headed by I. Ungur, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Mures Judet RCP Committee, visited the Soviet Union 3-8 December in accordance with the plan for CPSU-RCP ties.

The Romanian comrades acquainted themselves with the work experience of the CPSU in the sphere of the intensification of the national economy and acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

BOMB EXPLODES AT EMBASSY IN COPENHAGEN 13 DEC

LD141149 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 14 Dec (TASS) -- Late in the evening of 13 December a bomb was thrown into the inner courtyard of the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen by unknown persons. As a result of the explosion, windows were broken and a barrier was destroyed. There were no casualties from the explosion. The police believe that the bomb had a clock device.

MINISTERS SALUTE FINNISH INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM121603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[USSR Council of Ministers Greetings Message to Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa on Independence Day; date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland:

Accept, Mr Prime Minister, our cordial greetings and good wishes to you personally and to the Government of Finland on the occasion of your country's national day, Independence Day.

On this day we have all grounds for expressing gratification with the onward development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in various spheres, a cooperation whose significance reaches far beyond the framework of bilateral relations.

We are confident that our countries' interaction will retain its typical dynamism and innovative approach in the quest for even more efficient forms and methods of coperation to the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland, and in the interests of strengthening peace and security.

SHEVCHENKO SPEAKS AT ATHENS PEACE CONFERENCE

LD142302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1707 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Athens, 14 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tkachuk reports:

Thousands of inhabitants of the Greek capital came to the peace and friendship stadium today for the opening ceremony of the Conference of Five Continents for Peace and Disarmament. They welcomed representatives of 87 peace movements, prominent political and public figures, and scientists from 40 countries, including a delegation from the Soviet Union headed by V.S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Ukraine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the opening of the conference, the head of the Soviet delegation said: The meeting of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Reykjavik has shown that the removal of the nuclear threat is realistic and possible. The speech expressed a firm conviction that by the efforts of all peace-loving forces -- both governments and parliaments and also people themselves -- it is possible to make progress in the construction of a new nuclear-free world.

He read out the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and peoples of the world and handed its text to Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KATUSHEV VISIT TO IRAN

Meets President Khamene'i

PM121211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] According to IRNA reports, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran received in the Iranian capital K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who heads the Soviet delegation at the 10th session of the Soviet-Iranian Permanent Commission on Economic Cooperation, being held in Tehran.

In the course of the meeting, the sides expressed reciprocal desire for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Economic Protocal Signed

LD121742 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Nicosia December 12 TASS -- A protocol on developing economic relations between the USSR and Iran was signed in Tehran today, IRNA News Agency reported.

The document provides for broader cooperation in trade, transport, fisheries and other fields, as well as regular bilateral contacts at minister level.

The protocol was signed for the Soviet side by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations who led the Soviet delegation to the 10th meeting of the Soviet-Iranian Standing Commission for Economic Cooperation.

During his stay in Tehran he was received by Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and the speaker of the Iranian parliament, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

LIBYAN FOREIGN LIAISON SECRETARY PAYS VISIT

Mansur Arrives 12 Dec

LD121910 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 12 TASS -- Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau for External Ties of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived today in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Tours Leningrad

LD131721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying an official friendly visit to the USSR, today acquainted himself with Leningrad. A conversation with the guest took place at the Leningrad Gorispolkom. At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery Kamil Hasan Mansur stood in memory of the Leningraders and soldiers who died during the Great Patriotic war and laid a wreath at the Monument to the Defense of the Motherland. Flowers were laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square. The guest acquainted himself with the sights of Leningrad and visited the town of Pushkin.

Departs for Moscow

LD141720 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad, 14 Dec (TASS) -- Kamal Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today completed his visit of familiarization to Leningrad. He is in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Kamal Hasan Mansur later left for Moscow.

Arrives 14 Dec

LD142053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today arrived in Moscow. He is in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Meets With Shevardnadze

LD150826 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- Soviet-Libyan talks have opened in Moscow today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of GPC [General People's Committee] for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Kamil Hasan Mansur arrived on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union on Friday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL HAWATIMAH VISITS MOSCOW

JN051847 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] A DFLP delegation led by DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has met in Moscow with a CPSU Central Committee delegation. The need to bring about a cease-fire and protect the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the need to quickly restore PLO unity on the basis of the Prague agreement and the Palestinian national program were emphasized during the meeting.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS LEBANON ON NATIONAL DAY

LD031644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Amin Gemayel, president of the Lebanese Republic, a telegram of greetings on the occasion of the country's independence day. Sharing the Lebanese people's desire for peace and stability in its country, says the telegram, the Soviet Union firmly comes out in favor of putting a halt to the Israeli occupation of the territory of south Lebanon, and of preserving the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

NICARAGUAN SECURITY FORCES ARREST U.S. 'SPY'

LD141124 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Managua December 14 TASS -- Nicaragua's security bodies arrested U.S. spy Sam Hall. He was detained near the Punta Huerta Airforce Base in the environs of the Nicaraguan capital.

The documents carried by the American fully exposed him as a spy. Hall had a map and a plan in which the airforce base and other sensitive facilities were designated. Faced with irrefutable evidence, he admitted that he worked for a U.S. private organisation which is engaged in military espionage and has close contacts with the U.S. Government.

HAVANA RESIDENTS PROTEST SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

PM121417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yevgeniy Bay dispatch: "United States-Cuba: Another 'Blackbird' Flight"]

[Text] Havana -- Residents of the Cuban capital gathered in front of the building of the department representing U.S. interests in Cuba to protest provocation and insolent action by its northern neighbor.

Early in the morning of 9 December the first news programs on the local radio stations and television channels reported that the previous day a U.S. SR-71 spy plane had penetrated Cuban airspace. Packed with complex electronic equipment, the black aircraft had violated the republic's air borders at a great altitude above its westernmost extremity -- Cabo San Antonio -- overflown several of the country's big cities, left Cuba in the region of Tortuguilla, but then circled back, reentered the airspace, and crossed the island in the opposite direction.

Reports published by all the country's central newspapers emphasize that this was the seventh flight by a U.S. SR-71 spy plane. The first violation of Cuban airspace occurred in April 1983, and the last at the end of October 1985.

What are the "Blackbirds" seeking in Cuba? In the opinion of experts in the military sphere, their flights have no practical purpose. Any intelligence data can also be obtained with the help of satellites with a greater degree of accuracy. It is, therefore, a question of a political act, an attempt to intimidate the independent republic. This is precisely how the people of the Island of Freedom evaluate the latest provocation.

Foreign jounalists accredited in Havana unanimously point out that never before in recent years has a provocative act by Washington elicited such a stormy response from the Cubans. One of the reasons for this is that, in addition to fueling tension with regard to Cuba, in the past few days the United States has taken a very dangerous step in escalating aggression against Nicaragua.

FURTHER DETAILS ON RYZHKOV VISIT TO KAZAKHSTAN

Visits Guryev Oblast

PM121517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Guryev Oblast"]

[Text] On 8-9 December N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Guryev Oblast in the Kazakh SSR.

He was acquainted in detail with the progress made in work to provide wellhead installations for the Tengiz oil field, where there are plans to create in the coming years a large complex of production units for the extraction and preparation of oil and gas and also the extraction of sulfur, as well as plans to build numerous infrastructure projects — primarily housing and sociocultural projects.

During an inspection of boreholes and oil wells and also an experimental industrial installation for the preparation of oil reports were heard from specialists on the construction of Tengiz oil field projects and the tasks being resolved by the labor collectives. The drilling organization base and its exhibition of modern drilling and recovery equipment were also viewed. Specialists seriously criticized the technical standard, productivity, and quality of certain types of equipment and pipes. It was noted that the ministries and departments whose enterprises manufacture these products are reorganizing themselves too slowly, thereby placing the labor collectives working the Tengiz oil field in a difficult position.

N.I. Ryzhkov stressed in his conversations with workers and specialists that the country needs the Tengiz oil field installations to be commissioned as soon as possible. It is essential to make up for lost time, supply the construction site with everything necessary, and create good housing, social, and consumer services conditions for the people working here.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers talked with a group of Hungarian specialists from a Hungarian construction organization which is building a gas processing plant here.

He visited a fish combine under the "Guryevrybprom" Association and familiarized himself with the city and its development prospects and problems.

Fundamental issues concerning the development of the Tengiz oil field were discussed at a conference at Guryev Kazakh Communist Party Obkom in which the leaders of oblast and republic organizations and a number of ministries and departments took part.

The discussion centered on the fact that the restructuring process taking place throughout the country cannot bypass such an important region in the oil industry as Tengiz. Proceeding from the general tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the country's economic development, a fresh look should be taken at the course of and prospects for this region's development. Its development must proceed more rapidly, at a modern scientific and technical level, and with the use of advanced technology, so that all the valuable components contained in oil and gas are obtained without waste and find a use in the national economy.

The conference was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov.

Taking part in the visit to Guryev Oblast were: B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, A.A. Kulibayev, first secretary of Guryev Kazakh Communist Party at Obkom, Ye.T. Taskinbayev, chairman of Guryev Oblispolkom, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

Ends Astrakhan Trip

PM121601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Tour Ends"]

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was in Astrakhan Oblast 9-10 December, visited the large gas condensate complex being built near the oblast center. The active opening up of the richest mineral reserves, including the Astrakhan field, plays an important role in the strategy of accelerating the country's economic and social development.

Preparations for the commissioning of the first stage of this major 5-year plan project have now entered the final stages here. When it reaches its design capacity, the enterprises will make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the country's Energy Program, the development of the chemical industry, and the production of mineral fertilizers.

During the tour of wells and the gas refinery N.I. Ryzhkov conversed with workers and specialists and asked about the collective's state of preparedness to use the new equipment which will provide the basis for a highly automated production process, as well as about conditions of labor and life.

At the Molodezhnyy settlement a conference was held attended by members of the party obkom bureau and leaders of the plant, oblast organizations, and several ministries and departments. It examined the paramount task of the builders and users of the complex and said that, in the remaining days of 1986, it is necessary to concentrate all efforts on completing construction and installation work and to hand over the first stage of the complex, including environmental protection installations, on time and with high standards of workmanship.

Much attention was paid to questions of accelerating construction of the complex' second stage and providing everything necessary for this area of work. It was emphasized that questions concerning housing construction for the collective and the satisfaction of its other social, consumer service, and cultural requirements must be constantly in the forefront.

N.I. Ryzhkov addressed the conference.

He also visited the site of the "Lotos" plant, which is under construction and has already started producing components for offshore oil drilling and production platforms.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers saw several newly built projects in Astrakhan and asked about progress in fulfilling the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to ensure the construction of housing and social and consumer projects in the city.

Taking part in the tour of Astrakhan Oblast were B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.A. Borodin, first secretary of the Astrakhan CPSU Obkom; M.A. Tyurin, chairman of the Astrakhan Oblispolkom; and leaders of several USSR ministries.

N.I. Ryzhkov returned to Moscow 10 December.

DEMICHEV VISITS TASHKENT, HOLDS TALKS

LD151107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] On 14 and 15 December, Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A business-like conversation about the style and methods of work of soviets of people's deputies at the current stage took place. In this connection, particular attention was drawn to the decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the measures for further enhancing the role and increasing the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the light of the decisions by the 27th CPSU Congress. It was stressed that it offers possibilities to use the huge potential of local governing bodies and to increase their activity in economic and cultural construction.

Comrade Demichev visited Tashkent's industrial enterprises. In conversations with their managers and workers, questions of finding the best ways to implement new managerial and economic methods, implementing the transition to financial autonomy and self-financing, were raised in particular. He also visited some of the town's trade enterprises and acquainted himself with the Uzbek VKNK [expansion unknown]. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Nishanov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers, accompanied Comrade Demichev.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES VORONEZH OBKOM

LD121311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the organizational work of the Voronezh Obkom in increasing production and procurements of animal husbandry products in the winter period 1986-87. The resolution notes that there are major shortcomings and omissions in the work of the Voronezh Obkom in mobilizing labor collectives for increasing production and procurements of animal husbandry produce.

The production and procurements of meat and milk have not been growing over the last two 5-year plans, and extensive factors prevail in the development of the sector. These examples of stagnation are protracted. In many indicators the oblast has lost the positions previously gained, especially as regards grain. The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the major omissions that exist in the development of animal husbandry and fodder production have been caused by the weak organizational and political work of the obkom, many party gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations in the labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee has declared the organizational work of the Voronezh Obkom in increasing production and procurements of animal husbandry products to be unsatisfactory. Serious omissions in work on guiding the development of animal husbandry and an uncritical evaluation of the situation that has taken shape in the agrarian sector of the oblast's economy have been pointed out in a strict manner to Comrade Ignatov, first secretary of the party obkom, and Comrade Voropayev, member of the obkom bureau and chairman of the oblispolkom. The Voronezh Obkom and party gorkoms and raykoms have been charged with taking immediate measures to remove the shortcomings that exist, and to raise the level of organizational and political work in labor collectives in rural areas.

Further Details

LD121457 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the organizational work of the Voronezh Obkom in increasing production and procurements of animal husbandry products in the winter period 1986-87. [passage omitted] The resolution notes that the production and procurement of meat and milk over the last two 5-year plans have not grown, and extensive factors prevail in the development of the sector. The reason for the long backlog in animal husbandry is the failure of party, local municipal, and economic bodies to assess the importance of the swift development of the fodder base as a whole. The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the major omissions in the development of animal husbandry and fodder production are caused by weak organizational and political work by the obkom, many gorkoms and raykoms of the party, and primary party organizations in labor kollektivs. The style and methods of leadership are being improved slowly in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Reorganization is essentially being replaced by general appeals and proclamations. The selection and placement of cadres is frequently carried out without profound study of their business and political qualities. The CPSU Central Committee declared the organizaional work by the Voronezh Party Obkom in increasing the production and procurement of animal husbandry products unsatisfactory.

The party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms are instructed to take urgent measures to remove existing shortcomings, and to implement a set of measures to raise the efficiency of production. It has been proposed that the efforts of labor kollektivs should be directed toward the successful wintering of cattle and the fuller use of existing reserves and potential to increase the production of animal husbandry products.

The CPSU Central Committee obliged the party obkom and oblispolkom, CPSU gorkoms, raykoms and rayispolkoms, the oblast agro-industrial committee, and the rayon agro-industrial associations to pay greater concern for people, to create all the necessary conditions for highly productive work by them.

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 29 NOV

PM150915 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fourth Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 29 November in Minsk.

The plenum examined the question "On Restructuring the Work of the Republic's Primary Party Organizations and Increasing Their Influence on Accelerating Labor Collectives' Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Demands."

N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: A.S. Kamay, first secretary of Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; T.G. Orda, assistant team leader and party group organizer at Grodno Oblast's "Korelichi" Breeding Plant; V.A. Pechennikov, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; G.I. Savanovich, mining machine operator and party committee member at the 50-Letiye SSSR "Beloruskaliy" Production Association; V.S. Leonov, first secretay of the Mogilev Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; A.M. Glebko, secretary at the Belorussian State Agro-industrial Committee Party Committee; A.N. Bychek, second secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; M.A. Stoma, leader of a team of painters at Novopolotsk's No. 16 "Neftestroy" Construction Trust and member of the party organization commission for monitoring the management's activity; V.G. Galko, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom; N.I. Afanasyev, general director of the "Gomselmash" Production Association; V.N. Getmanchuk, first secretary of Ivanovskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom; R. Ye. Karachun, party committee secretary at Khotimskiy Rayon's "III International" Kolkhoz; V.I. Boris, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; A.P. Ogarkova, teacher at Kamenetskiy Rayon's Vysokovskaya Secondary School and secretary of the primary party organization; B.I. Yezhenkin, repairman at Vitebsk's "Evistor" Plant and secretary of a shop party organization; I.P. Makalovich, editor of ZVYAZDA; and G.V. Kupchenko, senior scientific worker and party bureau secretary at the Belorussian Academy of Sciences Physics and Technical Institute.

The plenum heard a briefing from N.A. Makayed, Belorussian minister of trade, "On the Work of the Belorussian Ministry of Trade To Implement the Criticisms and Proposals Addressed to it During the Report and Election Campaign in the Republic's Party Organization."

L.L. Lappo, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, spoke on this question.

Resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

N.S. Igrunov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, took part in the plenum's work.

LITHUANIAN CP CC PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM150921 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fifth Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 29 November. The following questions were discussed -- "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Further Intensifying Stockraising in Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions' and "On Enhancing the Role of Measures of Party Influence in Educating Communists."

P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithunanian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the first question.

The following took part in the debate -- Ya.S. Fedorovich, first secretary of Trakayskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Raykom; Z.K. Luksheniye, milkmaid at Vlilkavishskiy Rayon's "Shilupe" Kolkhoz; G.P. Pilkauskas, director of Panevezhskiy Rayon's "Stanyunay" Experimental Farm; Yu.I. Bernatavichus, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian State Agro-industrial Committee; C.P. Motuzene, secretary of the primary party organization at Rokishkiskiy Rayon's "Taribine Zhyame" Kolkhoz; A.A. Matsaytis, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; Z.V. Rimpo, livestock unit chief of Shalchininskiy Rayon's "Za Rodinu" Kolkhoz; B.I. Poshkus, director of the Agricultural Economics Scientific Research Institute; Ya.P. Greychyuvene, first secretary of Kayshyadorskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Raykom; I.K. Yagminas, director of Plungeskiy Rayon's Retavskiy Sovkhoz-Technical College; I.S. Komaishko, first deputy chairman of Shvenchenskiy Rayispolkom and chairman of the Rayon Agro-industrial Association; Z.A. Machernyus, chairman of Mazheykskiy Rayispolkom; and A.S. Kayris, director of the Lithuanian Stockraising Scientific Research Institute.

N.A. Mitkin, second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee delivered a report on the second question on the agenda.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the question under discussion.

A.M. Yarchak, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

AZERBAIJAN CP CC PLENUM DISCUSSES UNEARNED INCOME

LD132333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] The tasks of the party organization of the republic in strengthening the struggle against unearned incomes was discussed today by a plenum of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. It was noted that steps taken to bring about order in the cotton growing and cotton ginning industry, on raising the personal responsibility of the cadres for the section of work with which they have been tasked, and the strengthening of supervision and discipline have produced positive results.

The output of cotton fiber has significantly increased. The number of claims for the replacement of defective goods has decreased by almost half, and loopholes for pilfering have been blocked.

Alongside this, it was stressed in the report by Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and in speeches that in the struggle against unearned incomes there are still many unutilized reserves. It has to be undertaken in all sections in a comprehensive, combative, and uncompromising way.

It was noted at the plenum that at the root of many shortcomings are serious omissions in the selection, deployment, and training of cadres. The conditions which facilitate the pilfering of socialist property are being removed slowly.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Obolentsev, deputy chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

RAZUMOVSKIY, OTHERS ADDRESS PARTY WORK SEMINAR

PM121039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] A seminar for chairmen of auditing commissions of union republic communist parties, kray and oblast party organizations, and the Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev city party organizations, was held at the Institute for Enhancing the Qualifications of Leading Party, Soviet, and Ideological Cadres under the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The participants in the seminar examined the basic avenues of the improvement and restructuring of auditing work in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks of auditing commissions in connection with the adoption of the new regulations for local party organization auditing commission, and exchanged work experience.

They were addressed by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; N.Ye. Kruchina, administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Yu.A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; and senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

MOLDAVIA's GROSSU, CHEBAN REPLY TO CRITICISM

PM121110 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 p 2

[Replies from S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and I. Cheban, Moldavian SSR prosecutor, under the rubric "Returning to an Earlier Article": "Protest to the Prosecutor" -- first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] "Protest to the Prosecutor" -- that was the title of N. Limonov's article (SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 10 and 11 October). In the article the newspaper returned to a whole series of violations in the process of the preliminary investigation into the case of worker Petr Koval, which had been discussed in the courtroom sketch "Two Clean Sheets" (SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 29 March this year). First, unlawful arrest and detention in a solitary confinement block pending investigation, then a year's forced labor. And all this in order to conceal the true culprits in illegal housing allocation, which has been going on for years. In defiance of the facts, in their replies to this article V. Iovv, first secretary of Beltsy Moldavian Communist Party Gorkom, V. Pushkash, chairman of the republic's Supreme Court, and S. Shumeyko, Moldavian SSR deputy prosecutor, basically covered up violations of the norms of social justice.

The article evoked many responses. Chief among them was the demand unswervingly to assert justice. In many letters readers tell of their own troubles too -- an unjust verdict, housing refusal, illegal dismissal from work... These letters have been sent to the competent bodies for full investigation.

Official replies were also received from the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republican prosecutor's office.

[Grossu reply begins] The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee reports that the critical material set forth in the articles "Two Clean Sheets" and "Protest to the Prosecutor" was examined at a session of the Modavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The resolution adopted notes that the articles correctly reflect the facts concerning the gross violation of housing legislation in Beltsy City.

These violations were widespread in connection with the commissioning of apartment blocks in the city center, leading to the resettlement in these apartments of more than 30 workers not in need of improved housing conditions and not in the waiting line. This pernicious practice of allocating apartments without regard for housing legislation was a consequence of the fact that former party gorkom First Secretary V.M. Yukin and former gorispolkom Chairman G.D. Gusak, instead of taking the proper measures to stop these illegal actions, themselves displayed political shortsightedness and lack of principle, violating the principle of social justice and sanctioning the unjustified handover of apartment.

G.A. Botnar, former city prosecutor, exercised inadequate supervision of compliance with housing legislation.

In a resolution adopted on 13 August 1985 "On Instances of Gross Violations of Established Procedure for the Allocation of Housing Space and the Allocation of Land Plots for Individual Housing Construction in the Republic," the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee gave a principled assessment of these negative phenomena, which had become widespread in Beltsy City and other regions. It drew the attention of V.M. Iovv, first secretary of Beltsy party gorkom, to the impermissibility of the shortcomings indicated, and instructed that the actions of the communists who had used their official position to improve their housing conditions illegally be examined within a 3-month period.

However, as was revealed by a check when this question was being prepared for the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, V.M. Iovv, first secretary of Beltsy party gorkom, and V.A. Molozhen, chairman of the gorispolkom, did not completely fulfill the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's demands set forth in the 13 August 1985 resolution.

The party gorkom did not take concrete measures, nor did it point out to primary party organizations the need to resolutely cut short every unjustified instance of the allocation of housing and to take strict party proceedings against communists who had unlawfully improved their housing conditions, as a result of which a number of primary party organizations took a liberal view of communists who had perpetrated these violations. The violations exposed are being eradicated extremely slowly by the gorispolkom.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee relieved V.M. Yukin of his post as Modavian SSR minister of consumer services for political shortsightedness and for flagrantly flouting the principle of social justice in resolving housing questions and sanctioning the unlawful handover of apartments to leadership workers while he was first secretary of Beltsy Party Gorkom.

G.D. Gusak was relieved of his post as deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade for ignoring the demands of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and for numerous gross violations of housing legislation while he was chairman of Beltsy Gorispolkom.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee instructed Kishinev Party Gorkom to examine the question of party proceedings against CPSU members, Yukin, Gusak, and Botnar, beginning with the primary party organizations, and reprimanded V.M. Iovv, first secretary of Beltsy party gorkom, for failing to take effective measures to fulfill the 13 August 1985 Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee resolution and for lack of principle in evaluating the critical materials published in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

V.A. Molozhen, member of the CPSU and chairman of Beltsy Gorispolkom, was severely reprimanded for his lack of exactingness toward ispolkom workers as regards the imposition of order on the housing question and for failing to take effective measures to eliminate the violations.

The Central Committee instructed Beltsy Party Gorkom and gorispolkom to adopt exhaustive measures to eliminate the violations of housing legislation.

Comrade A.V. Churilov, prosecutor of the general supervision administration at the USSR Prosecutor's Office, having studied the materials of the criminal case, finds no grounds for protesting the sentence passed on P.P. Koval or for taking proceedings against staffers of the Beltsy City prosecutor's office.

S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

[Cheban reply begins] The article "Protest to the Prosecutor" has been examined.

Gross violations of housing legislation in the allocation of new apartments and improved housing conditions to a number of leaders of the city's enterprises and organizations did indeed occur in Beltsy in 1980-83. This was done in response to petitions from the party gorkom and gorispolkom leadership as well as republican ministries and departments. Official apartments were also frequently allocated other than for the proper purpose. For these reasons the rights of many families, first and second class invalids, and participants in the Great Patriotic War to receive housing were flouted.

In 1986 to date, the city prosecutor has issued 45 authorizations for administrative eviction of persons arbitrarily occupying housing. In 1984-86 15 statements of claim were put to the people's court demanding the recognition of orders as ineffective and the eviction of citizens from apartments obtained unlawfully. Criminal proceedings were instituted against 10 people exposed as having committed official fraud and forgery of documents with the aim of improving their housing conditions in violation of the law.

At the same time there were a number of shortcomings in the work of the Beltsy prosecutor's office in implementing prosecutor's supervision of the fulfillment of housing legislation. Local favoritism was not opposed in every case, nor was there a principled assessment of every instance of violation in the allocation of apartments to leadership workers, and unlawful decisions on granting them housing were not protested. Checks on the fulfillment of this legislation were not carried out in sufficient depth by the gorispolkom.

The article "Protest to the Prosecutor" was discused at a session of the Moldavian SSR Prosecutor's Office collegium. Comrade Botnar was reprimanded for omissions in the organization of prosecutor's supervision in his period of work as Beltsy City prosecutor. [paragraph continues]

The attention of Comrade Ye.G. Russu, the city's present prosecutor, was drawn to shortcomings in the organization and implementation of supervision of the fulfillment of housing legislation.

NEWS CONFERENCE HELD AT CHERNOBYL AES

LD132146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] A news conference took place today at the Chernobyl AES devoted to the completion of the initial stage in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the fourth power unit. Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov reports:

[Sokolov] The news conference was held by the station's managers, representatives of the governmental commission, of ministries and departments, scientists who took part in eliminating the consequences of the accident, and party and trade union personnel of the station.

Its director (Erik Nikolayevich Pozdyshev) opened the conference by saying:

[Begin (Pozdyshev) recording] Over this period gargantuan work has been undertaken which is hard to overestimate. Both units have now been brought up to their planned capacity. Well, as you can see for yourselves, normal operational activity has started, and we are preparing to move onward toward the autumn-winter maximum.

From the moment of its start-up, our atomic power station has produced, by means of two units, more than 1.6 billion kilowat hours of electricity. [end recording]

[Sokolov] In answer to questions by journalists concerning the situation at the damaged fourth unit, (Vladimir Fedorovich Shikalov), representative of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, said that the unit has been reliably isolated in a sarcophagus, and the residual processes, which are being stringently monitored, are progressively fading.

Concerning the station's future, representative of the govenmental commission (Viktor Fedorivich Murko) said:

[Begin (Murko) recording] Work is continuing to return the third power unit into service. This work is connected with a revision of the equipment and with decontamination work being carried out at the normal level. At the same time, preparations are underway in order to continue the construction of the fifth and sixth power units next year.

Today, the situation in the area of the station is normal. The plans set by the Party Central Committee and by the Soviet Government are being fulfilled. Work is under way for erecting the town of Slavutich. The building site will be ready by the new year. We have already begun to receive goods. Work to equip the river port is under way. The first motor vessels have arrived there. In general, the whole complex of work for this year will be successfully fulfilled. [end recording]

LEADERSHIP ISSUES REPORT ON CHERNOBYL CLEANUP

PM151313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] An especially important stage of the work for eliminating consequences of the accident has been completed at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant as a result of the implementation of major scientific, technical and other measures.

The state commission has accepted for exploitation a complex of protection structures for the damaged power unit. The destroyed reactor has ceased to be a source of radioactive contamination of environment. After the implementation of all the necessary safety measures the first and the second power generating units were put into operation.

The completion of this stage and the fulfillment in a short period of time of large-scale tasks aimed at eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant became possible because of the dedicated heroic labour of workers, engineers and technicians, scientists and specialists, officers and men of the Soviet Army. This was the objective of organizing and political work of the party and Soviet bodies, ministries, and organizations of the USSR.

The extremely complicated work to entomb the destroyed power generating unit which had no analogies in national and world practice was carried out in difficult conditions. This unique structure designed by Soviet scientists and specialists is fitted out with necessary equipment, diagnosing instruments and control facilities. Modern equipment was used during its construction. Some 300,000 cubic metres of concrete were laid. Metal structures weighing over 6,000 tons were assembled. Measures were taken to decontaminate buildings and structure of the nuclear power plant, as well as equipment of the first and second power units down to the level corresponding to the established norms.

Much has been done to ensure the safety of the population, to protect people's health. Large-scale medical check-up of people with the use of modern methods was carried out. 237 people were hospitalized with the diagnosis of radiation sickness. All the most up-to-date methods were used in their medical treatment. Unfortunately, as it has been reported already, the lives of 28 people could not be saved. At present most of the people affected by the disease started working.

The evacuation of the population from danger zone was organized efficiently. A total of 116,000 people were resettled. The necessary living and working conditions were provided for them. Some 12,000 comfortable houses with allotments, more than 200 social and cultural facilities, new roads and engineering structures were built. Practically all the able-bodied evacuees were given appropriate jobs in their new areas of settlement.

For the purpose of creating normal living and working conditions for the exploitation personnel of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and builders who were eliminating the consequences of the accident the Zelyony Mys settlement for rotating shifts was put into service in the Kiev Oblast. 8,000 flats were given to their families in Kiev and Chernigov. The construction of a new town for power engineering workers is under way.

The state rendered substantial material assistance to the population affected by the accident. The people are being paid compensation for inflicted damage. The aggregate sum channelled for this purpose amounts to some 800 million roubles. Apart from that, considerable resources were spent on the construction of apartment houses and social and cultural facilities. Displaying a feeling of collectivism and high civic awareness Soviet people transferred to the relief fund for eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant some 520 million robles.

Decontamination was conducted on a large scale in the areas affected by radioactive contamination. 500 populated localities, some 60,000 housing units and other buildings were decontaminated. A large amount of work was carried out for protecting water resources from radioactive substances. Dozens of kilometers of protecting dikes were built in the floodlands of the Pripyat, Braginka and Dnieper rivers. As a result of it, the quality of water in the Dnieper basin meets sanitary norms.

Special treatment of farm lands is being carried out throughout the zone. Measures are being taken to create conditions for the resumption of agricultural activities with due account for the soil and climatic characteristic features of that region.

All that has been done to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant resulted in a dramatic improvement of the radiation situation in the 30-km zone and the territory adjacent to it.

Necessary measures are being taken for ensuring the safety of all operating nuclear power plants, for raising the level of the exploitation of equipment, of production and technological discipline, of the skill of the personnel. The exactingness on the part of corresponding inspection bodies was intensified. The USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Engineering was created. An interdepartmental scientific and technological council for nuclear power engineering was set up at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology to coordinate the work of the ministries.

Our cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency has been considerably expanded and consolidated of late. The agency was given all the necessary information on the causes of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and on measures taken to eliminate its consequences. Serious steps were taken to realize Soviet initiatives for creating an international regime of a safe development of nuclear power engineering at a special session of IAEA General Conference convened at the proposal of this country.

The initiatives were widely supported, and documents of much importance were adopted -- the convention of a prompt warning and on the rendering of assistance in case of a nuclear accident. Last November the conventions were ratified by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet Union met with gratitude numerous manifestations of sympathy and support on the part of foreign organizations, officials and separate individuals in connnection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The grave consequences of the accident remind once again of a great responsibility of all the countries for averting a nuclear threat, for a complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the world.

Our people will remember forever with a feeling of profound thankfulness the civic and labor feat of workers, engineers, scientists, specialists, officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces accomplished in the course of the localization of the Chernobyl accident and elimination of its consequences. [paragraph continues]

The party and the state appreciate to the full their contribution to this difficult and responsible undertaking. A large group of most distinguished civilian workers and Army servicemen were awarded Soviet orders and medals.

A difficult stage of the work has been completed. As is known, Soviet people were informed of the causes of the accident, of conclusions drawn from the results of the investigation and measures for ensuring the safety and complete reliability of nuclear power plants. These measures are being consistently put into practice. Much remains to be done. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers charged all those who are taking part in this extremely important work with the task of realizing to the full the outlined program of eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

[Below the report PRAVDA carries a 7-inch by 5-inch wide-angle photograph showing a wall-size control board and two banks of monitoring and control equipment manned by service personnel in white uniforms. The photograph is credited to its Special Correspondent A. Nazarenko and is captioned "No 1 Power Unit at the Chernobyl AES Is Working."]

TALYZIN ADDRESSES COURSE ON ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP

PM121541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadres Training"]

[Text] Training courses for senior officials from the fuel and energy and construction industry complex sectors, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, and central planning, financial, and economic organs ended in the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy Institute for Enhancing the Qualifications of Leaders at the Top Echelon of State Administration.

Deputy ministers, main administration chiefs, science and production association directors, and leaders of major enterprises and organizations under union, union-republic, and republican ministries and departments studied topical questions of economic theory and economic management practice, as well as methods and means for implementing the party's economic and social policy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and improving the economic machinery and management in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) and June (1986) Plenums, and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The course covered a detailed examination of questions concerning the intensification and increased efficiency of production, resource-saving and the utilization of secondary resources, the enhancement of labor productivity, the reduction of prime costs, and the improved quality of industrial output and consumer goods.

Particular attention was given to studying the experience of transferring sectors, associations, and enterprises to new conditions of economic management, the utilization of economic methods of management and advanced methods of labor organization and incentives, the introduction of complete financial autonomy and the principle of self-financing, and the activation of reserves for economic growth and social development of labor collectives.

For the students attending the course, a special section was devoted to questions of cadres policy in the light of modern requirements, and of improving the system of training and enhancing the qualifications of cadres in all echelons and at all levels of management.

The students were addressed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; USSR Ministers V.A. Dinkov, S.V. Kolpakov, S.F. Voyenushkin, and L.I. Khitrun; N.V. Gorshkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science; Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; USSR ministry and department leaders V.M. Germash and V.V. Naydenov; Academicians A.G. Aganbegyan, N.N. Moiseyev, and Ye.P. Velikhov of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician V.A. Tikhonov of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; administration and section leaders from the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the RSFSR Ministry of Social Security; Hero of Socialist Labor N.I. Travkin, chief of the No 18 "Mosoblselstroy" Trust; and professors and lecturers from the academy.

ARRESTS, EXPULSIONS FOLLOW BLACK SEA DISASTER

LD130812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0741 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec (TASS) -- The reasons for the collision between the liner "Admiral Nakhimov" and the "Petr Vasev," which led to the wreck of the liner and the loss of human lives, were gross violations of the rules of maritime safety and criminal negligence by the captains in carrying out their duties. This was stressed by the colleagues of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet at its routine meeting.

The captains of both vessels have been arrested and are under investigation.

Stanislav Lukyanchenko, head of the Black Sea Maritime Shipping Line, has been expelled from the CPSU and removed from his post for unsatisfactory work in heading the shipping line. Anatoliy Goldobenko, deputy minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet; and B. Maynagashev, member of the colleagium and chairman of the Moreplavaniye foreign trade association, have been released from their posts and given a severe party punishment. Boris Yunitsyn, deputy minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, has been called to account by the party.

Measures have been envisioned to increase the safety of shipping and to increase the responsibility of managers for the organization of work on ships.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON UKRAINIAN CC PLENUM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "PRAVDA Notes Ukrainian Central Committee Plenum" published in the 12 December Soviet DAILY REPORT, page R 4, last paragraph, line five:

...past 15 years. Grain crop varieties derived from the selection work of the once-famous Institute of Plant-Growing, Selection, and Genetics now headed by B.P. Guryev occupy only 11 percent of all the land areas within the institute's zone of activity. The Ukrainian Communist ...(supplying dropped elements and rewording).

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR DISCUSSES QUALITY CONTROL

ID131831 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 12 December 1986 carries a 25-minute program entitled "The State Acceptance Service: The Struggle for Quality" with the participation of USSR Deputy Prosecutor General Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov. The program consists of two video reports, after each of which Naydenov and an unidentified interviewer discuss the points raised in the video reports.

The first video report shows production at the Zarya footwear plant at an unidentified location. Staff at a shoe store criticize the quality of Zarya's output, saying that it is much worse than that made by the Burevestnik plant. They say that most of Zarya's output is defective because of the poor work done by the Zarya technical control department which approves the defective footwear. The narrator says: "In the current year the trade has returned footwear worth some R3 million to the factory. Compensation amounting to 20 percent -- no less than R50,000 -- has been paid. This shows that everything is not yet in order as regards the production of good-quality output at this enterprise. In July 1986 the State Trade Inspectorate and the rayon's public prosecutor's office also carried out a check there. Measures were adopted but, as we can see, the state of affairs is improving only very slowly. And the main thing is the technical control department which, as you could see for yourselves, has not been carrying out its obligations properly."

The following discussion then takes place:

[Begin recording] [Interviewer] Viktor Vasilyevich, you know that the law envisages a whole range of measures in the struggle for quality. The law is varied. Labor law comes into it here. There is also civic law and liability. And there is criminal law and liability. Is the law functioning here? That is the first question. And the second question is: What are the successes here in the application of the rules in force? And why did it prove necessary to adopt in addition this major provision about the state acceptance of output?

[Naydenov] Well, first of all, I would like to say that the work by the procuracy agencies to combat poor-quality output, is being carried out of course. I would like to tell you that, say, in the past 1 and 1/2 years the number of actions, if one speaks of civic financial liability, has increased 2.5 times in our country. And the amount recovered from guilty persons has also increased considerably, and comes to hundreds of millions of rubles.

[Interviewer] From specific culprits?

Naydenov From specific culprits, from specific culprits. This is one aspect of the issue. And here I could say -- of course, this is an extreme measure -- the law permits criminal proceedings to be instituted against persons guilty of turning out incomplete nonstandard, poor-quality output. Article 152 of the RSFSR criminal code permits this. There are similar articles in the codes of other union republics which permit criminal proceedings to be instituted against guilty persons. I would like to stress -- and the practice exists -- I would like to stress here that when it is a matter of instituting criminal proceedings, the guilty persons, mainly the manager of an enterprise, the chief engineer, the technical control department head, are held criminally liable and the entire material loss is subsequently recovered from them. I would like to add one more factor. Where full financial liability was at issue -- well, this was perhaps not in the notes: I simply want to tell you this -- I spoke of full financial liability, criminal liability. But I did not speak of limited liability. The question of limited liability has to be brought into this part because it is extremely important in the struggle for improved quality of output.

[Interviewer] So what is the limited liability, Viktor Vasilyevich?

[Naydenov] Limited means that if, say, managers commit certain irregularities in the treatment, say, of raw materials, in the acceptance of raw materials, or commit some other irregularities, then limited liability may be applicable. Incidentally, this concerns not only the managers themselves, but also others, in particular, workers. You know, Aleksandr Maksimovich, that legislation has varied on this question.

At one time these matters of limited liability could only be decided by judges after notification by the administration or, say following the action of the prosecutor. After that, in (?1983) the right was granted to recover one-third of the loss caused from these persons. In 1986 a new role was adopted which has essentially altered the previous rules. The essence of this rule lies in the fact that now losses of a month's wages can be recovered from such persons. [end recording]

The second video report shows a department store sales assistant complaining of unfashionable raincoats produced by the Raduga garment factory. They are made of polyester, a fabric that has long been obsolete and is not waterproof she says, going on to say that their colors and styles are uninteresting. One such coat is examined; it turns out to have been made in October 1984. The style of the raincoat has not changed for 5-6 years. These raincoats remain unsold, the assistant says, but Raduga continues making them from the same fabrics and in the same styles. The report then cuts to a factory technical control department showing a collection of coats that were returned because of production defects. The defects were not discovered by the technical control department because a visual method of inspection was used. There is footage of coats that have passed through the technical control department being taken off hangers and heaped loose on a van so that they get creased and possibly even soiled. There are no vans available which could transport the coats using hangers.

The following discussion ensues:

[Begin recording] [Naydenov] I think that inasmuch as this has now become known to us, we will instruct the competent prosecutors to investigate all this and ask the manager why such an outrageous practice has been in existence for such a long time and why no one has borne any responsibility for this.

[Interviewer] Viktor Vasilyevich, so the arsenal of available remedies works, say, as follows: Criminal proceedings are instituted against guilty persons, that is to say when the defective output has already been produced we can use the weapon of the law and punish those guilty, and even compensate for the loss somewhere. But the defective output has already been perpetrated, the loss has already been inflicted. What do you think? What will be introduced by the Council of Ministers resolution on state acceptance that is new in this sense?

[Naydenov] Well, here I would like to say first of all that the State Acceptance Service which will be introduced in our country on 1 January will make it possible first of all to tackle questions of the regulation of technical and planning documentation.

[Interviewer] That is to say, the very basis -- the requirements for various goods?

[Naydenov] Yes, from the very beginning.

[Interviewer] Will it introduce order in the documentation itself?

[Naydenov] It will introduce order in technical and planning documentation.

[Interviewer] That is to say, it will make it possible to assess quality?

[Naydenov] Of course!

[Interviewer] I understand. This is very important.

[Naydenov] Here they will already see the possible cause of the production of poor-quality and nonstandard output. That's the first thing.

[Interviewer] That's very important.

[Naydenov] Second, the fact that technological discipline will be made more stringent by the people who will accept the output, precisely the people from the State Acceptance Service, is also important.

[Interviewer] And technological discipline is essentially the handling of a commodity until it is finished?

[Naydenov] Yes, until it is finished.

[Interviewer] Defective goods can be eliminated so as to...

[Naydenov, interrupting] Prevent many defective goods where there are shortcomings, miscalculations, which can occur and thus, make suggestions in good time and remove them.

Further, the State Acceptance Service will also have a great role in toughening up the struggle itself against defective goods. That is to say, if such output is nevertheless produced, the State Acceptance Service will not accept it and will tell the management of the enterprise: You have turned out defective goods which are of no use to anyone. You must redo all this.

[Interviewer] And will even take party, evidently, in the discussion of those measures which will make the redoing possible.

[Naydenov] Yes. And, incidentally, the duties of the State Acceptance Service also include not only eliminating, so to speak, defective goods and tackling those questions of which I spoke, but, also investigating, together with the enterprise, those miscalculations, shortcomings and oversights which are being perpetrated, also, say, during the preparation of planning documentation, in the technological part of the operation, in the very act of ending production of defective goods. This will be discussed jointly with the collective and with the management, and specific measures will be outlined to eliminate those shortcomings, those flaws which have resulted in the production of poor-quality output.

[Interviewer] That is a very important feature of the new legislation. Viktor Vasilyevich, I think that we would be right if we imagine the measures taken, namely the adoption of the resolution on the State Acceptance Service of output, as the start of the struggle for improved quality of output. [end recording]

The interviewer then signs off the program.

NEED FOR COORDINATION AT ENERGY COMPLEX STRESSED

LD142250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Commentary by Larissa Ulyanenko]

[Text] The new oil- and gas-bearing basin comprises four oblasts in Kazakhstan: These are Guriyev, Mangyshlak, Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts; and, in the RSFSR, Kalmyk ASSR; Saratov; Volgograd; and Astrakhan Oblasts. Geographical scope and mineral deposits that guarantee a long-term natural oil flow production method -- that is the Prikaspiyskiy Oil and Gas Complex.

Its uniqueness and special value consist in the fact that the oil and gas found here have a high percentage of sulfur. However, the great depth at which these minerals occur and the anamalously high formation pressure require not only new technological processes, but, essentially, new equipment. Let us state outright: In some cases, equipment we make ourselves is, for the time being, significantly inferior to that made abroad; in other cases, it is simply does not exist. And casing and drill pipes, extra-strong drilling bits, well service equipment, blowout preventing equipment are needed; the latter safeguarding both work safety and ecological cleanliness, reliable protection of the environment. Since the region's development provides for work lasting many decades, it is perfectly obvious that what is needed is equipment of our own, made here -- and it is a task of state importance, affecting engineering industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and other ministries which, it would seem, ought to work with the oil extraction workers hand-in-hand.

For the time being, however, this is far from being the case. Even exploratory drilling -- and, as you know, it is precisely this that determines the growth in deposits -- is being done by enterprises belonging to different departments. That is why specialists involved in working the deposits voiced their grievances to representatives of various ministries during the trip which Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers made to the enterprises and fields of the Prikaspiye region. I wish to acquaint you with the view of the chief geologist of the Prikaspiyeburneft Association, Telenbey Skachelevich Bagov.

[Begin Bagov Recording] The extraordinarily difficult geological and technical conditions of drilling in the Caspian Depression [Prikaspiyskaya Vpadnina] require a special extent of engineering backup. The new oil- and gas-bearing basin requires a strong scientific base and reliable provision of technological equipment. However, the prospecting and exploration work in the Prikaspiye region is, for the time being, done by various enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Geology and of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Industry. However, what is needed today like never before is coordination of the work; this could be secured by an interdepartmental body. Life itself requires that it should be set up. [end recording]

BRIEFS

KALININ AES -- Kalinin, 13 Dec (TASS) -- The second set of Kalinin Atomic Electric Power Station in central Russia has been linked to the unified power grid of the USSR. Construction of this second million-kilowatt unit of the atomic giant has now been completed. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1809 GMT 13 Dec 86 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11-14 DEC NOTED

LD150156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 11 to 14 December. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 Dec

Kirghiz SSR: Farmers in Chuy Valley and Osh Oblast have completed targets, ahead of schedule, for sales of alfalfa seed to the state. Altogether throughout the republic more than 6,000 metric tons of seeds have been sent to procurement points; half of this amount has been dispatched to the all-union reserves. Another 3,000 metric tons will be sent to fraternal republics by spring sowing time. (0300)

Kaluga Oblast has prefulfilled the annual plan for sale of milk, meat, and eggs to the state. The oblast's farms will sell 3,000 metric tons of meat and 17,000 metric tons of milk above plan by the end of the year. (1200)

12 Dec -- No fileworthy items were monitored.

13 Dec

Kazakhstan: Abundant snow is falling. Virtually all the republic's oblasts have fields covered in snow. Many farms in the republic's virgin lands have taken tractor teams into the fields to carry out snow retention work. This winter it is planned to carry out such work on 28 million hectares in the republic. (0300)

14 Dec

Altay grain growers have prepared first-class seeds for all fields which are farmed intensively. Next spring this acreage will be more than 1 million hectares. The best spring wheat will be planted: varieties such as Omskaya-9, Rossiyanka, and Vega. Such seeds have been fully prepared in the kray and put into winter storage. Intensive farming will expand in the kray in this 5-year plan period and apart from spring wheat will include winter rye, groat crops, sunflower, and sugar beet. (0500)

IVASHCHENKO DESCRIBES LAND RECLAMATION PROCEDURES

OW101323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0320 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Commentary Preceding and following the documentary film "Thought on RSFSR Fields" by political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] It must be said that land reclamation in the RSFSR non-Chernozem Region has not been conducted as desired these last few years. Why? Because for 12 years preference was given to land drainage, while land reclamation includes removing bushes, levelling hillocks, bringing in peat, treating acid soils, fertilizing, and levelling fields.

These were cheap land reclamation jobs and unprofitable for land reclamation organizations. They had forgotten that all of this had to be done in the interest of agriculture and that they were not just to move so many cubic meters of soil, dig so many trenches, and lay so many kilometers of drainage pipes. This is how distortions came about.

I remind you that by 1980 we should have obtained an average of 20 centimeters of grain per hectare on non-chernozem areas in 29 oblasts and autonomous republics in the RSFSR. Also, by then livestock farm production should have been increased 1.5-2 times. None of these targets were reached. A checkup has revealed that huge funds remained unused in many oblasts. That was a bitter sight, but an end has been put to that. The problems and what we have learned will be shown in the film we now show you. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, here you have seen only land drainage, which is a part of land reclamation. Usually this work is limited not only to land drainage but also involves irrigation of waterless steppes. It has been and is being conducted on a very large scale, to the detriment of agriculture, because the system of the current land reclamation leads very quickly to saline, swampy land. Now a different course has been taken. The huge funds earmarked for land reclamation will be used first of all for the reconstruction of existing systems. It is important for us today not to extend the areas of drained or irrigated lands.

We need new approaches after the 27th Congress. The new approaches imply a competent use of lands so that spring floods and rain water do not run purposelessly into drains and gullies. These waters must be stored in ponds and reservoirs and used during the hot summer period for irrigating vegetables and fodder crops.

There is another aspect to the job. Land reclamation also includes planting trees in the steppe regions. It is such a pity that we have planted so few trees in the last few years. The famous Dokuchayev-Kostychev-Villiams system combines the potential of the land with the potential of artificial water reservoirs and growing crops under the protection of trees. This idea has been tested beyond doubt, and we shall return to it.

Next, it is very important to stop soil erosion by ravines. We lose about 100,000 hectares of reclaimed lands through this kind of erosion a year, amounting to 274 hectares a day. That is a very frightening figure. Then, after stopping soil erosion by ravines, it is very important to apply technologies which make it possible to conserve water without destroying the land. Such technologies have been developed and tested, more and more appreciated and used.

Finally, the industrial technologies mentioned so frequently lately: What is their value in the proper tending of the land? Here, the tractors use the same rut during sowing, spreading fertilizer, and spreading pest and disease-killing chemicals. All of the equipment moves along the very same rut, without rolling or trampling the soil nearby, because if one cubic centimeter of soil increases in weight to 1.32 grams the useful effect of fertilizers is decreased two or even threefold and that means a smaller harvest. So new approaches in land reclamation have been outlined. All that remains to be done now is to apply them on a large scale. All of this will make our land more fruitful and more generous every year for the benefit of our descendants and heirs.